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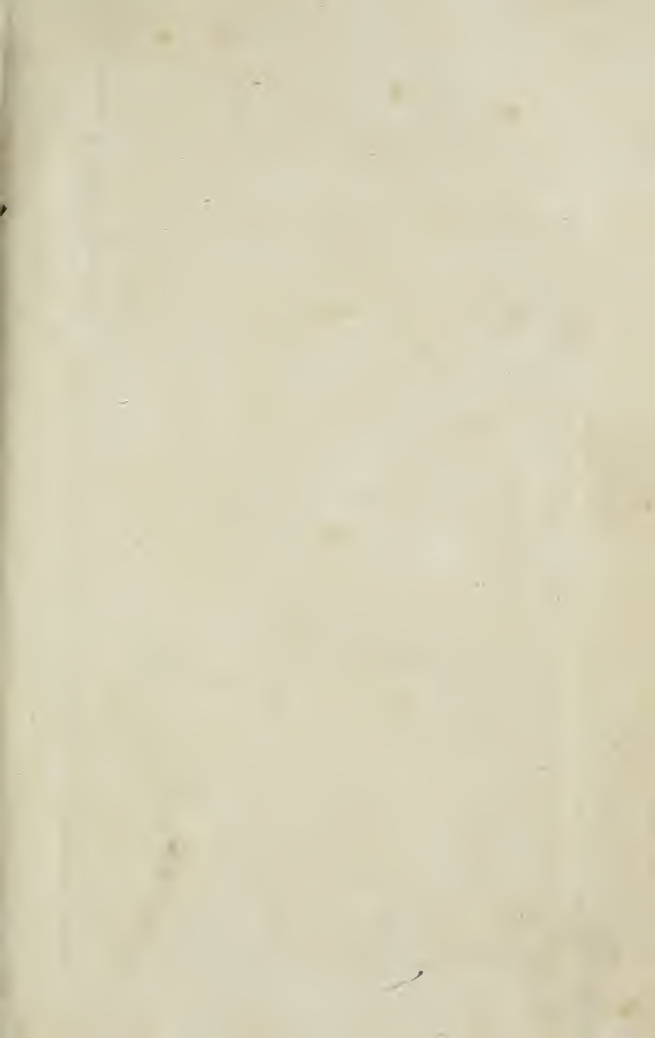
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TWENTY-FIVE MILES

ROUND LONDON.



Printed by W. & A. Smith.

1801

THE
AMBULATOR;

OR,

A POCKET COMPANION

FOR THE TOUR OF

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS,

WITHIN THE CIRCUIT OF TWENTY-FIVE MILES:

DESCRIPTIVE OF

THE OBJECTS MOST REMARKABLE

FOR

GRANDEUR, ELEGANCE, TASTE, LOCAL BEAUTY,
AND ANTIQUITY.

ILLUSTRATED BY

ANECDOTES, HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL;

AND EMBELLISHED WITH

FOURTEEN ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS,

AND

A CORRECT MAP.

LONDON—opulent, enlarged, and still
Increasing LONDON—Babylon of old
Not more the glory of the earth than she.
A more accomplish'd World's chief glory now!
The *villas* with which LONDON stands begirt,
Like a swarth Indian with his belt of beads,
Prove it! COWPER.

The Eleventh Edition,

WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR SCATCHERD AND LETTERMAN; WILKIE AND ROBINSON; LONG-
MAN, HURST, REES, ORME, AND BROWN; C. LAW; J. HARRIS; JOHN
RICHARDSON; J. ASPERNE; T. HUGHES; J. CAWTHORNE; T. UNDER-
WOOD; AND GALE AND CURTIS.

1811.

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1811

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Proprietors of the AMBULATOR, desirous of rendering it as perfect as possible, will be happy to receive information both respecting the change of property that may occur from time to time, and the errors or omissions that may be noticed relating to Gentlemen's Seats, or remarkable Places, either in regard to their situations, prospects, antiquities, curiosities, paintings, &c.; or otherwise interesting, in respect to their history, or the biography of distinguished persons.

Letters addressed to SCATCHERD and LETTERMAN, Ave-Maria Lane, will receive due attention.

PREFACE

TO THE TENTH EDITION:

IT is unnecessary to expatiate upon the utility of a Work which has passed through so many editions, and has enjoyed so large a portion of the public approbation. Most country towns, with their vicinities, have their respective *Guides*—so truly acceptable are publications of this kind to the generality of mankind. The Metropolis of the British Empire, therefore, with its adjacent villages, is, in this respect, entitled to special distinction. Royal palaces, magnificent seats, and elegant villas, enriched by the finest paintings, by inestimable antiques, by venerable decorations of ancient splendour, or by the exquisite embellishments of modern taste, yield an inexhaustible gratification to the curiosity.

Indeed, to assist the inhabitants of the Metropolis, or its occasional visitors, in the choice of their excursions, is a principal object of this Publication. With this view, the Editor has described not only whatever he found curious in the works of Nature or of Art, but where any place has been distinguished by some memorable circumstance, he has not forgotten how much the incidental recollection of it may improve the sources of conversation, nor what pleasure a well-cultivated mind may derive from contemplating the favourite retreats of the benefactors and ornaments of mankind—where the statesman mused, in solitude, on the welfare of his country, or meditated on the instability of sublunary grandeur; where the philosopher enriched the age with his sublime discoveries; or the poet “informed the page with music, image, sentiment, and thought;” where a *Richard Crom-*

PREFACE.

well preferred the scenes of innocence and peace to all the glory of guilty greatness; where a *Lyttelton* received the first convictions of religious truth; or an *Addison* exemplified, in a happy death, the pleasures and importance of a virtuous life! It is natural to view such scenes with a degree of enthusiasm, and to consider the ground we tread as almost sacred. Such spots interest the imagination and impress the heart.

The fluctuations of property, as was expected, have rendered many alterations indispensable in the present edition of this Work. Of these the Editor has endeavoured to procure accurate information. Besides all the corrections to the present day, the additions and improvements have been so numerous, that this edition may be almost considered as A NEW WORK; and in none of the articles will such information be sought for in vain, as can reasonably be expected in a work professedly intended as a Pocket Companion.

The Editor, however, in justice to himself, cannot but remark, that he is aware that even his utmost endeavours have not secured a *strict accuracy*. In a volume of this kind it is absolutely unattainable. Gentlemen's seats are perpetually changing their possessors, either through that rage for speculation by which the age is distinguished, or through the depredations of the last foe, who spares no one class of society. In either cases, a few months effect a considerable alteration; such is the evanescent complexion of this ever-changing world! The improvement of the Work will constantly be kept in view, whereby every future edition will be rendered still more worthy of the public favour.

Islington, Nov. 27, 1806.

ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE ELEVENTH EDITION.

AS it has been the wish of the Editor and Proprietors to render the AMBULATOR still more deserving of the patronage by which it has been ever distinguished, many additional subjects are inserted in this Edition, intimately connected with Topography, History, and Biography: the bearings and distances of the respective places are given from the best authorities; and although it contain more information and amusement, yet so strict an attention has been paid to its utility as a POCKET COMPANION, that in size it does not exceed any former impression.

Chiswick, Oct. 4th, 1810.

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A

CONCISE ACCOUNT

OF THE

METROPOLIS.

ORIGIN AND EXTENT.

LONDON was a considerable, opulent, and commercial city in the reign of the Emperor Nero. It is represented as such by Tacitus; and Ammianus Marcellinus, who wrote in the reign of Julian the Apostate, calls it “*vetustum oppidum*, an ancient city.” Its Roman names were *Londinium*, or *Londinium*, and *Augusta**. The first is still retained in its modern appellation; the last is the favourite of the poets. Thus Congreve:

Rise, fair *Augusta*, lift thy head;
With golden towers thy front adorn:
Thy lovely form, and fresh-reviving state,
In crystal flood of Thames survey!

And Thomson apostrophises London by the title of *Augusta* in his inimitable Seasons.

The metropolis of Great Britain, one of the largest and most opulent in the world, consists of the cities of London and Westminster, and of the borough of Southwark. The two former being situated on a gentle ascent on the north side of the Thames; and the latter on the opposite bank, in a level, and once very marshy ground. The extent of the whole, from Limehouse and Deptford to Milbank and Vauxhall, is above seven miles; but the greatest breadth is only three miles. The curious reader, who

* *Augusta* was a name given to seventy cities in the Roman provinces, in honour of Augustus. Hence London, as the capital of the Trinobantes, in Britain, was called *Augusta Trinobantina*.

would contrast the ancient state of London with its present great extent, may find amusement, by consulting Fitz-Stephen's account of it, in the reign of Henry II.; the plan of London as it existed in the time of Queen Elizabeth; and Mr. Pennant's "Account of London." But of this wonderful contrast some idea may be formed, from an anecdote of the late Earl of Burlington: "That nobleman being asked, why he built his house in Piccadilly, *so far out of town?*" answered, "because he was determined he would have no building beyond him!" Little more than half a century has so inclosed Burlington House with new streets, that it is now in the heart of that part of the town!

GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, considered in this extensive view as the METROPOLIS of the Empire, consists of the CITY, properly so called; the city of Westminster; the suburbs in the county of Middlesex; and the borough of Southwark.

The CITY, with Southwark, is divided into twenty-six wards, each governed by an Alderman. From the Aldermen, the chief magistrate, the Lord Mayor, is annually chosen. There are likewise 236 Common-Councilmen, who sit in one court with the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and thus form, as it were, the city parliament, which enacts the bye-laws and regulations of the Corporation. There are likewise a Recorder, a Common Serjeant, two Sheriffs, (who are also Sheriffs of Middlesex) a Chamberlain, Town Clerk, City Remembrancer, Water Bailiff, and many inferior officers. The city used to be adorned, or rather encumbered, with several *Gates*, all of which have been pulled down, excepting *St. John's Gate*, and *Temple Bar*, since the commencement of the present reign.

WESTMINSTER, which was once a mile from London, but now united to it, is a distinct city, the government of which, both civil and ecclesiastical, was once vested in the Abbot and Convent of Westminster; but, since the Reformation, in the Dean and Chapter, the civil part being by them committed to laymen. Of these the High Steward, who is generally a nobleman of rank, has an Under Steward, who officiates for him, and is commonly Chairman of the Quarter Sessions. Next to the High Steward is the High Bailiff, chosen also by the Dean and Chapter. His power resembles that of a Sheriff; for by him juries are summoned, and he makes the return at the election of Members of Parliament. This part of the metropolis is usually denominated the *Court-end* of the town, for here are the residences of the principal nobility and gentry when they withdraw from the country in the winter season, either for the discharge of their duty in parliament, or for the purposes of variety and general amusement.

The SUBURBS are under the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of

Middlesex, who, beside their County Hall on Clerkenwell Green, have an office in Bow-street, long distinguished for public spirit and activity. But as there were other Justices of the Peace, who degraded the dignity of Magistracy, by prostituting it to mercenary views, an act of Parliament was passed in 1792, by which seven other public offices were established, beside that in Bow-street*. Three magistrates officiate at each of these: and, to deprive them of all temptation to corrupt practices, they are prohibited from taking any fees, in lieu of which they have each an annual salary, the chief, or resident magistrate at each office, having 1000*l.*; the others 500*l.* each. The fees of office, which are paid as usual, are appropriated to defray the expenses of these new establishments.

SOUTHWARK was long independent of the city of London; but, in consequence of the inconveniences arising by the escape of malefactors from the great capital into this place, Edward III. granted it to the city, in consideration of the annual payment of 10*l.* It was then called the village of Southwark: it was afterwards named the Bailiwick, and the Corporation of London appointed the Bailiff. In the reign of Edward VI. it was formed into a twenty-sixth ward, by the name of Bridge Ward Without. On the death of the Alderman of this ward, he is succeeded by the next in seniority, to whichever ward he may belong; this ward being considered as a sinecure, and, consequently, the most proper for "The Father of the City." The City has likewise a High Bailiff and Steward here, whose presence and activity are necessary on all public occasions.

CHURCHES.

To begin with the public buildings of the metropolis, the Cathedral of *St. Paul*, as the most conspicuous, claims our first attention. This noble fabric is 2292 feet in circumference, and 340 in height to the top of the cross, being seen at the distance of many miles from almost every part of the adjacent country. In magnificence of exterior architecture it is inferior to none in Europe, except *St. Peter's* at Rome. The inside of this church will one day be distinguished for a grandeur unknown to our ancestors, and even to the present age: it is now destined by the Parliament to be the receptacle of the monuments of such illustrious men as have done honour to their country by their talents and their virtues. Three statues and six monu-

* These offices are in Queen Square, Westminster; Great Marlborough Street, Oxford Road; Hatton Garden, Holborn; Worship Street, Shoreditch; Lambeth Street, Whitechapel; High Street, Shadwell; and Union Street, Southwark. Besides these, an additional office has been established at Wapping New Stairs, for offences connected with the shipping and port of London.

ments have been erected : the former in honour of the celebrated Dr. Samuel Johnson, the philanthropist Mr. Howard, and Sir William Jones, famed for his learning in the oriental languages ; and the latter in memory of Captains Burgess, Faulkner, Westcott, Riou and Moss, General Dundas, and General Abercrombie, gallant officers, who have fallen in defence of their country ! But what will attract the curiosity of future visitors to *St. Paul's*, will be the spot exactly under the centre of the dome, where, on *Thursday* the 9th of January, 1806, were deposited the mutilated remains of the brave and illustrious NELSON, after a procession from the Admiralty, which was the most splendid that ever graced the annals of our country : and on the 11th day of May, 1810, the same vault was opened to receive the body of his friend and coadjutor in the memorable battle of Trafalgar, the gallant Lord COLLINGWOOD, who was also interred at the public expense, and has had a monument voted to his memory by Parliament. The flags taken at the battle of Trafalgar are hung round the dome, and remind the British spectator of the union of patriotism and piety ! The curiosities consist of the Library, Whispering Gallery, Model, Clockwork, Great Bell, and the Ball : the Monument of General Abercrombie may also be considered as a curiosity ; for, as a sculptural production, it is inferior to few in the kingdom.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, the collegiate church of St. Peter, is a noble specimen of Gothic architecture. It is said to have been founded by Sebert, King of the East Saxons, in the year 610. Having been destroyed by the Danes, it was rebuilt by Edward the Confessor, in 1066. "An abbey," says Mr. Pennant, "is nothing without relics. Here were to be found the veil, and some of the milk of the Virgin, the bladebone of St. Benedict, the finger of St. Alphage, the head of St. Maxilla, and half the jaw-bone of St. Anastasia." Henry III. pulled down the Saxon pile, and began to build the present magnificent structure in 1245. The great work was carried on slowly by succeeding princes ; but it can hardly be said to have been finished before the time of Sir Christopher Wren, who built the two towers at the west end. This church is 360 feet in length within the walls, at the nave it is 72 broad, and at the cross 195. An alarming fire broke out in July, 1803, through the carelessness of workmen, and considerable damage done. The ravages, however, are now repaired, the aisles railed in, and the whole of the church much improved. The exterior of this cathedral has been also recently in part repaired, and will be entirely : the architecture, being that of the florid Gothic, which so peculiarly distinguished the fourteenth century. For several ages this fine fabric has been obscured by a group of old houses, which have been lately taken down, and an elegant ornamental opening effected, at once illustrative of the opulence of the nation, and the taste of its representatives, under whose auspices both the repairs and im-

provements have proceeded. Here most of our monarchs have been crowned, and many of them interred—

It gives them crowns, and does their ashes keep;
There made like gods, like mortals there they sleep;
Making the circle of their reign complete,
These suns of empire, where they rise they set!

WALLER.

This structure contains a great number of monuments of kings, statesmen, heroes, poets, and persons distinguished by genius, learning, and science. The chapel of Henry VII. adjoining, Leland calls "The Wonder of the World." Nothing, indeed, can be more solemn than a solitary walk in this mansion of the illustrious dead; nor can any thing be more just and beautiful than Mr. Addison's reflections on this subject: "When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies in me: when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, every inordinate desire goes out; when I meet with the grief of parents upon a tombstone, my heart melts with compassion; when I consider the tombs of the parents themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we must quickly follow; when I see kings lying by those who deposed them; when I consider rival wits placed side by side, or the holy men that divided the world by their contests and disputes; I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the little competitions, factions, and debates of mankind—when I read the several dates of the tombs, of some that died yesterday, and some six hundred years ago, I consider that great day when we shall all of us be contemporaries, and make our appearance together!" King Henry the VIIIth's chapel, which has been gradually wasting to decay, is now under external repair, and, to the credit of the present Dean and Chapter, is to be restored to all its original purity and splendour. In contemplating the beauties of this sacred pile, the following thoughts occurred—

How magnificent! the architectural
Boast of proud Collegiate WESTMINSTER,
This ABBEY rears, sublimely pinnacl'd,
His massy towers! his antique chapels,
Time-struck and mouldering! Cemeteries
Of the royal, and of the heroic dead!
His pointed arches! his shafted columns!
Springing light, with many a branching groin,
Into the "high-embossed roof!" florid
With Gothic ornaments! The cluster'd rose;
Trefoil; quatrefoil; and barb'd portcullis!
Tabernacles—o'er canopy'd, and rich
With high-wrought, gorgeous masonry! The frette;
The crocket; and the flow'ry finial; vaulted

With finely-chissel'd tracery ! Thence—base
 And sacrilegious *fanatic* hands have stol'n
 The *sainted* image ! unaw'd by the solemn
 Splendour of the scene ! such as might *craven*
 The murderer's hand, *dagger-clutch'd* ! and such
 As now delays (repentant) the progress
 Of my deviating, desultory steps,
 Bringing me back to days of calm devotion,
 Sooth'd by the "pealing organ's" swelling note !
 The seraphic, "full-voic'd quire !" echoing
 Harmonious, hosannas loud ! dissolving
 The rapt soul in melodious ecstasy !
 Here reverent the pious suppliant
 Kneels ; and sees (awhile secluded from this
 Wicked world) as if with pure angelic
 Vision bless'd, "All heaven before his eyes !"
 Or, indulging earthly contemplation
 In chilling silence, seeks that sacred tomb,
 Where, with senatorial dignity
 And ease, the silent marble seems to speak
 In CHATHAM'S manly, venerable form !
 Pointing at the *fractur'd* vault, late yawning
 To inhume the FILIAL CORSE !——

There coffin'd

On *paternal* dust, may the cold relics
 Of each *duteous* son, coeval in the
 Grave—the "none-sparing" grave !—find *honour'd* rest !
 And let no subject of this threaten'd isle,
 Still Heaven protected ! and mildly govern'd
 By that lov'd MONARCH, whose *firm* Minister
 PITT died, e'er pass this consecrated PILE
 Without the meed (remembering who sleeps here)
 Of sympathetic woe, for BRITAIN'S loss !
 And "O MY COUNTRY !"—was the expiring
Painful exclamation, that falter'd last
 On our PATRIOT STATESMAN'S livid lips.

A.

The curiosities consist of ten more Chapels besides the above ; the chairs in which our sovereigns are crowned ; the wax-work ; and the beautiful view obtained by ascending its tower.

St. STEPHEN WALBROOK, near the Mansion House, is a small church of exquisite beauty, the masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren. Perhaps Italy itself can produce no modern building that can vie with this in elegance and proportion. There is not a beauty which the plan would admit of, that is not to be found here in the greatest perfection ; and foreigners very justly call our taste in question, for understanding the graces no better, and allowing it no higher degree of fame. Over the altar is a beautiful picture of the martyrdom of St. Stephen, by West. The

character of the saint is fully expressed in his angelic countenance, resigned to his fate, and full of the hope of immortality.

Bow Church, in Cheapside; St. Bride's, in Fleet Street; St. Dunstan's in the East, near the Tower; and St. Martin's in the Fields, are among the churches eminent for fine architecture. Other churches are distinguished for curious monuments; as, St. Andrew Undershaft, Leadenhall Street, for that of Stow the historian; St. Helen, of Sir Thomas Gresham; St. Giles, Cripplegate, where Milton, Fox the martyrologist, and Speed the historian, were buried. The parish churches, in what are called the bills of mortality, amount to 146; namely, 97 within the walls, 16 without the walls, 23 out parishes in Middlesex and Surry, and 10 in the city and liberties of Westminster.

Besides these churches, that belonging to the Temple, one of our celebrated seats of law, merits attention. It was founded by the Knights Templars in the reign of Henry II. upon the model of that of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. The reader will find a full description of this church, and its ancient monuments, in Mr. Pennant's account. Among the illustrious persons of later date, interred in this church, were the celebrated lawyer Plowden, Treasurer of the Temple in 1572, (of whom Camden says, that in integrity he was second to none of his profession) and Selden, the best skilled of any man in the English constitution, and in the various branches of antiquity; but who, toward the close of his life, was so convinced of the vanity of all human knowledge, as to say, that the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th verses of the second chapter of the Epistle to Titus, afforded him more consolation than all he had ever read. Amongst the more recent interments of eminent lawyers, may be enumerated that of Lord Chancellor Thurlow; remarkable for the roughness of his behaviour, his impartial administration of equity, and his unshaken fidelity to his sovereign. As an instance of the latter, we will only remind the reader of his memorable words, occasioned by his Majesty's unfortunate indisposition: "When I forget my sovereign may the Almighty forget me!" St. Catharine, by the Tower, is also well worth inspecting; the choir is very curious.

There are likewise a great number of chapels for the Established Church, Foreign Protestant churches, Roman Catholic chapels, Meetings for the Dissenters of all persuasions, and three Synagogues for the Jews. Indeed so very various and diversified are the places of worship in London, that a wag once remarked, that those who were very scrupulous as to their religion, might here suit themselves to a *shaving*!

PALACES AND PARKS.

The magnificence of Royalty is not to be found in the palaces of the Metropolis. The palace of St. JAMES was originally an

hospital for leprous females, dedicated to that saint. It was surrendered to Henry VIII., who erected on its site the present palace; of which it has been observed, that, notwithstanding its mean exterior appearance, it is the most commodious for the parade of royalty of any in Europe*. He likewise laid out a large piece of ground adjoining into a park, and formed a canal and walks, calling it, in conformity to the former name of the contiguous building, St. James's Park. Charles II. enlarged and improved this spot, adorning it with plantations of trees; but, a few years ago, it was rendered still more beautiful by the genius and taste of Brown, the distinguished pupil of the illustrious Kent, who, in the most happy manner, adopted and improved the principles of gardening laid down by his predecessor. The beauty of this park is heightened by being contiguous to another of less extent, called "The Green Park." Here too, on the most elevated part, is a fine piece of water, which is recruited every tide from the Thames, by the waterworks at Chelsea; and forms a reservoir for supplying the houses in the neighbouring parts. In this park the Deputy Ranger, Lord William Gordon, has a neat lodge, surrounded by a shrubbery, producing a pleasing rural effect, although so near the houses in Piccadilly. A fine ascent, called "Constitution Hill," from the salubrity of the air, leads to Hyde Park, another royal demesne. This is adorned with a noble piece of water, called "The Serpentine River," and with diversified plantations of various kinds of trees, which, together with its elevated situation, commanding extensive views, render it a captivating scene. Hence it is the place of fashionable morning resort for the nobility and gentry, both in carriages and on horseback, and incredible is the number of visitors on a Sunday in the summer season! Near the eastern edge of this park is a fine bason of water, supplied by the Chelsea waterworks, from which the houses in Grosvenor Square, and its vicinity, are provided. The Ranger of St. James's and Hyde Park is Viscount Sidney.

The QUEEN'S PALACE stands in the most favourable situation that St. James's Park could furnish. It was erected by John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, in 1703, and called Buckingham House, until it was purchased, in 1761, for the royal residence, when it acquired its present name. In 1775, Parliament settled this house upon the Queen, in case she should survive his Majesty, in lieu of Somerset House. Here is a fine collection of prints, and a great variety of pictures by the most eminent masters; also many curious *Time Pieces*, his Majesty being deemed very curious in such kinds of machinery.

* A considerable part of this palace was lately destroyed by fire, which, in the prevailing opinion, will be rebuilt on the original plan.

CARLTON HOUSE, in Pall Mall, the residence of the Prince of Wales, the gardens extending to St. James's Park, is a stately building, on which vast sums have been expended. The furniture and interior decorations are very superb; and the armoury is amongst the greatest curiosities of this kingdom, as it contains the arms, accoutrements, and warlike implements of every age and country. Its front has a princely appearance, and the centinels pacing to and fro add to its grandeur and dignity.

The BANQUETING HOUSE, at Whitehall, was begun in 1619, from a design by Inigo Jones *. It is only a small part of the vast plan of a palace, intended to be worthy of the residence of the British Monarchs; but left incomplete, on account of the unhappy times that followed. The exterior appearance has lately been very much improved, by pulling down the gateway, and admitting a view of the Thames. The ceiling of this noble room was painted by Rubens, who had 3000*l.* for his work. The subject is the Apotheosis of James I. It forms nine compartments. One of the middle represents our pacific monarch on his earthly throne, turning with horror from Mars and other discordant deities, and giving himself up, as it were, to the amiable goddess he had always adored, and to her attendants, Commerce and the Fine Arts. A few years ago, the ceiling underwent a repair by the masterly hand of Cipriani. Little did James think, that he was erecting a pile, from which his son was to step from the throne to the scaffold! In front of Privy Gardens is a statue of James II. pointing to the spot where his father was beheaded, which is much admired for its expression of grief. The Banqueting House has been long converted into a chapel; and George the First granted a salary of 30*l.* a year to twelve clergymen (six from Oxford and six from Cambridge) who officiate a month each. The interior has been fitted up for the reception of the guards on duty, who are marched here for the performance of divine service.

Besides the Royal Palaces, there are many fine houses of the Princes of the Blood, and of the Nobility and Gentry. Of these we shall only mention the most distinguished, namely, Aldborough House, Stratford Place; Apsley House, Hyde Park Corner, the Marquis of Wellesley's; the Earl of Chesterfield's, South Audley Street; the late Duke of Cumberland's, Pall Mall, now used as the Ordnance Office; the Duke of Devonshire's, and the Earl of Egremont's, and Albany House, now an hotel, Piccadilly; the Bishop of Ely's, Dover Street; Foley House, near Portland Place; Gloucester House, Upper Grosvenor Street, Earl Grosvenor's; Earl Harcourt's, Cavendish Square; the Marquis of Lansdowne's, Berkeley Square; Manchester House, the Marquis of Hertford's, Manchester Square; the Duke of Marlborough's,

* It is remarkable, that this great architect, who was surveyor of the works, had only 8*s.* 4*d.* per diem, and 46*l.* per ann. for house-rent, a clerk, and incidental expenses.

Pall Mall; Lord Melbourne's, Whitehall; the Duke of Norfolk's, St. James's Square; the Duke of Northumberland's, in the Strand; Burlington House, the late Duke of Portland's, Piccadilly, which was said would be pulled down, and its site occupied by an elegant crescent; since which it is reported that Lord George Cavendish has purchased it for his own residence; Earl Spencer's, St. James's Place; the Earl of Uxbridge's, Burlington Street; Lady Charlotte Wynne's, St. James's Square; Lord Grenville's, in the Green Park, &c.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

WESTMINSTER HALL, now the seat of Parliament, and of the Courts of Law, stands on the site of a royal palace built by Edward the Confessor. The stairs to it on the river still retain the name of Palace Stairs, and the two Palace Yards belonged also to this extensive pile. Many parts of it exist to this day, appropriated to other uses. The exterior of this edifice was for many years defaced by the erection of coffee-houses, which, highly creditable to the national taste, have been pulled down, and the entrance restored to its pristine form: the avenues have been also very much improved, and it is reported that the whole will be laid open to Bridge Street. The great hall was rebuilt in its present form by Richard II., who, in 1399, kept his Christmas in it, with his characteristic magnificence; the number of his guests, each day, being 10,000! This great Hall exceeds, in dimension, any in Europe, which is not supported by pillars. Its length is 270 feet; the breadth 74; and the height in proportion. Parliaments often sat in this hall; and, in 1397, when it was very ruinous, Richard II. built a temporary room for his Parliament, formed with wood, and covered with tiles. It was open on all sides, that the constituents might see and hear every thing that passed: and, *to secure freedom of debate*, he surrounded the House by 4000 Cheshire archers, with bows bent, and arrows notched, ready to shoot. This fully answered the intent; for every sacrifice was made to the royal pleasure. The Lords now meet in a room hung with tapestry, which records our victory over the Spanish Armada; and the Commons assemble in a place which was once a chapel, built by King Stephen; and dedicated to his namesake, the Protomartyr. Upon enlarging it for the accommodation of the additional Members on account of the union with Ireland, several curious antiquities were found.

Courts of justice, even in early times, sat in this hall, where our sovereigns themselves once commonly presided; for which reason it was called *Curia Domini Regis*, and one of the three courts now held here is called the Court of King's Bench; the other three are those of the Common Pleas, Chancery, and Exchequer. In this hall was held what was called "The High Court of Justice," for the trial of the unfortunate Charles I. Here also was carried on the impeachment against the arbitrary minister, Thomas Earl of

Strafford, who had been once the *zealous patriot*, Sir Thomas Wentworth. In mentioning this, Mr. Pennant relates an anecdote, to show the simplicity of one part of the manners of the times. "The Commons," says this entertaining writer, "who had an inclosed place for themselves, at a certain hour pulled out of their pockets bread and cheese, and bottles of ale; and, after they had eat and drank, turned their backs from the king, and made water, much to the annoyance of those who happened to be below*. His lordship was brought into the hall by eight o'clock in the morning." This hall has been made famous of late years by the long and tedious trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. late governor of Bengal; and, more recently, by the trial of Lord Melville, which created a general interest throughout the country.

A new Guildhall, for the city of Westminster, is now erecting on the site of the former, which was built on the foundations of a nunnery. Every days experience teaches us to suspect the *purity* of these mansions of *piety*; for, on removing a part of the ancient foundations, the workmen have discovered a small narrow arch, which seems to point towards the ancient monastery; doubtless for the purpose of *private confession*!

The GUILDHALL of the City, situated at the end of King Street, Cheapside, was built in the year 1431†. Its great hall is 153 feet long, 50 broad, and 58 high; in which are placed two tremendous wooden giants, the pictures of several of the kings and queens of England, with whole lengths of their present majesties, by Ramsay, and the judges who distinguished themselves in determining the differences between landlords and tenants, on rebuilding the city, after the fire. Here is likewise a fine picture of the late Lord Chief Justice Pratt, afterwards Earl Camden; a marble whole length statue of Mr. Beckford, who was twice lord mayor; and a magnificent cenotaph to the memory of the Earl of Chatham, both executed by Bacon. A monument also for the son, the Right Hon. William Pitt, has been voted; and in May, 1810, was laid the first stone of a monument to the memory of the lamented Lord Nelson. The front of this hall has been lately rebuilt by Mr. Dance. And from the motto of the city arms, which is inscribed upon it in large characters, a stranger might suppose that the *good citizens* were remarkable for their piety! In this Guildhall the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas hold sittings at nisi prius; the city elections are also held, and all the business of the corporation transacted here.

The SESSIONS HOUSE, in the Old Bailey, in which the criminals both of London and Middlesex are tried, is a large modern

* Mr. Pennant quotes, as his authority, the letters of Provost Baillie, of Scotland, 1641.

† Before the year 1711, the court-hall, or bury, as it was called, was held at Alderman's Bury, so denominated from the meeting of the aldermen there.

structure, separated from Newgate only by a small yard, where are kept the implements of punishment, those painful, but necessary guardians of society. Adjoining, a plain structure has been erected, on the ground formerly occupied by the Surgeons' Hall, for the accommodation of the judges and officers of justice.

The COUNTY HALL for Middlesex was built by Mr. Rogers, on Clerkenwell Green, in 1781. The front toward the Green is composed of four columns, three quarters, of the Ionic order, and two pilasters, supported by a rusticated basement. The county arms are placed in the tympanum of the pediment. Under the entablature are two medallions, representing Justice and Mercy. In the centre is a medallion of his majesty, decorated with festoons of laurel and oak leaves; and, at the extremities, are medallions of Roman fasces and sword, the emblems of Authority and Punishment. The execution of these designs was by the masterly hand of Nollekens. The building may be known at some distance by its elevated dome, whence issue down rays of light, by which the court hall is pleasantly and copiously illuminated.

DOCTORS' COMMONS, or the College of Civilians, is situated to the south of St. Paul's Cathedral. Here are held the Ecclesiastical Courts, and the Court of Admiralty; but the trial of offences on the high seas, under the jurisdiction of the latter, is commonly transferred to the Old Bailey; and in the neighbourhood is the Herald's Office.

MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICES.

The TOWER, to the east of London Bridge, is surrounded by a wall and ditch, which inclose several streets, like a little town, beside the building properly called the Tower. Here are some artillery, a magazine of small arms for 60,000 men, ranged in beautiful order; a horse armoury, in which are seen figures of our kings on horseback; and likewise the crown and other regalia, the Mint and the Menagerie. The circumference is about a mile. It contains one garrison church, and is under the command of a constable and lieutenant governor. The Tower was a palace during 500 years; but ceased to be so on the accession of Queen Elizabeth. The most ancient part, called The White Tower, was founded by William the Conqueror, in 1078. It is vulgarly attributed to Julius Cæsar; and to this the poet thus alludes:

Ye tow'rs of Julius, London's lasting shame,
With many a foul and midnight murder fed,*
Revere his consort's faith†, his father's fame‡,
And spare the meek usurper's holy head§. GRAY.

* Henry VI.; George Duke of Clarence; Edward V. his brother, &c.

† Margaret of Anjou, consort to Henry VI.

‡ Henry V.

§ Henry VI.

What are termed *the Curiosities of the Tower*, rank under the following articles; viz. Wild Beasts—Spanish Armoury—Small Armoury—Royal Train of Artillery—Horse Armoury—Jewel Office—Mint and Chapel *. Of these the *small armoury* and *horse armoury* make the greatest impression on the mind of the visitor. In the former are to be seen a stand of arms for no less than 60,000 men, disposed into a variety of figures, and arranged after a most elegant manner. In the latter are exhibited the kings of England on horseback, with a few exceptions, from William the Conqueror down to George the Second, clothed in the armour of the times when they lived; they appear in tremendous array, and, upon first sight, generate in the minds of the spectator rather an unpleasant impression. But they are entitled to a critical inspection, as they serve to illustrate and adorn the annals of our country. To young people they cannot fail of proving a source of improvement as well as amusement.

The HORSE GUARDS, a light and elegant structure, was rebuilt in 1754, at the expense of 30,000*l*. It stands opposite the Banqueting House, and contains apartments for the officers and privates of the life guards, a troop of which constantly do duty here. The War Office is in this place, and here courts martial for the army are occasionally held.

The ORDNANCE OFFICE, for the military department, was a handsome building in St. Margaret's Street, Westminster; but is now pulled down, to give room for the improvements effecting in the neighbourhood, and is removed to the residence of the late Duke of Cumberland in Pall Mall.

The ADMIRALTY, rebuilt in the late reign, by Ripley, is a large structure, the clumsiness of which is veiled, in some degree, by a handsome screen, designed by Adam. Here the higher departments of the business of the navy are transacted, and the lords of the admiralty have houses. On the top of this building telegraphs are erected, for the speedy communication of intelligence between London, Dover, Portsmouth, &c. This public edifice is contemplated with peculiar interest, when we recollect the recent naval achievements of our country.

The TRINITY HOUSE, on Great Tower Hill, is an handsome building, and its interior is remarkably elegant; seated on rising ground, and having a fine area, called Trinity Square, in its front, inclosed within an iron pallsade, it enjoys the combined advantages of a good situation and a pure air. The corporation is destined to superintend the interests of the British shipping; and they possess the power of examining masters of king's ships, of appointing pilots for the Thames, of erecting light-houses and sea-marks, and of granting licences to poor seamen, not free of the city, to ply on the Thames.

* The Shell-work is removed to Exeter Change.

OFFICES COMMERCIAL AND FISCAL.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE, the resort of all the nations of the world, rises before us with the full majesty of commerce. Whether we consider the grandeur of the edifice, or the vast concerns transacted within its walls, we are equally struck with its importance. The original structure was built in 1557, by *Sir Thomas Gresham*, one of the greatest merchants in the world, after the model of that of Antwerp. In 1570, Queen Elizabeth went to the Bourse, as it was then called, visited every part, and then, by sound of trumpet, proclaimed it The Royal Exchange. Being destroyed by the great fire in 1666, it was rebuilt, in its present form, for the city and the company of mercers, at the expense of 80,000*l.* by *Sir Christopher Wren*, and was opened in 1669. In each of the principal fronts is a piazza, and in the centre an area. The height of the building is 56 feet, and from the centre of the south side rise a lantern and turret 178 feet high, on the top of which is a vane, in the form of a grasshopper, the crest of *Sir Thomas Gresham*. The inside of the area, which is 144 feet long, and 117 broad, is surrounded by piazzas, forming walks, to shelter the merchants in bad weather. Above the arches of these piazzas is an entablature extending round, and a compass pediment in the middle of each of the four sides. Under that on the north are the king's arms, on the south those of the city, on the east those of *Sir Thomas Gresham*, and on the west those of the mercer's company. In these intercolumniations are 24 niches, 20 of which are filled with the statues of the kings and queens of England. In the centre of the area is the statue of *Charles II.* in a Roman habit, encompassed with iron rails. This new statue, by *Bacon*, was placed here in 1792, in the room of another of that king. In this area the merchants meet every day. These merchants are disposed in separate classes, each of which have their particular station, called their walk.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, a magnificent structure, is situated in Threadneedle Street. The centre, and the building behind, were erected in 1733. Before that time, the business was carried on in Grocers' Hall. The front is a kind of vestibule; the base is rustic, and the ornamental columns above are Ionic. Within is a court leading to a second building, containing the hall, and other offices. Within a few years have been added two wings of uncommon elegance, designed by the late *Sir Robert Taylor*. In addition to *Sir Robert's* improvements, those by *Mr. Soane*, from the model of the *Sybill's Temple* at *Tivoli*, render the Bank respectable in its architecture, and commodious for business. Its new north front is entitled to particular attention.

THE NEW MINT is now erecting on Little Tower Hill, and, when complete, will be one of the most superb structures in the kingdom, and possess some of the finest mechanism in the world. Already steam engines of vast power have been constructed, and

a tunnel formed for supplying them with water, which communicates with the Tower Ditch. The steam engines and coining apparatus were furnished by Messrs. Bolton and Watt, and the machinery by Mr. Rennie.

The CUSTOM HOUSE, to the west of the Tower, is a large irregular structure of brick and stone, before which ships of 350 tons can lie, and discharge their cargoes. It was built in 1718, on the site of a former custom house, destroyed by fire. In Mr. Pennant's Account of London, are some curious particulars of the produce of the customs at different times, from the year 1268 (when the half-year's customs, for foreign merchandise in London, came only to 75*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*) to the quarter ending April 5, 1789, when the produce for the year amounted to 3,711,126*l.*

The EXCISE OFFICE, in Broad Street, is a building of magnificent simplicity, erected in 1768, on the site of Gresham College. It is a building of considerable extent, and is, no doubt, well adapted to answer the purposes to which it is appropriated.

An elegant building is now erecting near Tower Dock, for transacting that part of the business of the excise connected with the customs, and promises great accommodation to the port of London.

THE EAST INDIA HOUSE, in Leadenhall Street, was built in 1726. A handsome front has lately been constructed, 190 feet in length from east to west; the principal story is plain sunk rustic, with five circular windows in each wing; the portico from a Grecian example: upon the centre of the pediment of the portico is a figure of Britannia, shielded by his present majesty, George III. On either side are emblematical figures in relief, and the whole is covered with handsome ballustrades. The new building contains all the offices necessary for transacting the business of a commercial company. What would be the reflections of an old Roman, could he rise from the slumber of ages, and revisit this island, which his compatriots then considered as beyond the boundaries of the world, and a voyage of difficulty and danger, should he behold this structure, and be informed that it was the capital, as it were, of a republic of commercial sovereigns, who possessed extensive territories in distant regions of the globe, maintained vast armies, engaged in bloody and expensive wars, and now created, now dethroned, and now restored the mighty chiefs of nations!—The fact would appear incredible.

The SOUTH SEA HOUSE is a noble building, with two spacious rooms for transacting the business of the South Sea annuities; the upper room, more particularly, being a lofty, spacious, and particularly grand, although unadorned, piece of architecture, surpassing any room of the kind in the Bank of England.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE is situated in Lombard Street.

As a building it merits no distinction ; but the late arrangement of the offices makes it very convenient.

SOMERSET PLACE, a stupendous and magnificent structure, on the site of one of the most beautiful remains of the architecture of the sixteenth century, was begun to be built, according to the plan of Sir William Chambers, when the nation was engaged in a war with America, France, and Spain. The design, in erecting this fabric, was to bring together the most considerable public offices. Accordingly, here are now the following offices: the Auditors of Imprests, Clerk of the Estreats, Duchy Courts of Lancaster and Cornwall, Hackney Coach, Hawkers and Pedlars, Horse Duty, Lord Treasurer's, Remembrancer's, Lottery, Navy, Navy Pay, Pipe and Comptroller of the Pipe, Salt, Sick and Hurt, Signet, Stage Coach Duty, Stamps, Surveyor of Crown Lands, Tax, Victualling, and Wine Licence Offices.

The king's barge houses are likewise comprehended in the plan, with a dwelling for the barge-master ; beside houses for the treasurer, the paymaster, and six commissioners of the navy ; for three commissioners of the victualling and their secretary ; for one commissioner of the stamps, and one of the sick and hurt ; with commodious apartments in every office for a secretary, or some other acting officer, for a porter, and their families.

The front of this structure, toward the Strand, consists of a rich and ornamented basement, supporting an excellent example of the Corinthian order, containing a principal and attic story. In this front are apartments for the Royal Academy, and for the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. Here, for several years past, have been the *Exhibitions* of paintings belonging to the Royal Academy, which prove a rich annual repast to the public, and very considerable benefits result from them.

The grand entrance, by three lofty arches, leads into a spacious quadrangle, on each side of which, to the east and west, a street is to be formed, beyond which the wings are to be carried.

The front to the Thames is erected on a noble terrace, 53 feet wide ; and the building, when finished, will extend about 1100 feet. This terrace, which is unparalleled for grandeur and beauty of view, is supported on a rough rustic basement, adorned with a lofty arcade of 32 arches, each 12 feet wide, and 24 high. The grand semicircular arch in the middle of the basement is that intended for the reception of the king's barges. The length of the arcade is happily relieved by projections, distinguished by rusticated columns of the Ionic order.

The south or principal front, erected on this terrace, consists of a rustic basement, over which the Corinthian order prevails.

The TREASURY, which has a noble elevated front, is situated near the Parade in St. James's Park. Gloomy and massy passages lead through into Downing Street and Whitehall. What

is called "The Cockpit," forms a part of this building, and is now the council chamber for the cabinet ministers.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

Of this huge ponderous residence of the lord mayors of the city, Mr. Pennant is content to observe, in the words of Pope's character of Cromwell, that it is "damned to everlasting fame." It is built of Portland stone, and has a portico of six lofty fluted columns of the Corinthian order in the front; the same order being continued in pilasters, both under the pediment and on each side. The basement story is very massy, and built in rustic; and on each side rises a flight of steps of considerable height leading up to the portico, in the middle of which is the door to the apartments and offices. The columns support a large angular pediment, adorned with a noble piece in basso relievo, representing the dignity and opulence of the city of London, executed by Sir Robert Taylor. Beneath this portico are two series of windows extending along the whole front; and above this is an attic story, with square windows, crowned by a balustrade. The building has an area in the middle, and the apartments are extremely noble, particularly "The Egyptian Hall."—The first stone was laid in 1739; the expense of building it was 42,638 *l.* and the sum voted for furnishing it, in 1752, was 4000 *l.* The room in the front on the right-hand is the office for public business, and the room opposite is for the dispatch of private business. The building is in a very central situation.

The AUCTION MART is an elegant building, erected in Bartholomew Lane, opposite the Bank; and intended for the sale of estates and goods of all descriptions: its interior arrangement is most commodiously disposed, and a register is kept, upon an admirable plan, of every species of property bought or sold.

THE MONUMENT.

This noble column was erected in commemoration of the great fire in 1666, when the damage occasioned by the devouring element was estimated at 10,716,000 *l.* It was begun in 1671, and finished in 1677, by Sir Christopher Wren. It is a fluted Doric column, 202 feet high. On the west side of the pedestal is a bass relief, by Cibber. It is an emblematical representation of this sad catastrophe; and King Charles is seen surrounded by Liberty, Genius, and Science, giving directions for the restoring of the city. The inscription, imputing the calamity to the Papists, is now universally considered as unjust: a circumstance to which Pope not improperly alludes:

Where London's column pointing at the skies,
Like a tall bully lifts his head and lies!

It was thought, some time ago, rather unsafe, but having undergone some repairs, it is now deemed a column of considerable strength and stability.

BRIDGES.

LONDON BRIDGE, to the west of the Tower, was first built of wood, about the beginning of the 11th century. The present stone bridge was begun in 1176, and finished in 1209. The length of it is 915 feet, the exact breadth of the river in this part. The number of arches was 19, of unequal dimensions, and deformed by the enormous sterlings, and by houses on each side, which overhung in a terrible manner. These were removed in 1756, when the upper part of the bridge assumed a modern and noble appearance. But the sterlings were suffered to remain, although they contract the space between the piers so greatly, as to occasion, at the ebb of every tide, a fall of five feet, or a number of temporary cataracts, which, since the foundation of the bridge, have caused the loss of innumerable lives. It is in contemplation to erect a new one, and various have been the plans exhibited of it.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, universally allowed to be the finest in the world, was built by Mr. Labelye, a native of Switzerland. The first stone was laid in 1739; the last in 1747; but on account of the sinking of one of the piers, the opening of the bridge was retarded till 1750. The whole of the superstructure is of Portland stone, except the spandrels of the arches, which are built of Purbeck. It is 1223 feet in length; and has 13 large and two small semicircular arches: the centre arch is 76 feet wide; the other arches, on each side, decreasing in width four feet. The architect asserted, that the quantity of stone used in this bridge was nearly double to what was employed in St. Paul's cathedral, and the whole expense did not exceed 218,800*l*.

The utility of such a bridge must have been unquestionable, at the time when the design of erecting it was formed; yet such was the contracted policy which then actuated the city of London, that they presented a petition to parliament against this noble undertaking. Great opposition too was made to the building of a stone bridge. The plan and estimate of one composed of wood was laid before the commissioners, and favourably received; but, on urging the architect to fix a sum for keeping it in repair, for a certain number of years, he declined making any proposals; notwithstanding which, the wooden project had many friends, and it was only by a small majority in the House of Lords that the plan for a stone bridge was carried. The minority, on this occasion, obtained the appellation of "Wooden Peers." A proper satire upon them for their excessive timidity.

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE, that elegant addition to the magnificence of the metropolis, was built by Mr. Mylne. The first

stone was laid in 1760, and the whole was completed in 1768, at the expense of 152,840*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* The length of this bridge is 995 feet; the breadth of the carriage-way 28, and of the foot-path, seven feet each. It consists of nine elliptical arches, the centre one of which is 100 feet wide; and both this and the arch on each side are wider than the celebrated Rialto at Venice. The Ionic pillars projecting from the piers give a happy relief to the whole, and appear singularly light and beautiful from the river. These columns support recesses for foot passengers, in the balustrades of the bridge. This noble structure is built of Portland stone; but its decay is already too visible, while Westminster Bridge has stood half a century, without receiving the smallest injury from time. London and Westminster, the river Thames, and the adjacent country, are viewed from no other spot with more advantage than from this bridge. Indeed so far as regards its position, its central situation gives it a decided superiority. Acts of parliament have been lately obtained for the erection of two new bridges; the first is proposed to be constructed near Somerset House, and the other at Vauxhall.

MUSEUMS.

The BRITISH MUSEUM, which is open to the public gratis, was founded by parliament in 1753, in pursuance of the will of Sir Hans Sloane, Baronet, who directed his executors to offer to the public his collection of natural and artificial curiosities and books, for the sum of 20,000*l.* This offer being accepted, the noble building, called Montague House, which had been built by the first Duke of Montague, was purchased for their reception. At the same time were purchased for 10,000*l.* the MSS. collected by Robert Harley, first Earl of Oxford. Here are likewise the collections made by Sir Robert and Sir John Cotton; and large sums have since been voted to augment this noble repository. His late majesty presented to it the libraries of the kings of England, from the reign of Henry VII.; and his present majesty, an interesting collection of tracts, published in the reigns of Charles I. and II. Antiquities, brought from Italy, were purchased by parliament, for 8410*l.* in 1762: and many benefactions have augmented the library, particularly those of the late eccentric Edward Wortley Montague, and of our late philosophical envoy at Naples, Sir William Hamilton, K. B. The late Rev. Dr. Gifford, one of the librarians, also made this public foundation a present of a fine set of paintings, by Vandyck, preserved in the greatest perfection; and one copy of every book entered in the hall of the Company of Stationers is always sent here. Additions are now making to the building for the reception of certain antiquities brought recently from Egypt. This Museum is under the direction of forty-two trustees, twenty-one of whom are appointed to act in consequence of their being great officers of

state. Two are chosen as descendants of the Cottons, two for Sloane's collection, and two for the Harleian manuscripts, beside fifteen elected by the others. A committee of three at least is held every other Friday, and a general meeting once a quarter. Applications for the use of books or manuscripts must be made with proper recommendation to the trustees, through the principal librarian, and there is a room appointed for their accommodation, under certain regulations. The museum is open for public inspection from ten till four o'clock, on the Monday, Wednesday, and Friday in every week, except in the Christmas, Easter, and Whitsun Weeks, on Thanksgiving and Fast Days *, and during the months of August and September. Persons who wish to see the Museum will apply on one of those days in the anti-room of the house, between the hours of ten and two, where they will be required to inscribe their names and places of abode, in a book kept for that purpose; upon which they will be shown into the apartments as soon as the first rooms are sufficiently cleared for their admission. No children under ten years of age, or persons who are not decent in their appearance, will be admitted.

The LEVERIAN MUSEUM, which contained a most astonishing collection of specimens in natural history, was situated in Great Surry Street, on the south side of Blackfriars Bridge; falling, however, into decay, it was sold by auction in 1787, and the building is now used as the Surry Institution.

MR. JOHN HUNTER'S MUSEUM of Comparative Anatomy has been purchased by government, and committed to the care of the College of Surgeons, situated in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Were this volume devoted solely to the metropolis, we might have given a minute description of the inns of court, the colleges, the societies of artists and learned men, the public schools, the places of diversion, the public halls, hospitals, and prisons; but as its principal design is to serve as a companion to the reader in his excursions into the country round London, our limits will not permit us to be more copious: and we shall, therefore, mention the principal remaining objects in this metropolis in a very cursory way.

Of the inns of court, or societies for the study of the law, the principal are the Middle and Inner Temples, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. These are spacious, and have large gardens, which, at certain times of the day, are open to the public. The others are Clifford's Inn, Clement's Inn, Serjeants' Inn, New Inn, Lyon's Inn, Barnard's Inn, Furnivals' Inn, and Staple Inn.

The College of Physicians, unfortunately hidden in Warwick Lane, was built by Sir Christopher Wren. On the top of the dome is a gilt ball.—Gresham College, erected in 1581, by Sir Thomas Gresham, for seven professors in divinity, civil law,

* The Martyrdom of Charles the First, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Gunpowder Plot, and any occasional Fast and Thanksgiving Day.

astronomy, geometry, rhetoric, physic, and music, stood on the site of the present Excise Office: but, in 1768, the reading of the lectures was removed to a room over the Royal Exchange, and the professors were allowed an additional 50*l.* a year in lieu of their apartments in the college. The Gresham Lectures are read at certain seasons of the year, but they are very scantily attended. Sion College, near London Wall, was founded in 1603, by the Rev. Thomas White. It is governed by a president, two deans, and four assistants; and all the clergy within the bills of mortality are constituted fellows. Here is a large library for their use, and alms-houses for ten men and ten women. It some time ago underwent a repair, and has altogether both a neat and venerable appearance.

The Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and the Royal Academy of Artists, have noble apartments in Somerset Place. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, have a handsome house in the Adelphi; in the great room of which is a fine series of paintings by Mr. Barry, lately deceased.

Of the public Seminaries, the most distinguished are Westminster School, adjoining the Abbey, and, though not originally founded, yet nobly endowed by Queen Elizabeth; St. Paul's School, founded in the beginning of the 16th century, by Dean Colet; the Charter House, founded both for a school and hospital, by Thomas Sutton, Esq.; and a school in Suffolk Lane, Upper Thames Street, founded in 1561 by the Company of Merchant Taylors. These four schools are seminaries of great respectability, and must prove extremely useful to the community.

With respect to the places of diversion, the Opera Houses have been remarkably unfortunate: that in the Haymarket, called the King's Theatre, having been destroyed by fire, on the 17th of June, 1789; and the Pantheon, in Oxford Street, the most magnificent structure of the kind in Europe, which had been fitted up for the performance of operas, having met with a similar fate, on the 14th of January, 1792: however, they have been since rebuilt. The two theatres royal in Drury Lane and Covent Garden have been both burnt down; the latter has been rebuilt with uncommon grandeur and expedition: the ruins of the former have been cleared, and an act of incorporation, lately sanctioned by parliament, for its re-erection; the performers in the meantime have been allowed to exhibit at the Lyceum, in the Strand. For the dramatic entertainments in summer, is a small theatre royal in the Haymarket. Sadler's Wells, near Islington, for pantomimes and rope-dancing; Astley's Amphitheatre, near Westminster Bridge, burnt down, Aug. 24, 1794, but rebuilt; burnt down a second time, and again re-erected, for equestrian exercises and other amusements, meet with considerable success. Surry Theatre (formerly Royal Circus) has been taken by Mr. Elliston, late of Drury Lane Theatre, who has very much improved the respectability of the performances, which now consist

of operas, pantomimes, &c. Sans Pareil, in the Strand; the Theatre in Tottenham Court Road, and the Royalty Theatre, Wellclose Square, all for the performance of little operas, pantomimes, &c.; and Astley's Olympic Pavilion, Newcastle Street, for equestrian exercises and pantomimes. For the higher ranks of life, are many noble rooms for concerts; as in Hanover Square; the Freemasons' Tavern in Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields; and the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand.

Of the Public Halls, the most distinguished, in point of architecture, are Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane; Ironmongers' Hall, Fenchurch Street; and Fishmongers' Hall, near London Bridge. We mention Stationers' Hall, in Ludgate Street, with a beautiful painted window, presented by Alderman Cadell, and two paintings given them by Alderman Boydel, and lately modernised in front, and Apothecaries' Hall, near Bridge Street, Blackfriars, because, in the former a great trade is carried on in almanacks, and, in the latter, great quantities of chemical and galenical preparations are vended, although no prescriptions are made up.

The principal Hospitals are Christ's Hospital, near Newgate Street, a royal foundation for orphans and poor children; St. Bartholomew's Hospital, West Smithfield, another royal foundation for the sick and lame; Bridewell, in New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, once a royal palace, but now a royal hospital, for the apprenticing those boys of Christ's Hospital who are orphans and have no friends, and a prison for the dissolute; Bethlehem, in Moorfields, now pulling down*, another royal hospital, for lunatics; St. Luke's in Old Street Road, also for lunatics; St. Thomas's in the Borough, the fourth royal hospital, for the sick and lame; and for the same purpose is Guy's Hospital, adjoining; the London Hospital, in Whitechapel Road; the Middlesex Hospital, near Berner's Street; the Westminster Infirmary, near Petty France; and St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner; the Foundling Hospital, in Lamb's-Conduit Fields; the Asylum, at Lambeth, for orphan girls; the Magdalen Hospital, in St. George's Fields, for penitent prostitutes; the Lock Hospital, in Grosvenor Place, Hyde Park Corner; the Marine Society, in Bishopsgate Street; the Small Pox Hospital, at Pancras, besides a number of *stations*, dispersed throughout the metropolis for the vaccine inoculation, where the operators perform *gratis*, particularly at Mr. Welch's Stationer, Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, where the benevolent Dr. Walker attends every morning; the Westminster Lying-in Hospital, and many others for the same purpose, are also excellent institutions. A great number of Dispensaries, for the relief of the poor, have been lately established, by voluntary contributions, for dispensing medicines to the sick, who keep to their houses, under the direction of a physician to each dispensary, and proper assistants.

* A new one is about to be erected on the site of the Dog and Duck, in St. George's Fields.

Of Prisons there are a melancholy number; the principal are Newgate, a stupendous structure; the New Compter, in Giltspur Street; with Ludgate Prison behind it, for debtors, a small but well regulated place; the Fleet Prison, for debtors; the King's Bench, in St. George's Fields, for the same purpose, and for the prisoners of the court; the Penitentiary House, in Cold Bath Fields; and a new county gaol and sessions house, for Surrey, near Newington Butts.

Some of the Squares and Streets in the metropolis are magnificent; and many of those which cannot boast of grandeur are long, spacious, and airy.

The principal Squares are, Bedford Square, Berkeley Square, Bloomsbury Square, Cavendish Square, Finsbury Square, Fitzroy Square, Golden Square, Grosvenor Square, Hanover Square, Leicester Square, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Manchester Square, Portman Square, Queen's Square Bloomsbury, Russel Square, remarkable for the elegance of its houses, its ornamental area, and the very fine bronze statue of the late Duke of Bedford; Red Lion Square, St. James's Square, Soho Square, and Tavistock Square, to which we must now add Brunswick Square. Portland Place forms, perhaps, the most magnificent street in the world: Stratford Place is truly elegant; and the Adelphi Terrace is the admiration of foreigners, for the noble view which it affords of the river, the bridges, and other public buildings, and of the fine hills beyond Southwark and Lambeth.

We close with mentioning the several Markets; which are in Smithfield, Fleet Ditch, Newgate Street, Leadenhall Street, Carnaby Street, Honey Lane, Spitalfields, and Covent Garden. Indeed the market in Smithfield will undergo several alterations, or be removed. It is, to say the least of it, susceptible of considerable improvements.

Such, on a very cursory view of it, is the *Metropolis of Great Britain*; to the extent, opulence, and splendour of which many causes have contributed. These we cannot better enumerate than in the words of Dr. Aikin.—“The broad stream of the Thames,” says this ingenious writer, “flowing between London and Southwark, continually agitated by a brisk current, or a rapid tide, brings constant supplies of fresh air, which no buildings can intercept. The country round, especially on the London side, is nearly open to some distance, whence, by the action of the sun and wind on a gravelly soil, it is kept tolerably dry in all seasons, and affords no lodgment for stagnant air, or water. The cleanliness of London, as well as its supply of water, are greatly aided by its situation on the banks of the Thames; and the New River, together with many good springs within the city itself, further contribute to the abundance of that necessary element. All these are advantages with respect to health, in which this metropolis is exceeded by few.

“Its situation with regard to the circumstance of navigation is

equally well chosen : had it been placed lower on the Thames, beside being annoyed by the marshes, it would have been more liable to insults from foreign foes ; had it been higher, it would not have been accessible, as at present, to ships of large burden. It now possesses every advantage that can be derived from a seaport, without its dangers ; and, at the same time, by means of its noble river, enjoys a very extensive canal and railroad communication with the internal parts of the country, which supply it with all sorts of necessaries, and in return receive from it such commodities as they require. With the great article of fuel, London is plentifully supplied by sea from the northern collieries ; and to this circumstance the nation is indebted for a great nursery of seamen, not depending upon foreign commerce ; which is a principal source of its naval superiority. Corn and various other articles are with equal ease conveyed to it from all the maritime parts of the kingdom, and great numbers of coasting vessels are continually employed for this purpose.

“ London, therefore, unites in itself all the benefits arising from navigation and commerce, with those of a metropolis at which all the public business of a great nation is transacted ; and is at the same time the mercantile and political head of these kingdoms. It is also the seat of many considerable manufactures ; some almost peculiar to itself, as ministering to demands of studied splendour and refined luxury ; others in which it participates with the manufacturing towns in general, with this difference, that only the finer and more costly of their works are performed here. The most important of its peculiar manufactures is the silk weaving, established in Spitalfields by refugees from France. A variety of works in gold, silver, and jewellery ; the engraving of prints ; the making of optical and mathematical instruments, are likewise principally or solely executed here, and some of them in greater perfection than in any other country. The porter brewery, a business of very great extent, is also chiefly carried on in London. To its port are likewise confined some branches of foreign commerce, as the vast East India trade, and those to Turkey and Hudson’s Bay.

“ Thus London has risen to its present rank of the first city in Europe with respect to opulence ; and nearly, if not entirely so, as to the number of inhabitants. Paris and Constantinople may dispute the latter with it. Its population, like that of all other towns, have been greatly over-rated, and is not yet exactly determined ; but it is probable that the residents in London, Westminster, Southwark, and all the out-parishes, do not fall far short of 900,000.”

It may be just remarked, that the *sketch* which we have now given of the BRITISH METROPOLIS, however short, will serve to impart a just idea of its wealth, magnificence, and dimensions, either to those who reside in it, or to those who visit it from the country.

AMBULATOR;

OR,

A TOUR ROUND LONDON.

*** The Distances on the Kent Roads are computed from London Bridge; on the Croydon, Reigate, and Epsom Roads, from Westminster Bridge; on the Kingston Road, from the Stone's End in the Borough; on the Brentford Road, from Hyde Park Corner; on the Uxbridge and Edgware Roads, from Tyburn Turnpike; on the Barnet Road, from where Hickes's Hall stood in St. John's Street; on the Ware Road, from Shoreditch Church; and on the Essex Road, from Whitechapel Church.*

A.

ABBOT's LANGLEY, a village in Herts, four miles S. W. from St. Alban's, and 22 from London, is pleasantly situated on a hill, on the east side of the river Bulborne. Doomesday Book informs us, that the town was given by Egelwine the black, and Winified his wife, to the monks of St. Alban's; hence its name. King John confirmed the grant to the abbey towards supplying the monks with clothing. At the dissolution the whole manor reverted to the crown; James I. conveyed it to Francis Combe, Esq. who dying without issue, endowed a school here, and devised the manor, &c. to Trinity College, Oxford, and Sidney College, Cambridge, for the education of his own and

D

his wife's kindred for ever*. Langley Bury, near this village, was built by Lord Chief Justice Raymond, who took his title of Baron Langley from this place; his son, the late Baron, bequeathed it to Sir John Filmer, Bart. It is now the residence of Mr. Biddulph. *See Cecil Lodge.*

ACTON, a village in Middlesex, five miles W. from London, on the road to Uxbridge. The parish is supposed to derive its name from the quantity of oak-timber it produced; *ac*, in the Saxon language, signifying *an oak*; and the hedge-rows still abound with that tree. Half a mile from East Acton are three wells of mineral water, which, about the middle of the last century, were in repute for their medicinal virtues. The assembly-room was then a place of fashionable resort; and the neighbouring hamlets of East Acton and Friar's Place were filled with persons of all ranks, who came to reside there during the summer season. These wells have long ago lost their celebrity, fashion and novelty having given the preference to springs of the same nature, at a greater distance from the metropolis. The site of the wells is the property of the Duke of Devonshire; and the assembly-room, being nearly in ruins, is about to be converted into two tenements. At Acton resided Francis Lord Rous, one of Cromwell's Peers; and, on the site of his house, now stands a modern mansion, called the Bank House, late the property of Samuel Wegg, Esq. Richard Baxter, the non-conformist divine, resided also many years in a house† near the church, where he constantly attended divine service, and sometimes preached; having a licence for so doing, provided he uttered nothing against the doctrines of the Church of England. The great and good Sir Matthew Hale was his cotemporary at Acton, and intimate with him. This is the more pleasing to observe, as that age was not remarkable for religious candour and moderation. The celebrated parliamentary General Skippon resided also in a house near the church, which is now the property of James Stratton, Esq. There is also a handsome new-built house and extensive garden belonging to N. T. Selby, Esq.

On the left hand of the entrance of the village from London is Berrymead Lodge, built in the Gothic style, with extensive

* Abbot's Langley is famous as the birth-place of Nicholas Breakspeare, son of a servant to St. Alban's Abbey. For his great literary endowments he was elected Abbot of St. Rufus, near Valentia; Bishop of Alba, in the neighbourhood of Rome; and, at length, Cardinal and Pope, by the title of Adrian IV. the only Englishman who attained to that dignity. This Pope is styled the Apostle of Norway, for the great pains he took in converting that barbarous nation to the christian faith. The accounts of his arrogance, &c. must be received with caution.

† This house was purchased some years ago by Mr. Wegg, and pulled down.

grounds, formerly belonging to Lieutenant-General Morris, but now the residence of Mr. Akers. Among several monuments in the church, is one to the memory of Anne Lady Southwell, who died in 1636. On each side of the monument hangs a wooden tablet, inscribed with panegyrical verses, of which the following may serve as a specimen :

The *South* wind blew upon a springing well,
Whose waters flow'd, and the sweet stream did swell
To such a height of goodness, &c. &c.

At the entrance of Acton, on the London side, is a conduit made for the benefit of the public, and endowed by Thomas Thorney, in 1612, with a rent charge of 20s. per ann. to keep it in repair; the overplus to be distributed to the poor.

ADDINGTON, a village in Surry, three miles to the S. E. of Croydon, is situated at the foot of a range of hills, to which it gives the name of Addington Common. On the brow of the hill, toward the village, is a cluster of small tumuli, about twenty-five in number, and in them have been found Roman urns, &c. In this parish is Addington Place, a handsome seat, now in the occupation of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; but is the property of James Trecothick, Esq. who holds it by a tenure of making his Majesty a mess of pottage at his coronation. The origin of this tenure is from Tezelin, the Conqueror's cook, holding a carucate here, by the service of cooking up in an earthen platter, in the king's kitchen, at his coronation, a mess denominated *deligrout*; and so lately as the coronation of Charles II. it appears that the then lord of the manor made a mess, according to his tenure, and brought it to the king at his table, as ordered by the Court of Claims; and the king accepted of his service.

Near this place are the seats of John Darby, A. Adair, John Maberly, Beeston Long, and James Bourdieu, Esqrs.

ADDISCOMBE PLACE, near Croydon, Surry, is a handsome seat, the property of Captain Charles Clarke, and was let to the late Earl of Liverpool for his life. His Lordship not only beautified the house, but greatly improved the plantations. On the east front of the house is this inscription in Roman capitals: "Non faciam vitio culpave minorem—I will not reduce the estate by any vice or folly of mine," a maxim which, were it always observed by the great, would conduce in no small degree to the benefit of the community. After his Lordship's death, it was purchased by the Honourable the East India Company, in 1809, and converted into a seminary for the education of cadets for the military service of the company in India. The number of cadets at present is only 80; but the estate is to be enlarged for the accommodation of 150. The students are instructed in mathematics, fortification, classics, French, drawing, and military tactics in general. The language of Hindostan is also taught by a native

of Persia. There are at present ten masters, at the head of whom is James Andrew, LL. D. who was appointed by the Company professor of mathematics, and head classical master to the institution. The general government of the seminary devolves upon this gentleman, who resides at the mansion. Mr. Glenie, who was formerly of the Royal Corps of Engineers, and who has distinguished himself by his works on various mathematical subjects, and on military tactics in general, was appointed professor of fortification; and Lieutenant-Colonel Mudge, of the Royal Artillery, whose abilities are also well known, was appointed to the office of mathematical and military examiner. The first occasion which presented itself for the exercise of the duties of this office was in December, 1809, when about fifteen cadets were examined by Colonel Mudge, before a Board of East India Directors, and in the presence of many scientific gentlemen. The manner in which the cadets acquitted themselves on this occasion, in promptly and correctly answering the numerous questions which were proposed to them in the more difficult parts of mathematics, and military tactics, was highly gratifying to all present, and no less honourable to the abilities and industry of the professors and masters by whom they had been instructed.

ALBAN's, St. an ancient borough in Herts, 21 miles N. from London. It is seated on the Ver, a N.W. branch of the Coln. This was once the metropolis of Britain, and the residence of British princes before the invasion of Julius Cæsar. It was then called Verulamium. When the Romans had achieved their conquest, they added walls to the ordinary British defence of earth, ramparts, and ditches; and erected Verulam city into a municipium, or city enjoying equal privileges with the Roman capital; which so attached the British citizens to the Roman Government, that this place consequently felt the vengeance of Queen Boadicea, who destroyed 70,000 of them in the most cruel manner! Suetonius Paulinus, the then Governor of Britain, in return for her barbarity, attacked her forces, gained a complete victory, and put 8,000 to the sword! Verulam was then rebuilt, and its inhabitants enjoyed their privileges till the Dioclesian persecution, A. D. 304, when the city was again rendered famous for the martyrdom of its citizen St. Alban. When the Saxons gained footing in Britain, Verulam was among their first conquests, being by them denominated Werlamcester and Watlingacester, from the famous Roman causeway on which it stands. Many vast fragments of the Roman masonry remain, and the area of the station, according to Dr. Stukeley's measurement, is 5200 feet in length, and 3000 in breadth. At present it is inclosed in two fields; but vestiges of the buildings are still to be traced, particularly at a place distinguished by an immense fragment of the wall, called Gorhambury Block. After various revolutions, this vast city fell to decay; and from its ruins rose the present St. Alban's.





St. Alban's Abbey.

The latter town is situated on a spot of ground, formerly a wood, named Holmhurst. It received its greatest prosperity from the stately Abbey in honour of St. Alban, whose relics were miraculously discovered by Offa, King of Mercia, after his unprovoked murder of St. Ethelbert, King of the East Angles, whom he had invited to his court to be his son-in-law. From Offa's compunction arose this magnificent abbey and monastery for benedictine or black monks, "whose abbot was dignified with a mitre, and had precedence of all others in England; who was subject to no other power, but immediately to the pope; and who had episcopal jurisdiction over both clergy and laity, in all the possessions belonging to the monastery." Of this magnificent abbey, however, not a vestige is left, except the gateway, a large square building, with a fine spacious pointed arch beneath; the rapacity of Henry VIII. with the marauding industry of his reforming commissioners, soon levelled these magnificent buildings, except the abbey church, which, to the lasting honour of the corporation and inhabitants, was rescued from impending destruction, and purchased by them of Edward VI. for 400*l*. This venerable fabric was then made parochial; and though, during the civil wars, it suffered all the sacrilegious plunder of Cromwell and his rebellious soldiers, still at the approach to the town, either from London, Dunstable, or Watford, St. Alban's Abbey arrests the traveller's attention, and he beholds with awe a building so ancient, and in such preservation, as not to be equalled in Great Britain!

The structure is cruciform; 600 feet at the intersection, the transepts 180, the height of the tower 144 feet, of the body 65, and the breadth of the nave 217. Of a pile so vast, in which so many dissimilar parts are united, it is impossible, in a work of this nature, to give an architectural description. However, whatever is striking it is our duty to preserve, as a stimulus for more extensive inquirers, whose researches may lead them to so desirable a source of information.

The Saxon style of architecture is preserved in many parts of the inside of the church; but the greatest part has been rebuilt in the different styles of the times when repairs became necessary; the objects for the ingenuity of the artist in and about this place are many and various; and had it not been for the Oliverian devastations above mentioned, the monuments and brasses would have been a fund of amusement for the antiquary; but, alas! only one of the brass monuments has escaped the general wreck. This is a handsome plate, 12 feet by 4, of Abbot de la Mare, who lived in the reign of Edward III. This abbot, in his robes, curiously engraved, with appropriate ornaments, affords a capital specimen of sculpture in that reign, and forms a vast idea of the grandeur and magnificence which might have been expected in this celebrated structure.

Facing the entrance of the south door is the monument of Humphry, brother to King Henry V. commonly distinguished by the title of the Good Duke of Gloucester. It is adorned with a ducal coronet, and the arms of France and England quartered. In niches on one side are seventeen kings; but in the niches on the other side there are no statues remaining. Before this monument is a strong iron grating, to prevent the images with which it is adorned from being defaced. The inscription, in Latin, alludes to the pretended miraculous cure of a blind man detected by the duke, and may be thus translated:

Sacred to the memory of the best of men.

Interr'd within this consecrated ground,
Lies he whom Henry his protector found:
Good Humphry, Gloster's Duke, who well could spy
Fraud couch'd within the blind impostor's eye.
His country's light, and state's rever'd support,
Who peace and rising learning deign'd to court;
Whence his rich library, at Oxford plac'd,
Her ample schools with sacred influence grac'd;
Yet fell beneath an envious woman's wile,
Both to herself, her king, and country vile;
Who scarce allow'd his bones this spot of land,
Yet spite of envy shall his glory stand!

In the chancel is the vault, discovered in 1703, at which time the body was entire, and in strong pickle; the pickle, however, is now dried up, the flesh wasted away, and nothing remains of this great and good prince but his mere bones.

Immediately on the left hand is a raised stone, covered with black marble; by the five crosses on the top, it is generally supposed to be one of the altar-stones with which the church formerly abounded.—In the floor, on the left side of the vestry-room door, are deposited the remains of several of the Maynard family, some of whom were titled Barons Uston, of Uston, in Essex. On a board against the wall is some curious poetry to their memory.

The shrine of St. Alban stood on the east part of the church, now the vestry: in the pavement are six holes, wherein the supporters of it were fixed: the following inscription is also still to be seen:

St. Albanus Verolamensis, Anglorum Protomartyr, 17 Junii, 293.

Near this place, between two pillars, is a recess built of wood, called "The watch-room," in which the monks attended to receive the donations of numerous devotees, as well as to guard the riches of the shrine. Beneath this building are deposited some antiquities, and two stone coffins with their lids, one of

which was found near the pillar, in the great aisle, on which is inscribed an account of Sir John Mandeville*, the greatest traveller of his time.

Here the archdeacon holds his court, being separated from the part appropriated for public worship by a beautiful stone skreen richly carved; on the north of this skreen is the stately monument of Abbot Ranrydge, who was elected in 1496. The fronts are of most delicate, open Gothic work, with niches above for statues; and in many parts are carved two rams, with the word *ridge* on their collars, in allusion to the abbot's name. This magnificent piece of sculpture, as well as the high altar, is much admired. Near is the tomb of the liberal Wheathamstead, who was twice abbot, and died in 1460. On the opposite side, just before the door, are the remains of a brass plate on a stone, in the floor, of the valiant Abbot Frederic, next heir to the crown after Canute. Close by the last-mentioned monument is a brass plate to

* Sir John Mandeville, a learned physician and great traveller, spent 34 years in viewing the most remarkable places of the world, insomuch, that he was grown out of the knowledge of his friends. He wrote an itinerary through Africa, and the east and north parts of Asia, countries then least known to the English; yet it was not so much valued in his own country as it was in foreign parts, because there were many strange things which have been thought incredible. He was born at St. Alban's, enjoyed a fair estate, and dying in 1372, was buried at Liege, in Flanders.

† This great man made the boldest stand against William the Conqueror. The decisive battle of Hastings was over, Harold was killed in it, and no head made against his subduing the whole island; and he came on, by slow marches, to take possession rather than to subdue by force. Having passed the Thames at Wallingford, he rested at Berkhamsted, where Abbot Frederic stopped him, by cutting down trees, and throwing them in the invader's way. By this delay the abbot gained time to convene the nobility of the country at St. Albans, to consult about some effort to drive the Normans back, and free the country from the yoke which threatened. They, however, found that any attempts to this purpose were vain; and therefore contented themselves with the conqueror's oath, "To govern them according to the laws of Edward the Confessor;" and upon this they swore fealty to him.

The abbot's resolute answer to William is remarkable: being asked by him, "Why he felled the trees to impede his progress?" boldly replied, "That he had done no more than his duty; and if all the clergy in the realm had done the same, they might have stopped his progress." This produced a menace from King William, "That he would cut their power shorter, and begin with him." Thus St. Alban's particularly suffered for the conduct of its abbot, who, on the dissolution of the confederacy, was obliged to seek refuge in the monastery of Ely, where he died of grief and mortification; whilst William seized all the abbey lands, between Ear-

the memory of Sir Anthony Grey, of Groby, knighted by Hen. VI. at Colney; but slain next day, near the castle, at the first battle of St. Alban's, 1455. St. Cuthbert's Skreen is still standing, and breaks the view in the long aisle.

Near the west door, on the wall, is a Latin inscription, setting forth, that during the pestilence in London, in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, the courts of justice were held in this abbey.

In this ancient edifice is a monument of Offa, who is represented seated on his throne, with a Latin inscription, thus translated:

The founder of the church, about the year 793,
Whom you behold ill painted on his throne
Sublime, was once for MERCIAN OFFA KNOWN!

Not the least vestige remains of Offa's magnificent abbey, except the church, and the gateway, a large square building. A murder was the true source of Offa's munificence: he invited Ethelbert, Prince of the East Angles, to his court, on pretence of marrying him to his daughter, beheaded him, and seized his dominions. The *pious* Offa had recourse to the usual expiation of murder in those melancholy ages, the founding of a monastery.

To the south of St. Stephen's church are the remains of the church and house of St. Julian, founded for lazers by Gaufridus, Abbot of St. Alban's.

In the church of St. Michael is the monument of the illustrious Viscount St. Alban (more commonly, but erroneously, styled Lord Bacon) whose effigy is in alabaster, finely executed, but the sculptor is not known. There is a Latin inscription, by Sir Henry Wotton, of which the following is a translation:

Francis Bacon, Baron of Verulam, Viscount St. Alban's, or, by more conspicuous titles, of sciences the light, of eloquence the law, sat thus: who, after all natural wisdom and secrets of civil life he had unfolded, Nature's law fulfilled, 'Let compounds be dissolved!' in the year of our Lord 1626, of his age 66. Of such a man, that the memory might remain, Thomas Meautys, living his attendant, dead his admirer, placed this monument.

This panegyric, as it respects the literary character only of this great man, will be universally allowed; and the gratitude of the faithful old servant, thus extended beyond the grave, will be ever pleasing to a virtuous mind; but we must here subjoin two poetical characters of this philosopher, as awful lessons of

net and London Stone, together with the manor of Redburn, and would have effectually ruined the monastery, but for the solicitations of Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury.

instruction to all who contemplate splendid talents, without adverting to the superior splendour of moral excellence :

If parts allure thee, think how *Bacon* shin'd
The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind !

POPE.

Thine is a *Bacon* hapless in his choice,
Unfit to stand the civil storm of state,
And through the rude barbarity of courts,
With firm, but pliant virtue, forward still
To urge his course ; him for the studious shade
Kind nature form'd ; deep, comprehensive, clear,
Exact, and elegant ; in one rich soul,
Plato, the Stagyrte, and Tully join'd.
The great deliverer he ! who, from the gloom
Of cloister'd monks, and jargon-teaching schools,
Led forth the true Philosophy, there long
Held in the magic chain of words and forms,
And definitions void, he led her forth,
Daughter of Heaven ! that, slow-ascending still,
Investigating sure, the chain of things,
With radiant finger points to Heaven again !

THOMSON.

In the centre of St. Alban's stood one of the magnificent crosses, erected by Edward I. in honour of his Queen Eleanor. A building was erected in its stead, in 1703, which retains the name of "The Cross."

On the river is a curious mill, erected for the purpose of polishing diamonds, but now employed in the cotton manufactory of Messrs. Gill and Maxey. On its banks also is Holywell House, the seat of Countess Dowager Spencer, built by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, who here founded nine almshouses for thirty-six persons. In Holywell House is preserved the portrait of the duchess, in white, exquisitely handsome. "In this," observes Mr. Pennant, "are not the least vestiges of her diabolical passions, the torments of her queen, her husband, and herself."—On ascending into the town, up Fishpool Street, is a bottom on the right, which was once a great pool. The Saxon princes are supposed to have taken great pleasure in navigating on this piece of water. Anchors have been found on the spot, which occasioned poets to fable that the Thames once ran this way. Drayton, addressing the river Ver, says,

'Thou saw'st great burden'd ships through these thy vallies pass,
Where now the sharp-edged scythe shears up thy springing grass ;
And where the seal and porpoise us'd to play,
The grasshopper and ant now lord it all the day !

Near the town is a Roman fortification, supposed to have been the camp of Ostorius, the proprætor ; the common people call it "The Oyster Hills," but Mr. Pennant, who calls this *bury* or

mount Osterhill, conjectures it to have been the site of the Saxon palace at Kingsbury.

St. Alban's is famous for the victory obtained in 1455 over Henry VI. by Richard Duke of York; the first battle fought in the famous quarrel, which lasted thirty years, and is computed to have cost the lives of eighty princes of the blood, and to have annihilated almost entirely the ancient nobility of England. In 1461, a second battle was fought here, in which Queen Margaret defeated the great Earl of Warwick.

The town is governed by a Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, twelve Aldermen, &c. and sends two Members to Parliament. It has given the titles of viscount, earl, and duke, to the families of Bacon, Jermyn, and Beauclerk. There are two places of worship for dissenters in the town, to one of which belongs a charity school, established near a century ago, and extremely well conducted. Such schools are a blessing to society.

ALBINS, in the parish of Stapleford Abbot, in Essex, six miles and a half S. W. from Chipping Ongar, and 16 miles from London; the seat of the late Rev. Thomas Abdy Abdy, and now possessed by his widow, is ascribed to Inigo Jones: "but," says Mr. Walpole, "if he had any hand in it, it must have been during his first profession, and before he had seen any good buildings." The house is handsome, has large rooms and rich ceilings, but all entirely of the King James's Gothic.

ALBURY HOUSE, in the parish of Cheshunt, the seat of John Russell, Esq. part of whose garden is inclosed by a fragment of the wall which surrounded Theobald's Park.

ALBURY PARK, six miles E. S. E. from Guildford, Surry, the seat of Samuel Thornton, Esq. M. P.

AMWELL, a village in Herts, two miles S. S. E. from Ware, 21 miles from London, is famed for giving rise to the New River, which, proceeding in a direct course by the church, receives a spring which flows with great copiousness. In this village are Amwell Bury, the villa of Captain Brown, and the house and gardens of Mr. Hooper. These gardens were laid out by the late Mr. Scott, who has rendered the village interesting to the sentimental traveller by a beautiful poem called "Amwell." From his epistle to a friend we extract a poetic description of the curious grotto which he constructed at this place:

"Where China's willow hangs its foliage fair,
And Po's tall poplar waves its top in air,
And the dark maple spreads its umbrage wide,
And the white bench adorns the bason side;
At noon reclin'd, perhaps, he sits to view
The bank's neat slope, the water's silver hue,
Where, midst thick oaks, the subterraneous way
To the arch'd grot admits a feeble ray;

Where glossy pebbles pave the varied floors,
 And rough flint-walls are deck'd with shells and ores,
 And silvery pearls, spread o'er the roofs on high,
 Glimmer like faint stars in a twilight sky:
 From noon's fierce glare, perhaps, he pleas'd retires,
 Indulging musings which the place inspires.
 Now where the airy octagon ascends,
 And wide the prospect o'er the vale extends,
 Midst evening's calm, intent perhaps he stands,
 And looks o'er all that length of sun-gilt lands,
 Of bright green pastures, stretch'd by rivers clear,
 And willow groves, or osier islands near!"

Besides being the residence of Mr. Scott, Amwell boasts of having had amongst its inhabitants Mr. Hoole, the translator of Tasso, and Mr. Walton, the angler; the scene of his "*Angler's Dialogues*" is the vale of Lee, between Tottenham and Ware: he particularly mentions Amwell Hill.

In the churchyard is the following curious epitaph:

That which a Being was, what is it? show:
 That Being which it was, it is not now:
 To be what 'tis, is not to be, you see:
 That which now is not, shall a Being be.

Here also lies buried William Warner, author of *Albion's England*, *Argentile* and *Curan*, &c.

"The delightful retreat in this neighbourhood, denominated *Langley Bottom*, is adapted to contemplation; and possesses such capabilities of improvement, that the genius of a Shenstone might easily convert it into a second *Leasowes*. The transition from the solitude to *Widbury Hill* is made in a walk of a few minutes, and the prospect from that hill, in a fine evening, is beautiful beyond description."

ANKERWYKE HOUSE, the seat of Lady Kingsborough, is situated in the parish of Wraysbury, Bucks, on the side of the Thames opposite Runny Mead. It was formerly a Benedictine nunnery, built in the reign of Henry II.

ANKERWYKE PURNISH, two miles W. from Staines, delightfully situated on Cooper's Hill, in the parish of Egham, Surry, is the seat of Lord Shouldham, during the life of his lady, the widow of Simon Harcourt, Esq.—Near it was the house of Sir John Denham, the bard of Cooper's Hill; but not a trace of it remains.

ASCOT HEATH, six miles S. W. from Windsor, on the road to Bagshot, is a celebrated race ground, on which the king's plate of 100 guineas is annually run for, and many other plates and sweepstakes, that usually constitute five days sport. These races commence a fortnight after Whitsuntide, and are frequently

attended by the Royal Family. Near the course is the lodge for his Majesty's huntsmen, where the royal stag-hounds are kept. This fine heath is thus noticed by an ingenious poet :

As my devious course I steer,
Fancy, in fairy vision clear,
Bids, to beguile my 'tranced eyes,
Past joys in sweet succession rise :
Refreshing airs she bids me breathe
Where, Ascot, thine enchanting heath,
Impregnated with mild perfume,
Bares its broad bosom's purple bloom ;
Gives me to view the splendid crowd,
The high born racer neighing loud,
The manag'd steeds that side by side
Precede the glittering chariot's pride,
Within whose silken coverture
Some peerless Beauty sits secure,
And, fatal to the soul's repose,
Around her thrilling glances throws !

ASCOT PLACE, Surry, five miles S. W. from Windsor, on the site of Ascot Heath, near Winkfield, is a modern well-built edifice, erected by the late Andrew Lindegren, Esq. and in the possession of Mr. Aggatt.

ASHFORD, a village three miles S. E. from Staines, in Middlesex, in which is the seat of Mr. Shaw. On Ashford Common are frequent reviews, chiefly of cavalry, and of course much frequented.

ASHTREAD, a village 2 miles S. W. from Epsom, in Surry, in which is the handsome seat and park of Richard Bagot Howard, Esq. uncle to Lord Bagot, who took the name of Howard after his marriage with the Hon. Miss Howard, sister of Henry, the twelfth Earl of Suffolk. Here King Charles II. was entertained, and the table at which he dined is still preserved in the family.

AVELEY, a pleasant village in Essex, eight miles S. E. from Romford, near Purfleet, comprises the manor of **ALVELEY**, **BELHOUSE**, **BRETTS**, and **BUMPSTED**. Alveley church stands in the middle of the village, and is a peculiarly clean and neat structure. It belonged to the convent of Caen, in Normandy, afterwards to that of Lesnes. Henry VIII. gave it to Cardinal Wolsey towards his Collegiate foundations ; but upon his disgrace, it was again granted to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London.

There are several handsome monuments erected to the memory of the Dacre family. In the village, Lord Newburgh, in 1639, built a lofty almshouse of brick for twelve families : on the front was inscribed *Domum Dei* 1639. See *Belhouse*.

B.

BAGNIGGE WELLS, a noted place of public entertainment, situated in the parish of Pancras, in the valley between the New-River-Head and the Foundling Hospital, was formerly the residence of Mrs. Eleanor Gwyn, one of King Charles's mistresses, of whom here is a bust. It was opened about the year 1767, in consequence of the discovery of two springs of mineral water; the one chalybeate, and the other cathartic. There is something romantic and pleasant in the situation.

At the time the *Elder Colman* wrote his witty prologue to *Garrick's* farce of *BON TON*, this place was much in *vogue*, and is thus spoken of:

" Ah! I loves life, and all the joy it yields—
Says MADAM FUSSOCK, warm from Spitalfields.
Bone-Tones the space 'twixt Saturday and Monday,
And riding in a one-horse chair o' Sunday!
'Tis drinking tea on summer afternoons
At BAGNIGGE-WELLS, with china and gilt spoons!"

BAILEYS, Bucks, between Slough and Salt Hill, is a neat modern edifice, formerly the residence of the Earl of Chesterfield, but now of the Countess Dowager of Rosslyn. The approach to it is by an avenue of stately firs.

BANCROFT's beautiful Almshouses, School, and Chapel, on the N. side of the Mile-end-road, in the parish of Stepney, were erected in 1735, pursuant to the will of Francis Bancroft, who bequeathed 28,000*l.* for purchasing a site, and erecting and endowing the building; a not uncommon expedient this, to compound with heaven for a life of rapine and extortion. This man was one of the Lord Mayor's officers, and, as he rose to be senior officer often, sold out, and became "Young Man," receiving a gratuity from each for the sake of seniority; and living to be old, he got a considerable sum of money by this practice, by informations, and summoning the citizens before the Lord Mayor upon the most trifling occasions.

The almshouses are for 24 poor old men, who were allowed by the founder's will 8*l.* per ann. and coals; but the improvements in the estate have allowed the pensions to be augmented to 18*l.* per ann. The school-room is for 100 boys, with dwelling-houses for two masters. The boys, who are appointed by the Drapers' Company, are now clothed, boarded, lodged, and taught reading, writing, and accounts. They are admitted between the age of seven and ten, and suffered to remain till 15, when they are allowed by the will 4*l.* for an apprentice fee, or 2*l.* 10*s.* to fit them for service*.

* In the founder's will (which, as well as the rules and orders for the pensioners and boys, are in print) is the following singular

This structure occupies three sides of a spacious quadrangle. On the N. side are the chapel, the school, and the dwelling-houses for the masters; the former having a handsome stone portico of the Ionic order. On the E. and W. sides are the habitations of the pensioners. It has a respectable appearance from the great road leading to Bow and Stratford.

BANSTED, a village in Surrey, between Dorking and Croydon, and three miles and a half S. E. from Ewell. Lady Tryon's park here was famed for walnuts; but her ladyship has ordered many of the trees to be cut down. Bansted is much more celebrated for its downs, one of the most delightful spots in England, on account of the pleasant seats, the prospect on both sides of the Thames, and the fineness of the turf, covered with a short grass, intermixed with thyme and other fragrant herbs, that render the mutton of this tract, though small, remarkable for its sweetness; but the plough has made such encroachments upon it, that the pastures and flocks are greatly diminished. Dyer, describing the situation most proper for sheep, says,

“ Such are the downs of Bansted, edg'd with woods
And towery villas !”

On these downs is a four mile course, on which Epsom races are holden. *See the Oaks.*

BARKING, a market town in Essex, seven miles E. from London, on the river Roding, running into the Thames, had once a magnificent abbey, founded in 675. It stood on the N. side of the churchyard: and a gateway and a considerable part of the wall are still visible. The Roding is navigable within two miles of the town, which is chiefly inhabited by fishermen. The adjacent country is highly cultivated, and furnishes the metropolis with vast quantities of vegetables, particularly potatoes. Lately a spacious and convenient workhouse and penitentiary house have been erected here; the latter on Howard's plan. In this parish is Bifrons, the seat of Bamber Gascoyne, Esq. and, in the road to Dagenham, is Eastbury House, an ancient structure, supposed to have been built by Sir W. Denham, to whom Edward VI. granted the estate. An unfounded tradition prevails in this neighbourhood, that the discovery of the gunpowder plot was

clause: “ My body I desire may be embalmed within six days after my death, and my entrails to be put into a leaden box, and enclosed in my coffin, or placed in my vault next the same, as shall be most convenient; and that my coffin be made of oak, lined with lead; and that the top or lid thereof be hung with strong hinges, neither to be nailed, screwed, locked down, or fastened any other way, but to open freely, and without any trouble, like to the top of a trunk !” This singular order gave rise to the report that the old gentleman made his appearance after his death at certain seasons of the year.

owing to a mistake, in delivering a letter which was designed for Lord *Monteagle* to an inhabitant of this house, named *Montagu*. In this parish also is the celebrated *Fairlop Oak*; and its boundaries include *Claybury Hall*, the seat of *Mrs. Hatch*, near *Woodford Bridge*, and *Aubury Hall* was the villa of the late *William Raikes, Esq.* near *Barking Side*. See *Fairlop*.

BARNES, a village in *Surry*, on the *Thames*, six miles *W.* from *London*. On *Barnes Terrace* *Lady Archer* had a villa, noted for its fine greenhouses, which is now the residence of the *Marquis de Chabe*, a French emigrant. The church is an ancient structure. On the outside of the *S.* wall is a stone tablet, inclosed by pales, with some rose trees planted on each side of it. This tablet is dedicated to the memory of *Edward Rose*, citizen of *London*, who died in 1653, and left 20*l.* to the poor of *Barnes*, for the purchase of an acre of land, on condition that the pales should be kept up, and the rose trees preserved. Upon the monument of *Ann Baynard*, a learned and pious lady, who died in 1697, and which used to be seen in the east end of the churchyard, were these singular lines :

Here lies that happy maiden, who often said,
That no man is happy until he is dead ;
That the business of life is but playing the fool,
Which hath no relation to saving the soul ;
For all the transaction that's under the sun
Is doing of nothing—if that be not done,
All wisdom and knowledge does lie in this one !”

}

A quarter of a mile from the church, is

BARN ELMS, so called from its majestic trees, the theme of many a pastoral poet. It consists of two houses only. The first is an ancient mansion, called *Queen Elizabeth's Dairy*. In this house lived and died *Jacob Tonson*, the bookseller, who built a gallery near it, at the time he was secretary, for the occasional accommodation of the meeting of the nobility, gentry, and celebrated wits of the time, known by the appellation of the *Kit Kat Club*; so denominated from *Christopher Kat*, the landlord, at whose house the meetings were generally held. *Garth* wrote the verses for the toasting glasses of the club, which, as they are preserved in his works, have immortalized four of the principal beauties at the commencement of the last century: *Lady Carlisle*, *Lady Essex*, *Lady Hyde*, and *Lady Wharton*. In this gallery *Tonson* placed the portraits of all the members of the club, which were painted by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*. These have been removed to *Hertingfordbury*, the seat of *Samuel Baker, Esq.* near *Hertford*; but the gallery remains, and the house is the residence of *Mr. Ackland*. The other house is the manor-house. *Queen Elizabeth*, who had a lease of it, granted her in-

terest in it to Sir Francis Walsingham and his heirs. Here, in 1589, that great man entertained the queen and her whole court. The unfortunate Earl of Essex, who married his daughter, (the widow of Sir Philip Sydney) resided frequently at Barn Elms*. This house is seated in a small paddock, at some distance from the Thames. It was purchased by the late Sir Richard Hoare, Bart. who enlarged and modernized it, adding the two wings; and it is now the jointure and residence of Lady Hoare. In the dining parlour and drawing room are some good pictures, particularly two admirable landscapes by G. Poussin. The pleasure grounds are laid out with great taste. At Barn Elms Cowley the poet resided, before he went to Chertsey.

BARNET, a market town in Herts, 11 miles N. from London, on the top of a hill, whence it is called High Barnet, and also Chipping Barnet, from the privilege granted to the monks of St. Alban's of holding a market here: the word *Cheep* being the Saxon word for a market. The church has been reported, though erroneously, a chapel of ease to East Barnet. Queen Elizabeth built a free-school of brick, which is under the control of 24 governors, who elect the master and usher. Nine children are taught gratis; all the rest of the parish at 5s. per quarter. In this town is also a handsome row of almshouses for widows, who are allowed the apartments with furniture. On the common adjoining the town races are annually holden, to the great annoyance of the sober inhabitants, as they are the resort of the dissolute and profligate rabble of the metropolis. Barnet is remarkable for the decisive battle fought between the houses of York and Lancaster, in 1471, in which the great Earl of Warwick was slain. The field of battle is a green spot, a little before the meeting of the St. Alban's and Hatfield roads; and here, in 1740, a stone column was erected by Sir Jeremy Sambrooke,

* Mr. Heydegger, Master of the Revels to George II. was for some time the tenant of this house. His Majesty gave him notice, that he would sup with him one evening, and that he should come from Richmond by water. It was Heydegger's profession to invent novel amusements, and he was resolved to surprise his Majesty with a specimen of his art. The king's attendants, who were in the secret, contrived that he should not arrive at Barn Elms before night, and it was with difficulty that he found his way up the avenue to the house. When he came to the door, all was dark; and he began to be angry that Heydegger should be so ill prepared for his reception. Heydegger suffered his majesty to vent his anger, and affected to make some awkward apologies, when, in an instant, the house and avenues were in a blaze of light, a great number of lamps having been so disposed as to communicate with each other, and to be lit at the same instant. The king laughed heartily at the device, and went away much pleased with his entertainment.

Bart. to commemorate this great event ; which Dugdale, and others, however, think was at Friarn Barnet, in Middlesex.

BARNET EAST, a village in Herts, near Whetstone, ten miles and a quarter N. from London, formerly much frequented on account of its medicinal spring, on a neighbouring common. The mineral water, of a cathartic quality, was formerly in much repute, and has lately been inclosed, and a pump erected, at the expense of the neighbouring gentlemen of the county of Herts. The spring has been lately analyzed by Mr. Goodwin, of Hampstead, who recommends the Highwood Hill chalybeate water and the water of this spring to be frequently drunk conjointly. Here is Mount Pleasant, late the seat of William Wroughton, Esq. and the villas of Joseph Kingston, Esq. and Mr. Tempest ; the latter the property of Mr. Willis.

BARNET FRIARN, a village of Middlesex, between Finchley and Whetstone, one mile S. E. from the latter. This parish includes the hamlet of Colney Hatch, and half that of Whetstone. The manor-house, a very ancient structure, near the church, is held of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, by John Bacon, Esq. who has some portraits here of the Bacon family, among which are the Chancellor, the Lord Keeper, and one said to be Roger Bacon. He has also the original cast of Roubiliac's bust of Handel, over which is placed a portrait of Charles Jennings, Esq. who compiled the words of many of his oratorios.—Haliwick House, in this parish, is the property of Richard Down, Esq.

BATTERSEA, a village in Surry, on the Thames, four miles S. from London, remarkable as the birth-place of Henry St. John Viscount Bolingbroke, who died here in 1751. The family seat was a venerable structure, which contained forty rooms on a floor. The manor was purchased for the present Earl Spencer, when a minor, in 1763, and, about fifteen years after, the greatest part of the house was pulled down. On the site of the demolished part are erected the horizontal air-mill, and malt distillery, of Messrs. Hodgson, Weller, and Allaway. The part left standing forms a dwelling-house for Mr. Hodgson, one of whose parlours, fronting the Thames, is lined with cedar, beautifully inlaid, and was the favourite study of Pope, the scene of many a literary conversation between him and his friend St. John.—The air-mill, now used for grinding malt for the distillery, was built some years ago, for the grinding of linseed. The design was taken from that of another, on a smaller scale, constructed at Margate by Captain Hooper. Its height, from the foundation, is 140 feet ; the diameter of the conical part 54 feet at the base, and 45 at the top. The outer part consists of 96 shutters, 80 feet high, and nine inches broad, which, by the pulling of a rope, open and shut in the manner of Venetian blinds. In the inside, the main shaft

of the mill is the centre of a large circle formed by the sails, which consist of 96 double planks, placed perpendicularly, and of the same height as the planks that form the shutters. The wind rushing through the openings of these shutters, acts with great power upon the sails, and, when it blows fresh, turns the mill with prodigious rapidity; but this may be moderated in an instant, by lessening the apertures between the shutters; which is effected, like the entire stopping of the mill as before observed, by the pulling of a rope. In this mill are six pair of stones, to which two pair more may be added. On the site of the garden and terrace Messrs. Hodgson and Co. have erected extensive bullock houses, capable of holding 650 bullocks, fed with the grains from the distillery, mixed with meal.

In the E. end of the church (which was very neatly rebuilt a few years ago) is a window, in which are three portraits; the first that of Margaret Beauchamp, ancestor (by her first husband, Sir Oliver St. John) of the St. Johns, and (by her second husband, John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset) grandmother to Henry VII.; the second the portrait of that monarch; and the third that of Queen Elizabeth, which is placed here because her grandfather, Thomas Boleyn, Earl of Wiltshire, (father of Queen Anne Boleyn) was great grandfather of Anne, the daughter of Sir Thomas Leighton, and wife of Sir John St. John, the first baronet of the family.—In this church is a monument by Roubiliac, to the memory of Viscount Bolingbroke, and his second wife, a niece of Madame de Maintenon. A panegyrical epitaph mentions his “zeal to maintain the liberty, and restore the ancient prosperity of Great Britain.” The best comment on this are the words of his great admirer, the Earl of Chesterfield: “The relative, political, and commercial interests of every country in Europe, and particularly of his own, are better known to Lord Bolingbroke than to any man in it; but *how steadily he has pursued the latter in his public conduct, his enemies of all parties and denominations tell with joy.*” Another monument, to the memory of Sir Edward Winter, an East India captain in the reign of Charles II. relates, that being attacked in the woods by a tiger, he placed himself on the side of a pond, and, when the tiger flew at him, he caught him in his arms, fell back with him into the water, got upon him, and kept him down till he had drowned him. This adventure, as well as another wonderful exploit, is vouched for by the following lines:

Alone, unarm'd, a tyger he oppress'd,
 And crush'd to death the monster of a beast;
 Thrice twenty mounted Moors he overthrew,
 Singly on foot, some wounded, some he slew;
 Disperst the rest; what more could Sampson do? }

Battersea has been long famous for the finest asparagus. Here

Sir Walter St. John founded a free-school for twenty boys; and here is a bridge over the Thames to Chelsea.

BATTERSEA RISE, Surry, four miles S. from London, which forms an extremity of Clapham Common, is ornamented with several villas, being a spot much admired for its prospects and situation.

BAYSWATER, a small hamlet in the Parish of Paddington, Middlesex, one mile W. from London, in the road to Uxbridge. The public tea-gardens were, about 25 years ago, the gardens of the late Sir John Hill, who here cultivated his medicinal plants, and prepared from them his tinctures, essences, &c. The reservoir at Bayswater was intended for the supply of Kensington Palace, and the property was granted to the proprietors of the Chelsea water-works, on their engaging to keep the basin before the palace full. The wheel at Hyde Park wall, near Knightsbridge chapel, was made for the conveyance of this water. The conduit at Bayswater belongs to the city of London, and supplies the houses in and about Bond Street, which stand upon the city lands. The Queen's Lying-in Hospital, instituted in 1752, for delivering poor women, married or unmarried, was removed here, in 1791, from its former situation near Cumberland Street. It is an excellent institution.

BEACONSFIELD, a market town in Bucks, 23 miles and a quarter W. by N. from London, has several fine seats in its vicinity. In its church lies interred the celebrated *Edmund Burke*; and in the churchyard, the poet Waller. The seats in the neighbourhood are, Wilton Park, James Duprie, Esq.; Hall Barn, Hugh Maxfield, Esq.; and Butler's Court, Mrs. Burke. See *Bulstrode*, *Butler's Court*, *Hall Barn*, and *Wilton Park*.

BEAUMONT LODGE, Berks, formerly the seat of Henry Griffiths, Esq. situated on an easy ascent, by the side of the Thames, at Old Windsor, was the seat of the late Duke of Cumberland. It became afterwards the property of Thomas Watts, Esq. of whom it was purchased by Governor Hastings, who sold it to Mr. Griffiths. This gentleman has built one entire new wing, with correspondent additions to the other: he likewise raised the centre to an equal height. In the front of this is a colonnade, consisting of six columns and two pilasters, which are raised from four pedestals, two shafts springing out of each base. These are from the design of Mr. Emlyn, according to his new order of architecture. Under the colonnade, and even with the first floor, is a light and elegant balcony, commanding a pleasing view of the Thames and of the adjacent country. The present occupier is Viscount Ashbrook.

BECKENHAM, a village near Bromley, in Kent, nine miles and three quarters S. from London. Here is Langley, the seat of Lord

Gwydir, and Beckenham Place, belonging to John Cator, Esq. At Beckenham also is the residence of Lord Auckland, called *Eden's Farm*; it is a beautiful seat, with pleasant grounds in its vicinity.

BEDDINGTON, a village in Surry, eleven miles and three quarters S. from London. Here is the seat of the ancient family of Carew, which descending to Richard Gee, Esq. of Orpington, in Kent, that gentleman, in 1780, took the name and arms of Carew. It was forfeited, in 1539, on the attainder and execution of Sir Nicholas Carew for a conspiracy. His son, Sir Francis, having procured the reversal of the attainder, purchased this estate of Lord Darcy, to whom it had been granted by Edward VI. He rebuilt the mansion-house, and planted the gardens with choice fruit trees, in the cultivation of which he took great delight*. The park is still famous for walnut-trees. The manor-house, situated near the church, is built of brick, and occupies three sides of a square. It was rebuilt in its present form in 1709. The

* Sir Francis spared no expense in procuring them from foreign countries. The first orange trees seen in England are said to have been planted by him. Aubrey says, they were brought from Italy by Sir Francis Carew. But the editors of the *Biographia*, speaking from a tradition preserved in the family, tell us, they were raised by Sir Francis Carew from the seeds of the first oranges which were imported into England by Sir Walter Raleigh, who had married his niece, the daughter of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton. The trees were planted in the open ground, and were preserved in the winter by a moveable shed. They flourished for about a century and a half, being destroyed by the hard frost in 1739—40. In the garden was a pleasure-house, on the top of which was painted the Spanish invasion. In August, 1599, Queen Elizabeth paid a visit to Sir Francis Carew, at Beddington, for three days, and again in the same month the ensuing year. The queen's oak and her favourite walk, are still pointed out. Sir Hugh Platt tells an anecdote, in his *Garden of Eden*, relating to one of these visits, which shows the pains Sir Francis took in the management and cultivation of his fruit trees: "Here I will conclude," says he, "with a conceit of that delicate knight, Sir Francis Carew, who, for the better accomplishment of his royal entertainment of our late Queen Elizabeth, of happy memory, at his house at Beddington, led her majesty to a cherry-tree, whose fruit he had of purpose kept back from ripening, at the least one month after all other cherries had taken their farewell of England. This secret he performed by straining a tent, or cover of canvass, over the whole tree, and wetting the same now and then with a scoop or horn, as the heat of the weather required; and so, by withholding the sun-beams from reflecting upon the berries, they grew both great, and were very long before they had gotten their perfect cherry colour; and, when he was assured of her majesty's coming, he removed the tent, and a few sunny days brought them to their full maturity." *Linson's Environs of London*, Vol. I. page 56.

great door of the hall has a curious ancient lock, richly wrought: a shield, with the arms of England, moving in a groove, conceals the key-hole. In this hall is the portrait of a lady, falsely shown as Queen Elizabeth; a small room adjoining to the hall retains the ancient pannels with mantled carvings; over the chimney is a small portrait of one of the Carews, surrounded by a pedigree. Another room has several portraits of the Hacket family, particularly one of Bishop Hacket, by Sir P. Lely. In the parlour at the north end of the hall are some other family portraits, among which is one of Sir Nicholas Carew, beheaded in the reign of Henry VIII. In the aisles of the church, which is a beautiful Gothic pile, are several stalls, after the manner of cathedrals, having formerly belonged to Merton Abbey. Here are the seats of J. H. Tritton, C. Wall, J. Daniell, Esqrs. and Admiral Pigot. *See Wallington.*

BEDFONT, Middlesex, 13 miles and a quarter S. W. from London, is chiefly noted for the accommodation afforded by its inns. In the churchyard, two yew trees unite to form an arch over the foot-path, and exhibit in sombre verdure the date of the year 1704. They make a singular impression from the road on the eye of the traveller. The seats in the neighbourhood are those of — Anderson, and G. Ingoldheart, Esqrs.

BEECHWOOD, Herts, near St. Alban's, the seat of Sir John Sebright, Baronet.

BELLHOUSE, the seat of the Dowager Lady Dacre, at Aveley, in Essex, 20 miles E. from London, in the road to Tilbury, is situated in a well-wooded park, and was built in the reign of Henry VIII. The late lord much improved this noble mansion; and to his skill in architecture, Bellhouse owes the elegant neatness of its decorations, from designs made by himself, and executed under his own inspection*.

BELLHOUSE, Essex, four miles S.W. from Chipping Ongar, is the seat of the Hon. George Petre.

BELLMONT, an elegant villa and park in the parish of

* Weever and Fuller mention a circumstance concerning one of the former possessors of this mansion worth recording. "*Thomas Barryt, Squire to King Harry the Syxt, oftentimes employed in the French warrys under the command of John Duc of Bedford, as also John Duc of Norfolk, being alway trew legiman to his Sovereigne Lord the Kyng, having taken sanctuary at Westmynstre to shon the fury of his and the Kyng's enemys, was from thence halyd forth, and lamentably hewn apieces. Abut whilke time, or a little before, the Lord Scales, late in an evening, entrying a wherry bott wyth three persons, and rowing toowards Westminstre, there lyk-wys to have takyn sanctuary, was descryed by a woman, when anon the wherry man fell on him, murdered him, and cast his manglyd corps alond by St. Mary Overys.*"

Great Stanmore, Middlesex, occupied at present by George Drummond, Esq.

BELMONT CASTLE, 22 miles from London and one from Grays, most delightfully situated in the county of Essex, was the property and residence of the late Zachariah Button, Esq. who a few years since finished it in a costly style of Gothic architecture. The building contains, besides other convenient apartments, a circular neatly finished room, called the round tower, from whence there are the most delightful prospects of the river Thames, of the shipping, for many miles, and of the rich Kentish inclosures, to the hills beyond the great Dover road. An elegant drawing-room, 26 feet by 18, with circular front, highly enriched; five airy, cheerful bed chambers, and two dressing rooms; staircase of very handsome wainscot, with mahogany hand rail; a cheerful entrance hall, finished with Gothic mouldings, niches for figures or lamps, and paved with stone, and black marble dots; a spacious eating room, finished with highly enriched cornice, grey stucco sides, and Gothic moldings, a beautiful chimney piece, and wainscot floor; the library is oval-shaped, and very elegantly fitted up and finished, with Gothic book-cases and moldings; from this room a double flight of handsome stone steps descend to the terrace, fronting the great lawn, and in full view of the river. The large and very excellent kitchen garden is encompassed by lofty walls, clothed and planted with a choice selection of the best fruit trees, and a capital hot-house. Surrounding the house are the pleasure grounds, which are beautifully and tastefully disposed, and ornamented with very valuable forest trees, shrubs and plants, terminating towards the west by a Gothic temple, and towards the east by an orchard and paddock. There are two approaches to the house; the one by the neat brick Gothic lodge, through the great south lawn, from the road between West Thurrock and Grays; and the other from the village of Stifford, by the north lawn.

BELVEDERE HOUSE, the seat of Lord Eardley, is situated on the brow of a hill, near Erith, in Kent, and commands a vast extent of country beyond the Thames, which is a mile and a half distant. The river adds to the beauty of the scene, which exhibits a very pleasing landscape. The ships employed in the trade of London are seen sailing up and down with their accustomed stateliness and beauty. On the other side are prospects not less beautiful, though of another kind. His lordship has judiciously laid out his grounds. The old house was but small; he, therefore, built a noble mansion, and the only apartment left of the former is an elegant drawing room, built by his father. The collection of pictures contains many capital productions of the greatest masters, and the connoisseur in paintings, therefore, may here receive no small gratification.

BENTLEY PRIORY, Middlesex, three miles S. E. from Watford, the magnificent seat of the Marquis of Abercorn, is situate on the summit of Stanmore Hill, but in the parish of Harrow. It is supposed to occupy the site of an ancient priory, which, at the dissolution, was converted into a private house. The house, which commands extensive views, was built from the designs of Mr. Soane, by Mr. James Duperly. Of him it was purchased, in 1788, by the Marquis of Abercorn, who has made large additions to it, and converted it into a noble mansion. It is furnished with a valuable collection of pictures by old masters, and a few antique busts: that of Marcus Aurelius is much admired by the connoisseurs. The dining room is 40 feet by 30; the saloon and music room are each 50 feet by 30. In the latter are several portraits of the Hamilton family. In the saloon is the celebrated picture of St. Jerome's Dream, by Parmegiano. —The beautiful plantations contain 200 acres, and may on this account be said to boast of their extent as well as their beauty. A considerable addition to these plantations has been lately made by the noble proprietor, by enclosing a considerable portion of the adjoining common.

BERTIE PLACE, near Chislehurst, in Kent, an ancient mansion, long in the possession of the family of Farrington. Thomas Farrington, Esq. bequeathed it to his nephew, the late Lord Robert Bertie, who greatly improved the house and grounds. It is now the residence of the Right Hon. Charles Townsend.

BETCHWORTH, a village in Surry, two miles E. from Dorking, with a castle of the same name. The castle formerly belonged to the great Earl Warren; then to the Fitz-Alans, Earls of Arundel; from whom, by different descents, it devolved to Sir Adam Brown, whose daughter and heir married Mr. Fenwick; whence it came to the late Abraham Tucker, Esq. (author of an excellent work on metaphysics, entitled the *Light of Nature pursued*, under the signature of Abraham Search, Esq.) He bequeathed this estate to his daughter, Mrs. Tucker; and on her disease Sir Henry St. John Pawlet Mildmay, Bart. became lord of the manor, who has let the castle to Henry Peters, Esq. A mile from this is Tranquil Dale, the elegant villa of Mr. Petty. The situation of this charming place seems to correspond with its appellation; being consecrated, as it were, more particularly to the lover of rural quiet and contemplation:

Who, when young spring protrudes the bursting gems,
Marks the first bud, and sucks the healthful gale,
Into his freshen'd soul; her genial hours
He full enjoys; and not a beauty blows,
And not an opening blossom breathes in vain.

THOMSON.

BETHNAL GREEN, Middlesex, once a hamlet of Stepney, from which it was separated in 1743, and formed into a distinct parish, by the name of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green; is situated N. E. of the metropolis, extending over a considerable part of the suburbs, and contains about 490 acres of land, not built upon. The well-known ballad of the Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green was written in the reign of Elizabeth: the legend is told of the reign of Henry III. and Henry de Montford, (son of the Earl of Leicester) who was supposed to have fallen at the battle of Evesham, is the hero *. Though it is probable that the author might have fixed upon any other spot with equal propriety for the residence of his beggar; the story, nevertheless, seems to have gained much credit in the village, where it decorates not only the sign-posts of the publicans, but the staff of the parish beadle; and so convinced are some of the inhabitants, that they show an ancient house on the Green as the palace of the blind beggar. This old mansion, now called Bethnal Green House, was built in the reign of Elizabeth, by Mr. Kirby, a citizen of London, and is still called in the writings Kirby Castle. It is now the property of James Stratton, Esq. and has been long appropriated for the reception of insane persons.

BEXLEY, a village in Kent, two miles and a half W. from Dartford, and 12 miles from London. Bexley Manor was in the possession of the celebrated Camden, who bequeathed it for the endowing of a professorship of History at Oxford. In this parish is Hall Place, the residence of ——— Stone, Esq. See *Danson Hill*.

BILLERICAY, a market town in Essex, 23 miles E. from London, is seated on a fine eminence, in the road from Chelmsford to Tilbury Fort, and commands a beautiful prospect of the Kentish hills, with a rich valley, and the river Thames intervening. It has an ancient chapel; but the mother church is at Great Bursted. At Blunts Walls, near this place, are traces of a Roman vallum and ditch.

BLACKHEATH, Kent, five miles and a quarter S. E. from London, is a fine elevated heath, in the parishes of Greenwich, Lewisham, and Lee, commanding some noble prospects; particularly from that part called "The Point," which is a delightful lawn, situated behind a pleasant grove, at the west end of Chocolate Row. On this heath are the villas of Lord Lyttleton, the Duchess of Brunswick, and the Princess of Wales, to whose grounds a portion of Greenwich Park has been lately added; and further on, near the end of the heath, is Westcomb Park, the seat of William Foreman, Esq.; and adjoining, The Woodlands, that of J. J. Angerstein, Esq. At the entrance of the heath, are the seats of the Earl of Dartmouth and the Hon. Wellesley

* Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry, vol. ii. p. 162.

Pole. But the greatest ornament of the heath was the magnificent seat of the late Sir Gregory Page: it consisted of a centre, united to two wings by a colonnade; and was adorned with masterly paintings, rich hangings, marbles, and alto relievos. But how unstable is human grandeur! Sir Gregory died in 1775, and left this seat to his nephew, the late Sir Gregory Turner, who took the name and arms of Page.—Sir Gregory Page Turner disposed of the noble collection of paintings by auction; and, by virtue of an act of parliament, the house and grounds were sold by auction to John Cator, Esq. for 22,550*l*. This gentleman sold it again by auction, in 1787, in a very different way; all the materials, with its magnificent decorations, being sold in separate lots*.

In 1780, a cavern was discovered, on the side of the ascent to Blackheath, in the road to Dover. It consists of seven large rooms, from 12 to 36 feet wide each way, which have a communication with each other by arched avenues. Some of the apartments have large conical domes, 36 feet high, supported by a column of chalk, 43 yards in circumference. The bottom of the cavern is 50 feet from the entrance; at the extremities 160 feet; and it is descended by a flight of steps. The sides and roof are rocks of chalk; the bottom is a fine dry sand; and 170 feet under ground, is a well of very fine water, 27 feet deep. The en-

* This seat, now a melancholy shell, may remind the reader of Canons, near Edware, the once princely palace of the princely Chandos, which rose and disappeared in less than half a century! Similar was the fate of Eastbury, in Dorsetshire, a magnificent seat, which cost 100,000*l*. It was built by the famous George Bubb Dodington, whom Thomson celebrates in his "Summer," for all the public virtues; whose own Diary, published since his death, has unmasked the wily courtier and intriguing statesman; and whose vanity at the age of fourscore, when he had no heir to inherit his honours, induced him to accept the title of Lord Melcombe Regis. This seat, on his death, devolved on the late Earl Temple, who lent it to his brother, Mr. Henry Grenville, on whose death, the earl offered to give 200*l*. a year to any gentleman to occupy and keep it up; but the proposal not being accepted, he determined to pull it down, and the materials produced little more than the prime cost of the plumber and glazier's work. Events of this kind lead the mind into awful reflections on the instability of the proud monuments of human grandeur; directing our attention to the consummation of all things, when

The cloud-capt towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
And, like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Leave not a rack behind!

SHAKSPEARE.

trance to it may be seen from the great road leading to Dartford, Rochester, and Canterbury.

BLACKMORE, a village in Essex, between Ongar and Ingatestone, seven miles S.W. from Chelmsford. An ancient priory stood near the church. "It is reported," says Morant, "to have been one of King Henry the Eighth's pleasure houses, and distinguished by the name of Jericho; so that when this lascivious prince had a mind to repair to his courtezans, the cant word among his courtiers was, that he was gone to Jericho." Here was born his natural son, Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond and Somerset, the friend of the gallant and accomplished Earl of Surry, whose poetry makes such a distinguished figure in the literature of the 16th century. This ancient structure was repaired, and some additions made to it, nearly 80 years ago, by Sir Jacob Ackworth, Bart. whose daughter, Lady Wheate, sold it to the present possessor, Richard Preston, Esq. The river Can, which partly surrounds the garden, is still called here the *River Jordan*. Not far from Jericho is Smyth's Hall, the seat of Charles Alexander Crickett, Esq. to whom it was left by his uncle, Captain Charles Alexander. Mr. Cricket has new fronted this old mansion, in a window of which was some fine stained glass, of great antiquity, representing ancient military figures. These he has carefully preserved, and formed into a beautiful window for the staircase. It is certainly no inconsiderable ornament to the mansion.

BLACKWALL, two miles and a half E. from London, situate between Poplar and the mouth of the Lea, became famed for its ship-yard and wet dock, both formerly belonging to Mr. Perry. By this gentleman a dock was constructed, capable of containing 28 East Indiamen and 60 Greenland ships; together with all necessary storehouses, and every other convenience. In excavating these docks, roots and pieces of trees were found in a perfect state, although they had probably lain there for ages. The ship-yard and appendages have been lately purchased by Sir Robert Wigram, and the dock by the East India Company. *See Dock, East India.*

Not far from this dock is a copperas work belonging to Mr. Perry, on the river Lea, near the Thames, in the parish of St. Leonard, Bromley, the most complete work of the kind in the kingdom.

BLECHINGLY, a small borongh in Surry, without a market, 20 miles S. from London, and being situated on a hill on the side of Holmesdale, affords a fine prospect as far as Sussex and the South Downs. The manor of Blechingly, upon the Norman Survey, was held by Richard de Tonebridge, a relation of William the Conqueror; and his freemen possessed to the value of

73s. and 4d. The borough consists of about 60 small houses; the right of voting is burgage tenure, and the members are sent to parliament by the borough-holders only, without any officer's return. This place has sent members to parliament from 23d Edward I. Here are the remains of a castle, built, it is said, by Gilbert, Earl of Clare. In the midst of a coppice, is a view to the west into Hampshire, and to the east into Kent.

BOOKHAM, GREAT, a village near Leatherhead, in Surry, eight miles and a half S. from Ewell. Here are the fine seats of Viscount Downe and ——— Laurel, Esq. The church of this village was built by John de Rumerwick, abbot of Chertsey, in 1340. *See Polseden and Norbury Park.*

BOTLEYS, Surry, two miles S. W. from Chertsey, the elegant villa of Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart.

BOW, or **STRATFORD-LE-BOW**, a village in Middlesex, two miles to the E. of London, on the great Essex road. Here is a bridge over the river Lea, said to have been built by Matilda, queen of Henry I. and to be the first stone bridge in England*. In common with Stratford, on the opposite side of the river, and many other Stratfords in various parts of the kingdom, it takes the name of *Stratford* from an ancient ford near one of the Roman highways. Its church, built by Henry II. was a chapel of ease to Stepney; but was made parochial in 1740. It stands in the middle of the public road, and has a venerable appearance, for it bears marks of antiquity.

BOXHILL, two miles N. E. from Dorking, in Surry, received its name from the box trees planted on the south side of it, by the Earl of Arundel, in the reign of Charles I.; but the north part is covered with yews†. These groves are interspersed with a number of little green spots and agreeable walks. From the highest part of this hill, in a clear day, is a prospect over part of Kent and Surry, and the whole of Sussex, quite to the South Downs, near the sea, at the distance of 36 miles. The west and north views overlook a large part of Surry and Middlesex; and advancing to the place called The Quarry, upon the ridge of the hill that runs toward Mickleham, the sublime and beautiful unite together in forming a delightful scene: we look down, from a vast and almost perpendicular height, upon a well-cultivated vale, laid out in beautiful inclosures, and see the river Mole winding close to the bottom of the mountain, as if it were directly under our feet, though it is at a great distance. In this

* Whence it originally obtained the name of Le Beau. See the history of this bridge in Lysons's *Environs*, vol. iii. p. 489.

† Although these trees were merely planted for ornament, they were lately sold for 15,000*l.*

charming valley are Burford Lodge, built by Mr. Eckersall, but now the property of George Barclay, Esq.; and the cottage called The Grove, belonging to John Louis Goldsmid, Esq. Indeed the spot altogether is charming from the wildness and variety of its scenery.

An eccentric man, an officer in the marines, a few years ago, requested to be buried on the summit of this hill in an *erect posture*; and at his decease this singular request was complied with, his coffin having been immured in a perpendicular position. Perhaps he took the idea from Leith Hill tower, which covers the remains of Mr. Hull. At the foot of this beautiful hill is Burford Bridge, where a most commodious and romantic little inn, the Fox and Hounds, affords every comfort the rational traveller can wish for. Here the gallant Nelson, in company with Sir William and Lady Hamilton, enjoyed several days of calm retirement, a short time before he quitted England, to take the command of that glorious expedition which raised him to immortality.

This romantic spot has been the favourite retreat not only of the *hero*, but of the contemplative and desponding *individual*; and we picked up, not long ago, on a *rustic* seat in the garden, the *manuscript sonnet* which we here insert.

SONNET.

Written at Burford Bridge.

"O ye known objects!" PARKS, and *tranquil dales*;
Subterranean Mole; Box, whose steepy brow
 Guards his *perennial* wood from storms that blow,
 When Eurus sweeps the sweet *deciduous* vales.
 His prouder rival, monumental LEITH,
 With misty top, tow'rs in the distant scene
 E'en to the MAIN; rich wealds, and downs between;
 Sequester'd NUTHURST, dimly seen beneath.—
 O thou *lost* paradise! thy joys I know,
 The quiet comforts of thy calm domain
 Are gone; and ne'er the *like* shall come again!
 In roving *solitude* I vent my woe—
 The dear, *uninterrupted*, love-wing'd hours
 That flitted swift within thy blooming bow'rs,
 The "*grac'd* respect," that warm'd my heart, are fled—
 Neglect, and *interdiction cold*, I find instead!

BRANDENBURG HOUSE, the residence of her Serene Highness the Margravine of Anspach, a celebrated villa, seated on the Thames at Hammersmith*, was originally erected about the beginning of the reign of Charles I. by Sir Nicholas Crispe,

* This house, although it adjoins to, and is generally esteemed a part of Hammersmith, is actually in the Fulham division of the parish of Fulham.

Bart. a famous merchant, warrior, and royalist, who is said to have been the first inventor of the art of making bricks as now practised, and to have built this mansion with those materials, at the expense of near 23,000*l*. It afterwards became the property of Prince Rupert, who gave it to his beautiful mistress, Margaret Hughes, a much-admired actress in the reign of Charles II. From her it passed through several hands, till the year 1743, when it was purchased by George Bubb Dodington, afterward Lord Melcombe Regis, who repaired and modernized the house, giving it the name of La Trappe, from the celebrated monastery of that name in France. He likewise built a magnificent gallery for statues and antiques: the floor was inlaid with various marbles, and the door-case supported by two columns, richly ornamented with lapis lazuli. In the gardens he erected an obelisk to the memory of his lady, which Thomas Wyndham, Esq. (to whom his lordship left this estate) removed, and it was placed in the Earl of Aylesbury's park, at Tottenham, in Wiltshire, in commemoration of his majesty's happy recovery in 1789. It has been since the property of Mrs. Sturt, and was purchased, in 1792, for 8,500*l*. by the late Margrave of Anspach, who, having abdicated his dominions in favour of the King of Prussia, received from that monarch a princely revenue. His serene highness married Elizabeth Dowager Lady Craven, and sister of the Earl of Berkeley. The margravine's taste is conspicuous in the improvements and decorations of the house, which are both elegant and magnificent. The state drawing-room, which is 38 feet by 33, and 30 feet in height, is fitted up with white satin, and has a broad border of Prussian blue in a gilt frame. At the upper end is a chair of state, over which is placed a picture of the late Frederick, King of Prussia, the margrave's uncle: the whole covered with a canopy, which is decorated with an elegant and rich cornice. The ceiling of this room was painted for Lord Melcombe, by whom also the very costly chimney-piece, representing, in white marble, the marriage of the Thames and Isis, was put up. The antichamber contains several good pictures, and some beautiful pieces of needlework, being copies of paintings by the old masters, wrought in worsteds, by the margravine herself, in which the spirit and character of the originals are admirably preserved. Under the cornice of this room hangs a deep border of point lace, with which the curtains are also decorated. The gallery, which is 30 feet high, 20 in width, and 82 in length, remains in the same state as left by Lord Melcombe, except that the marble pavement is removed, and the staircase, where the columns stood, in the room of the latter, is a chimney-piece. The ceiling of the gallery is of mosaic work, ornamented with roses. Two new staircases, of stone, have been built, and a chapel has been made on the site of the old staircase, the walls of which were painted with scripture subjects. In the hall, on the

ground floor, are the following verses, written by Lord Melcombe, and placed under a bust of Comus :

While rosy wreaths the goblet deck,
Thus Comus spake, or seem'd to speak :
" This place, for social hours design'd,
May care and business never find.
Come every muse without restraint,
Let genius prompt, and fancy paint :
Let mirth and wit, with friendly strife,
Chase the dull gloom that saddens life :
True wit, that, firm to virtue's cause,
Respects religion and the laws ;
True mirth, that cheerfulness supplies,
To modest ears and decent eyes ;
Let these indulge their liveliest sallies,
Both scorn the canker'd help of malice,
True to their country and their friend,
Both scorn to flatter or offend !"

Adjoining to the hall is a library, which opens into the conservatory ; and, on the opposite side, is a writing closet, where are some good cabinet pictures, particularly a fine head, by Fragonard.

Near the water-side is a small theatre, where the margravine occasionally entertained her friends with dramatic exhibitions, and sometimes gratified them by exerting her talents, both as a writer and performer, for their amusement. This theatre is connected with the dwelling-house by a conservatory of 150 feet in length. It is of a curvilinear form, and occupies the site of a colonnade. It is neat in its appearance, and, though small, its visitors are comfortably accommodated.

BRASTEAD PLACE, two miles E. from Westerham, in Kent, the elegant villa of Mrs. Turton.

BRAY, a village in Berks, two miles S. from Maidenhead, is noted, in a famous song, for its vicar, who, according to Fuller, changed his religion four times in the reigns of Henry VIII. and his three successors ; keeping to one principle only, that of living and dying vicar of Bray ! The story is told with some variations, but the fact is not questioned.

Here is an hospital, founded in 1627, by William Goddard, Esq. for 40 poor persons, who are each allowed a house and eight shillings a month. At Braywick are the seats of Thomas Slack, Esq. Mr. Pepys, and Major Law. *See Cannon Hill.*

BRENTFORD, a market-town in Middlesex, seven miles W. from London, has its name from a brook, called The Brent, which rises in the parish of Hendon, and here flows into the Thames. In this town the freeholders of Middlesex assemble to choose their representatives. That part of the town called Old

Brentford is situated in the parish of Great Ealing, and is opposite Kew Green. New Brentford is situated partly in the parish of Hanwell, and forms a parish of its own name, which contains not more than 200 acres. This town affords employment to numerous poor; having a flour mill, on the construction of the late Albion Mills, erected at the sole expense of Messrs. R. W. Johnson and Gould; an extensive pottery, belonging to Messrs. Turner; a considerable trade in brick and tile making; and a large malt distillery, the property of Messrs. Roberts and Co. The chapel of Brentford, which (the tower excepted) was rebuilt in 1764, is situated in the centre of the town, and is an appendage to the church of Great Ealing*. It has two charity-schools; a market, which is kept on Tuesday, and two fairs for cattle and swine, on May 18 and September 13. Here, in 1016, King Edmund Ironside defeated the Danes with great slaughter; and here, in 1642, Charles I. defeated some regiments of the Parliamentarians. For his services in this engagement, he created Patrick Ruthen (Earl of Forth in Scotland) an English earl, by the title of Earl of Brentford. His majesty is building a palace opposite the worst part of Old Brentford. *See Kew.*

BRENTWOOD, a market town in Essex, on a fine eminence, on the road to Harwich, 18 miles E. from London, is a hamlet of the parish of Southweald, and has a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket. It is a place of considerable antiquity; as a Roman road passed hence towards Ongar, and the remains of an *Æstiva*, or summer camp, are visible. The chapel is also very ancient, having been erected by David, abbot of St. Osyth, in the fifth year of Henry III. The perquisites of the chaplain arose from travellers on the road, and such as came out of devotion to St. Thomas, to whom the chapel was dedicated; whence a gate upon the military way, from Ongar in this parish, is denominated *Pilgrim's Hatch*. Here is a grammar school, founded by Sir Anthony Brown, by royal licence, 4 and 5 Mary. Near this town is *Warley Common*, which commands a beautiful prospect, and has been famed for its encampments in time of war.

BRICKLEY PLACE, the handsome seat and plantation of John Welles, Esq. at Bromley, in Kent, on the left hand of the road from London to Chislehurst.

BRITWELL HOUSE, three miles N. E. from Maidenhead, the seat of the late Lady Ravensworth, upon whose death it was purchased by Lord Grenville, and is inhabited by George Ireby, Esq.

BRIXTON CAUSEWAY, Surry, three miles S. from London, has lately sprung up from the neighbouring brickfields. It

* The Rev. John Horne, afterwards Rev. John Horne Tooke, and afterwards John Horne Tooke, Esq. late member of parliament for Old Sarum, officiated for many years as minister at this chapel.

contains many elegant houses, and, till other buildings oppose and annoy them, they must command a beautiful view of the country round Norwood.

BROCKET HALL, Herts, three miles N. W. from Hatfield, the magnificent seat of Lord Melbourne, occupies the site of an ancient edifice, which once belonged to the family of Brocket. The mansion, begun by the late Sir Matthew Lamb, was completed by his son, the present proprietor, who made great improvements in the park, and rendered it one of the most elegantly picturesque in the kingdom. Mr. Paine was the architect, who likewise executed the beautiful bridge over the spacious sheet of water that enriches the enchanting scenery. In this seat are many paintings by the first masters, particularly a fine picture by Teniers, and Sir Joshua Reynolds's excellent painting of the Prince of Wales and his horse.

BROCKLEY HILL, Middlesex, two miles N. W. from Edgware, the handsome seat of William Godfrey, Esq. the views from whose summer-house are extensive. In a handsome drawing-room are some large pictures fastened in the pannels, and said to have been part of King Charles's collections. Near or upon these hills is said to have been a Roman town named *Suloniacæ*.

BROMLEY, a market town in Kent, nine miles and three quarters S. E. from London, in the road to Tunbridge. The Bishop of Rochester has a palace near the town, where is a mineral spring, the water of which has the same qualities as that of Tunbridge. The palace is a brick house, and has the appearance from the road of a large homely mansion. King Edgar gave the manor, in the year 700, to the Bishop of Rochester; and here is also a college, erected by Dr. Warner, bishop of that see, in the reign of Charles II. for 20 poor clergymen's widows, with an annual allowance of 20*l.* and 50 *l.* a year to the chaplain. This was the first endowment of the sort ever established in England. The munificence of the Rev. Mr. Hetherington, who left 2000*l.* to this college, and of Bishop Pearce, who left 5000*l.* to it, enabled the trustees to augment the allowance of the widows to 50 *l.* per annum, and that of the chaplain to 60 *l.* Ten additional houses, handsomely endowed, for the same benevolent purpose, are now completed, in pursuance of the will of Mrs. Betenson, of Beckenham *. Near the nine mile stone, to the right, on a fine commanding situation, is Clay Hill, the villa of George Glennie, Esq. See *Brickley Place and Sundridge House*.

BROMLEY, a village near Bow, in Middlesex, two miles and a half E. from London, had once a Benedictine nunnery, founded in the reign of William the Conqueror. Its chapel is now the

* In this church are deposited the remains of Dr. Hawkesworth.

parish church. Lying at some little distance from the road gives it the air of retirement. *New Grove House*, the property of J. W. Adams, Esq. was the dwelling of the late Richard Daling, Esq. who dying March, 1805, left it to its present possessor, who has greatly improved it, and is still making further improvements. It stands in what is usually termed the *Bow*, or *Mile-End Road*.

BROMPTON, Middlesex, one mile and a half S. W. from London, is a hamlet of Kensington, adjoining to Knightsbridge, remarkable for the salubrity of its air. *Hale House*, an ancient mansion here, commonly called *Cromwell House*, is said to have been the residence of Oliver Cromwell*. It was the joint property of the Earl of Harrington and the late Sir Richard Worsley, Bart. who married the daughter of the late proprietor, Sir John Fleming, Bart.

The late Mr. William Curtis had a botanical garden near the Queen's Elm Turnpike, one mile and a half from Hyde Park Corner, on the Fulham road. Subscribers to this garden, at one guinea per annum, are entitled to the privilege of walking in it, inspecting the plants, perusing the books in the botanical library, and examining the extensive collections of drawings in natural history, with liberty to introduce a friend. A subscription of two guineas entitles the subscriber to seeds, roots, &c. of a certain value, and gives him the privilege of introducing as many of his friends as he pleases. Non subscribers are admitted on the payment of 2s. 6d. These advantages must be highly relished by the lovers of botany.

BROXBOURN, a small but pleasant village in Hertfordshire, 15 miles N. from London, is charmingly situated on a rising ground, with meadows down to the river Lea; it is also watered by the New River, which passes near the church towards London. The church is a handsome structure, and contains many ancient and handsome monuments. This place formerly belonged to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem; there being between Broxbourn and Hoddesdon, which is partly in this parish, a stream called Spital Stream.

BROXBOURNBURY, the seat and park of Jacob Bosanquet, Esq. is situated by the village of Broxbourn, near Hoddesdon, in Herts. The house is a noble structure, in the midst of the park; and at a small distance from it are offices, erected in a quadrangle, on the same plan with the royal Mews at Charing Cross. They are placed behind a large plantation of trees, which circumstance in a great measure conceals them from public view.

BRUCE CASTLE, Tottenham, Middlesex, five miles N. from London, the seat of the late Thomas Smith, Esq. but now of John

* It appears from Mr. Lysons's accurate statement, that there are no grounds for this tradition. Vol. iii. p. 182.

Wilmot, Esq. obtained its name from Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, one of the ancient possessors of the manor. Being forfeited to the crown, it had different proprietors, till 1631, when we find it in the possession of Hugh Hare, Lord Coleraine. Henry Hare, the last Lord Coleraine of that family, having been deserted by his wife, the daughter of John Hanger, Esq. who obstinately refused, for twenty years, to return to him, formed a connection with Miss Rose Duplessis, a French lady, by whom he had a daughter, born in Italy, whom he named Henrietta Rosa Peregrina, and to whom he left all his estates. This lady married the late Mr. Alderman Townsend; but, being an alien, she could not take the estates, and the will having been legally made, barred the heirs at law; so that the estates escheated to the crown. However, a grant of these estates, confirmed by act of parliament, was made to Mr. Townsend and his lady, whose son, Henry Hare Townsend, Esq. in 1792 sold all his estates here to Mr. Smith. This seat is partly ancient and partly modern. Near the house, to the S. W. is a deep well, over which is an ancient brick tower, the upper part of which serves as a dairy.

BULSTRODE, Bucks, three miles S. E. from Beaconsfield, was the seat of the late Duke of Portland, and, since his decease, has been purchased by the Duke of Somerset for 35,000 l.; is a noble house, containing fine apartments, and some pictures by the best masters. The park is peculiarly fortunate in situation, by means of contrast. The country adjoining is very flat, and has few of those elegant varieties which are pleasing to the traveller; and yet this happy spot contains not a level acre; it is composed of perpetual swells and slopes, set off by scattered plantations, disposed in the justest taste. Bulstrode was formerly the seat of a family of that name, the heiress of which was mother of Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke, a celebrated statesman and historian. It belonged, afterwards, to the infamous lord chancellor Jefferies; by whose attainder it fell to the crown, and was granted by King William to the first Earl of Portland. Such are the vicissitudes to which the residences of the great are subjected! By the will of the late duke, the fine herd of deer belonging to this park were ordered to be all killed!

BURNHAM, a village in Bucks, three miles N. E. from Maidenhead, had once a nunnery, built by Richard, son of King John. Part of the building is now a farm-house, known by the name of Burnham Abbey. *See Britwell House and Dropmore Hill.*

BURNHAM, EAST, a village in Bucks, about a mile from Burnham. Here is the pleasant seat of Captain Popple, now in the occupation of Mr. Otteley; and here also are the villas of Henry Sayer, Esq. and Mr. Stevenson.

BURWOOD. *See Walton.*

BUSH HILL, Middlesex, three quarters of a mile S. W. from Enfield, a delightful spot in the parish of Edmonton, eight miles from London. Here was formerly a wooden aqueduct, or trough, 660 feet in length, for the conveyance of the water of the New River, by obviating the inequality of the level. It was supported by arches of various dimensions, and was kept in repair till 1784, soon after which it was removed; a new channel having been contrived, by raising the ground on the sides, and making secure embankments. The site of the wooden trough is within the pleasure grounds of John Blackburne, Esq. to which the new channel is a considerable ornament. Mr. Blackburne's seat was the property and residence of Sir Hugh Middleton, Bart. the celebrated projector of this river, who left it to his son Simon.

On Bush Hill, adjoining Enfield Park, is the seat of Samuel Clayton, Esq. (and enclosing a part of his garden) are the remains of a circular intrenchment, by some antiquaries supposed to have been a Roman camp, and by others a British intrenchment.

BUSH HILL PARK, the seat of William Mellisb, Esq. member of parliament for Middlesex, is likewise situated on Bush Hill, and commands a pleasing prospect toward Epping Forest. In the hall is a curious piece of carving in wood, by the celebrated Gibbons, representing the stoning of St. Stephen: the architectural parts are particularly fine. The park, which is ornamented by the beautiful windings of the New River, exhibits some pleasing scenery, and is said to have been originally laid out by Le Notre, a celebrated French gardener. Near the house is a fine clump of firs, called "The Bishops."

BUSHY, a village one mile S. E. from Watford, in Herts, adjoining to which is a spacious common, called Bushy Heath, extending toward Stanmore. This heath rises to a considerable height, and affords a delightful prospect. On the one hand is a view of St. Alban's, and of all the space between, which appears like a garden; the inclosed corn fields seem like one parterre; the thick planted hedges resemble a wilderness; the villages interspersed appear at a distance like a multitude of gentlemen's seats. To the south-east is seen Westminster Abbey; to the south, Hampton Court, and on the south-west, Windsor, with the Thames winding through the most beautiful parts of Middlesex and Surry. Bushy seems to have been very unfortunate in its ancient owners. Its first Norman possessor, *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, having incurred the pope's displeasure, was obliged to be suspended in lead, on a tree, in the precinct of the Temple, London, because Christian burial was not allowed to persons under such circumstances. *Edmond, of Woodstock*, was beheaded through the vile machinations of Queen Isabella, and her paramour Mortimer, on a suspicion of intending to restore his bro-

ther, Edward II. to the throne; and so much was he beloved by the people, and his persecutors detested, that he stood from one to five in the afternoon before an executioner could be procured, and then an outlaw from the Marshalsea performed the detested duty. *Thomas, Duke of Surry*, was beheaded at Cirencester, in rebellion against Henry IV. *Thomas de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury*, after obtaining the highest honour in the campaigns in France with Henry V. was killed by the splinter of a window-frame, driven into his face by a cannon ball, at the siege of Orleans. *Richard, the stout Earl of Warwick*, another possessor, was killed at Barnet. *George, Duke of Clarence*, was drowned in a butt of Malmsey. *Richard III.* was the next possessor. *Lady Margaret De la Pole* was beheaded at the age of 72, by the cruel policy of Henry VIII. in revenge for a supposed affront by her son the cardinal. In this parish also lived the infamous *Col. Titus*, who advised Cromwell to deliver the nation from its yoke, in a pamphlet entitled, "Killing no Murder." The church is an ancient building, and in the west corner of its church-yard is the tomb of Elizabeth Fuller, who bequeathed to the poor for ever twelve loaves, to be delivered on her tomb every Sunday morning, on condition that the parish keep the tomb in repair.

BUSHY GROVE, is the residence of D. Haliburton, Esq. Clay Hill, in this parish, is remarkable for the famous passage of Edmond Ironside, when he routed Canute and the Danes at Brentford, in 1016.

BUSHY PARK, a royal park, near Hampton Court, Middlesex, seven miles E. from Staines, is well stocked with deer. The Duke of Clarence is ranger. *See Hampton Wick.*

BUTLER'S COURT, Bucks, formerly called Gregories, the seat of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke, at Beaconsfield, has great similarity in front to the queen's palace, and is situated in a country where the prospects are diversified by a profusion of beautiful inclosures, a continual interchange of hills and vallies, and a number of beech and coppice woods. The apartments contain many excellent pictures, and some valuable marbles. This seat being at some small distance from the town is in a pleasant retired situation. It is occupied by Mrs. Burke.

BYFLEET, a village in Surry, four miles and three quarters S. from Chertsey, is situated on a branch of the river Wey. Here is a fine seat, the property of George Chamberlaine, Esq. and residence of Lady Young. Near Byfleet is Brooklands, the seat of George Payne, Esq. There was formerly a royal palace in this place, Henry VIII. having been nursed here. *See Watton.*

C.

CAEN-WOOD. *See Ken-wood.*

CAMBERWELL, in Surry, two miles S. from London, is an extensive parish, including Peckham and Dulwich. Its village reaches through a considerable extent, and can boast of many respectable houses, inhabited by citizens of property, who retire hither for air and recreation. *See Grove House.*

CAMDEN PLACE, at Chislehurst, Kent, five miles E. from Bromley, was the seat of the late Earl Camden, and formerly of Mr. Camden, the celebrated antiquary, who died here. Over a well, in the lawn, the late earl erected a celebrated piece of architecture, called *The Lantern of Demosthenes*, on the same scale as the original. This was curious and well worth inspection. At present it is inhabited by Thomas Bonner, Esq.

CAMPDEN HOUSE, a venerable structure at Kensington, Middlesex, two miles W. from London, was built in 1612, by Sir Baptist Hickes, who had been a mercer in Cheapside, and was afterwards created Viscount Campden. Here Queen Anne, when Princess of Denmark, resided five years, with her son, the Duke of Gloucester. The young prince (whose puerile amusements and pursuits were of a military cast) formed a regiment of boys, who were on constant duty at Campden House. This mansion is the property of Stephen Pitt, Esq. a minor, and is now an eminent ladies' boarding-school. In the garden is a remarkable caper tree, which has endured the open air of this climate for the greatest part of a century, and, though not within the reach of any artificial heat, produces fruit every year. This may be termed a real curiosity.

CANNON HILL, the seat of Mrs. Law, at Braywick, Berks, one mile and three quarters S. from Maidenhead, was the villa of the late Peter Delmé, Esq. Considerable additions have been made to the house and offices by the late Mr. Law; and the grounds have been much enlarged, and laid out with taste. The views, in general, are rich, and in many parts truly picturesque.

CANONBURY HOUSE, half a mile to the N. E. of Islington Church, is supposed to have been a mansion for the prior of the canons of St. Bartholomew, in West Smithfield, and thence to have received its name of Canonbury, that is *Canons' House*, as Canons (the next article) had its name from belonging to the canons of Bentley Priory. The ancient part of Canonbury House is supposed to have been built in the reign of Henry VIII. by William Bolton, the last prior; his device, a bolt and tun, remaining in several parts of the garden wall. At the Dissolution it was granted to Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex; on whose

attainder it reverted to the crown, and the divorced Queen Anne of Cleve had an annuity of 20 *l.* from this manor toward her jointure. Edward VI. granted the manor to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, whose ambition involved in ruin his own family, and his daughter-in-law, the excellent Lady Jane Grey. On his execution, it was granted to Sir John Spencer, alderman of London, commonly called "Rich Spencer;" whose only child married William, second Lord Compton, afterwards Earl of Northampton: who appears, in consequence of this vast accession of wealth, to have been in a state of temporary distraction. In this family the manor has continued ever since. Great part of the old mansion has been pulled down, and the site is occupied by several neat modern houses, the gardens of which stretching down to the borders of the New River, have a romantic appearance on account of the surrounding scenery. A brick tower, 17 feet square, and 58 high, remains; and the inside retains great part of its primitive appearance. This tower, seen from afar, is let out in lodgings, and has been the residence of *Chambers*, author of the *Encyclopedeia*, *Goldsmith* the poet, and other individuals in the republic of letters.

CANONS, Middlesex, adjoining Edgware, eight miles and a quarter N. W. from London, late the handsome villa of Dennis O'Kelly, Esq. from whom it descended to his nephew, but at present let to Mr. Atkinson, is furnished with great taste, and contains some good pictures, particularly the portrait of the celebrated horse, *Masque*, by *Stubbs*. Here too expired, at nearly 30 years of age, the famous horse, *Eclipse*; the origin and source of his master's wealth. This noble animal, not so particularly remarkable for his beauty as his wonderful speed and muscular strength, performed the very singular exploit of walking over every course in the kingdom without a competitor for the plate: out of gratitude to his memory, he was interred, by his master's orders, in the paddock fronting his house. A reduced and melancholy grandeur pervades this once princely domain, now reduced in extent to about ninety acres.

On the site of this villa rose and vanished, in the last century, the palace erected by the first Duke of Chandos, whose princely spirit was such, that the people in this neighbourhood still style him "The Grand Duke." The short time that intervened between the erection and demolition of the structure, affords such an instance of the instability of human grandeur, that it merits particular attention. The duke having accumulated a vast fortune, as paymaster to the army, in Queen Anne's reign, formed a plan of living in a state of regal splendour, and, accordingly, erected this magnificent structure, which, with its decoration and furniture, cost 250,000 *l.*! The pillars of the great hall were of marble, as were the steps of the principal staircase, each step consisting of one piece, twenty-two feet long. The locks and hinges

were of silver or gold. The establishment of the household was not inferior to the splendour of the habitation, and extended even to the ceremonies of religion. "The chapel," says the author of 'A Journey through England,' "has a choir of vocal and instrumental music, as in the royal chapel; and, when his grace goes to church, he is attended by his *Swiss guards* *, ranged as the yeomen of the guards; his music also plays when he is at table; he is served by *gentlemen* in the best order; and I must say, that few German sovereign princes live with that magnificence, grandeur, and good order." The duke, indeed, had divine service performed with all the aids that could be derived from vocal and instrumental music. He retained some of the most celebrated performers, and engaged the greatest masters to compose anthems and services, with instrumental accompaniments, after the manner of those performed in the churches of Italy. Near twenty of Handel's anthems were composed for this chapel; and the morning and evening services were principally by Dr. Pepusch.

It is to be lamented that Pope, by his satire on the ostentatious but *beneficent* Chandos, has subjected himself to the imputation of ingratitude; it having been said, that he was under great personal obligations to this nobleman. Besides, the censure in this satire is not always founded on fact. For instance:

His gardens next your admiration call,
On every side you look, *behold the wall!*

But the author of the 'Journey through England,' speaking of the gardens, says: "The division of the whole being only made by balustrades of iron, and not by walls, you see the whole at once, be you in what part of the garden, or parterre, you will!"

The house was built in 1712; and notwithstanding three successive shocks, which his fortune received, by his concerns in the African Company, and in the Mississippi and South Sea speculation, in 1718, 1719, and 1720, the duke lived in splendour at Canons till his death in 1744 †. The estate was unquestionably encumbered; on which account the Earl of Aylesbury, father-in-law to Henry the second duke, and one of the trustees in whom it was vested, determined to part with a palace which required an establishment too expensive for the duke's income. As no purchaser could be found for the house that intended to reside

* This is explained by another passage in the same work: "At the end of each of his chief avenues the duke hath neat lodgings for eight old serjeants of the army, whom he took out of Chelsea College, who guard the whole, and go their rounds at night, and call the hour as the watchmen do at London, to prevent disorders; and *they wait upon the duke to chapel on Sundays.*"

† When the plan of living at Canons was concerted, the utmost abilities of human prudence were exerted, to guard against impro-

in it, the materials were sold by auction, in 1747, in separate lots, and produced, after deducting the expenses of sale, 11,000 *l*. The marble staircase was purchased by the Earl of Chesterfield, for his house in May Fair, the fine columns were bought for the portico in Wanstead House; and the equestrian statue of George I. one of the numerous sculptures that adorned the grounds, is now the ornament of Leicester Square. One of the principal lots was purchased by Mr. Hallet, a cabinet-maker in Long Acre, who having likewise purchased the estate at Canons, erected on the site the present villa, with the materials that composed his lot*. William Hallet, Esq. his grandson, sold this estate, in 1786, to Mr. O'Kelly, who left it to his nephew. *See Whitechurch.*

CANT'S HILL, the seat of Sir John Lade, Bart. at Burnham, Bucks, a little to the N. W. of Britwell House. Mrs. Hodges, the last possessor, greatly improved it, which, with the additions made by Sir John, have rendered it a very desirable villa. *See Burnham.*

CARSHALTON, a village in Surry, eleven miles S. from London, is situate among innumerable springs, which form a river in the centre of the town, and joining other streams from Croydon and Beddington, form the river Wandle. On the banks of this river are established several manufactories; the principal of which are the two paper mills of Mr. Curtis and Mr. Ansel; Mr. Savignac's mills for preparing leather and parchment; Mr. Kilburn's cotton mills; Mr. Shipley's oil mills; Mr. Ansell's snuff mills; and the bleaching-grounds of Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Kill-

vident profusion. One of the ablest accomptants in England, Mr. Watts, was employed to draw a plan, which ascertained the total of a year's, a month's, a week's, and even a day's expenditure. The scheme was engraved on a large copper-plate; and those who have seen it pronounce it a very extraordinary effort of economical wisdom. To this we may add, that the duke, though magnificent, was not wasteful. All the fruit in the garden, not wanted for his table, was sold on his account. "It is as much my property," he would say, "as the corn and hay, and other produce of my fields." An aged man, who had been the duke's servant, and now appeared "the sad historian of the pensive scene," informed the writer of this note, that, in his occasional bounties to his labourers, the duke would never exceed sixpence each. "This" he would observe, "may do you good; more may make you idle and drunk."

* The two porters' lodges remain; and it has been observed, in some accounts of Canons, that they were built upon so large a scale, as to be each the residence of a baronet. They are two stories high, with six rooms on a floor, and one of them was certainly the residence of Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Bart. Mr. Hallet, it must be observed, had raised them a story higher, that he might fit them up for gentlemen. They have lately been modernised and improved, and one of them is now inhabited by Colonel Lindsey, the other by Francis Aikin, Esq. late of Drury Lane Theatre.

burn. Here Dr. Ratcliffe built a house, which afterwards belonged to Sir John Fellows, who added gardens and curious water-works. It is now the seat of Clement Kynnersly, Esq.; here are also the seats of — Baring and — Taylor, Esqrs.

CASHIOBURY PARK, near Watford, in Herts, 15 miles N. W. from London, is said to have been the seat of the kings of Mercia, till Offa gave it to the monastery of St. Alban's. Henry VIII. bestowed the manor on Richard Morison, Esq. from whom it passed to Arthur Lord Capel, whose descendant, the Earl of Essex, has here a noble seat in the form of an H, with a park adorned with fine woods and walks, planted by Le Notre. The front faces Moore Park. A little below the house is a river, which winds through the park, and supplies a magnificent lake. The front and one side of the house are modern; the other sides are very ancient. The whole has been recently repaired by the present earl, under the inspection of Wyatt, and its interior decorations are finished on a most superb scale.

CECIL LODGE, near Abbot's Langley, Herts, four miles S. W. from St. Alban's, one of the seats of the Marquis of Salisbury, purchased by his lordship, for his residence, during the lifetime of his father; is now in the occupation of Lady Talbot.

CHALFONT, **ST. PETER's**, a village in Bucks, 21 miles W. from London, in the road to Aylesbury. Chalfont House is the seat of Thomas Hibbert, Esq. In this parish are also the following residences: Orchard Farm, Thomas Ludby, Esq.; the Grange, Col. O'Lochlin; the Vicarage, Rev. Dr. Chambers; and the seats of Robert Frisby and J. Dupre, Esqrs. and Mrs. Woollams.

CHALFONT, **ST. GILES's**, two miles further, was the residence of Milton during the plague in London, in 1665. The house in all probability, from its appearance, remains nearly in its original state. It was taken for him by Mr. Elwood, the Quaker, who had been recommended to our blind bard as one that would read Latin to him for the benefit of his conversation. Here Elwood first saw a complete copy of *Paradise Lost*, and having perused it, said, "Thou hast said a great deal on *Paradise Lost*, but what hast thou to say to *Paradise Found*?" This question suggested to Milton the idea of his *Paradise Regain'd*. Near this place Sir Henry Thomas Gott has a seat called Newland Park, and the late Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser, Bart. a seat called the Vatch, now the property of James Grant, Esq. Bell House is the residence of Kender Mason, Esq.; the Stone House, of Mrs. Molloy, widow of the late Charles Molloy, Esq.; and the Rectory, of the Rev. Mr. Morgan Jones.

CHARLTON, a village in Kent, two miles S. from Woolwich,

on the edge of Blackheath, is famed for a fair on St. Luke's day, when the mob wear horns on their heads. It is called Horn Fair, and horn wares of all sorts are sold at it. Tradition says, that King John, hunting near Charlton, was separated from his attendants, when, entering a cottage, he found the mistress alone. Her husband discovered them, and threatening to kill them, the king was forced to discover himself, and to purchase his safety with gold; beside which, he gave him all the land thence as far as Cuckold's Point, and established the fair as the tenure. A sermon is preached on the fair day in the church. James I. granted the manor to Sir Adam Newton, Bart. (preceptor to his son Henry) who built here a Gothic house. On the outside of the wall is a long row of some of the oldest cypress trees in England. Behind the house are large gardens, and beyond these a small park, which joins Woolwich Common. It is the seat of General Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart. *See Morden College.*

CHART PARK, Surry, half a mile S. E. from Dorking, the beautiful seat and pleasure-grounds of Mrs. Cornwall.

CHEAM, a village in Surry, twelve miles S. S. W. from London. The manor-house of East Cheam, the seat of Philip Antrobus, Esq. is an ancient structure. In the church, in Lumley's chancel, is the monument of that learned female Jane Lady Lumley, who died in 1577. She translated the Iphigenia of Euripides, and some of the orations of Isocrates, into English, and one of the latter into Latin. It is remarkable, that of six successive rectors of Cheam, between 1581 and 1662, five became Bishops; namely, Anthony Watson, Bishop of Chichester; Lancelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester; George Mountain, Archbishop of York; Richard Senhouse, Bishop of Carlisle; and John Hacket, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Cheam has long been celebrated for its excellent school.

CHELSEA, a village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, two miles W. from London, extends almost to Hyde Park Corner, and includes a considerable part of Knightsbridge. At the upper end of Cheyne Walk is the episcopal palace of Winchester, purchased by act of Parliament, in 1664, on the alienation of the demesnes belonging to that see in Southwark and Bishop's Waltham. In the place called the Stable Yard, stood a house, once the residence of Sir Robert Walpole, which has been lately pulled down, and the ground purchased by Colonel Gordon, commissary in chief; who is now building an elegant new mansion on the scite of the old one. Here it is said the famous, or rather *infamous*, Eleanor Gwynn, once held her "revel routs." Near Lord Cremorne's is the villa lately inhabited by Lady Mary Coke, formerly the property of Dr. Hoadley, author of *The Suspicious Husband*.

The great Sir Thomas More resided in this parish, and his mansion-house, which (according to Mr. Lysons, vol. ii. p. 83)

stood at the N. end of Beaufort Row, was inhabited afterward by many illustrious characters. It is said, that Sir Thomas was buried in the church; but this is a disputed fact. However there is a monument to his memory, and that of his two wives, with a long Latin inscription written by himself. In the church-yard is the monument of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart founder of the British Museum; and on the S. W. corner of the church, is affixed a mural monument to the memory of Dr. Edward Chamberlayne, with a punning Latin epitaph, which, for its quaintness, may detain the reader's attention. In the church is a still more curious Latin epitaph on his daughter; from which we learn, that on the 30th of June, 1690, she fought in men's clothing six hours against the French, on board a fire ship, under the command of her brother. It was no doubt thought proper that these *Amazonian* feats should be handed down to posterity.

In 1673, the Company of Apothecaries took a piece of ground at Chelsea, by the side of the Thames, and prepared it as a botanical garden. Sir Hans Sloane (who had studied his favourite science there, about the time of its first establishment) when he purchased the manor, in 1721, granted the freehold of the premises to the company, on condition that they should present annually to the Royal Society 50 new plants, till the number should amount to 2000. In 1733 the company erected a marble statue of their benefactor, by Rysbrack, in the centre of the garden. On the N. side of the garden is a spacious green-house, 110 feet long, over which is a library, containing a large collection of botanical works, and numerous specimens of dried plants. On the S. side are two cedars of Libanus, of large growth, and very singular form. They were planted in 1685, being then three feet high; and, in 1793, the girth of the larger, at three feet from the ground, was 12 feet 11½ inches; that of the smaller, 12 feet and ¼ of an inch. In January, 1809, both these fine trees suffered very severely from a heavy fall of snow, its weight breaking off several of their massy limbs: the company will, however, it is presumed, take care that this accident do not bring on a premature decay!

The Chelsea water-works were constructed in 1724, in which year the proprietors were incorporated. A canal was then dug from the Thames, near Ranelagh, to Pimlico, where there is a steam engine to raise the water into pipes, which convey it to Chelsea, the reservoirs in Hyde Park and the Green Park, to Westminster, and various parts of the west end of the town. The office of the proprietors is in Abingdon Street, Westminster.

In Cheyne Walk is a famous coffee-house, first opened in 1695, by one Salter, a barber, who drew the attention of the public by the eccentricity of his conduct, and by furnishing his house with a large collection of natural and other curiosities, which remained in the coffee-room till August, 1799, when they were sold by

public auction: previous to that period, printed catalogues were sold, with the names of the principal benefactors to the collection. Sir Hans Sloane contributed largely out of the superfluities of his own museum. Admiral Munden, and other officers, who had been much on the coasts of Spain, enriched it with many curiosities, and gave the owner the name of Don Saltero, by which he is mentioned more than once in the *Tatler*, particularly in No. 34 of that entertaining work.

In the hamlet of Little Chelsea, the Earl of Shaftsbury, author of the *Characteristics*, had a house, in which he generally resided during the sitting of Parliament. It was purchased, in 1787, by the Parish of St. George, Hanover Square, as an additional work-house; that parish extending over great part of Chelsea.

On the site of a once celebrated manufactory of porcelain (in an old mansion by the water side) is a manufactory of stained paper, stamped after a peculiar manner, the invention of Messrs. Eckhardts, who established it in partnership with Mr. Woodmason in 1806; it is now the property of Messrs. Harwood and Co. who have made considerable improvements in the art, since paper hangings have become an indispensable article in the internal decoration of houses. They likewise established at Blacklands House, in 1791, a new and beautiful manufacture of painted silk, varnished linen, cloths, paper, &c.; and, after carrying it on for a few years, became bankrupts, and the whole undertaking failed. The premises are now occupied by Messrs. Cooke and Co. as a stained paper manufactory. Near the King's Road, is Triquet's manufactory of artificial stone, and that of blue melting pots, crucibles, &c. formerly carried on by Mr. Hempel, but now under the firm of Messrs. George Ludwig and Peter Warner. *Park Lodge* is the property and occasional residence of Alexander Stephens, Esq. a man of fortune as well as a man of letters, being the author of *The History of the Wars arising from the French Revolution*, 2 vols. 4to. It is a small but elegant building, said to be erected after a plan of one of the pupils of the late Mr. James Adams, the celebrated architect, with a field in front, and Chelsea Park behind, in the latter of which are a small lawn and kitchen garden, which are surrounded by a shrubbery. Although in the cottage style, there are apartments of considerable dimensions. The windows are in the old English style, with large plates of German glass, and the upper compartments of the principal rooms being adorned with stained glass, produce a very pleasing effect. The Pavilion, Hans Place, the property of Peter Denys, Esq. is an elegant building, its front having been originally built as a model for the Prince of Wales's Pavilion at Brighton. The interior is enriched with busts of eminent men, paintings, &c. and in the centre of the house is a clock of very curious mechanism. On the western side of the lawn is an ice-house, surrounded by an admirable re-

presentation of the ruins of a priory ; which, together with the taste displayed by Brown in the arrangement of the grounds, combine to render it a most interesting and unique villa.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL, for invalids in the land service, was begun by Charles II. and completed by William III. The first projector of this magnificent structure was Sir Stephen Fox, grandfather to the Right Hon. Charles James Fox. "He could not bear," he said, "to see the common soldiers, who had spent their strength in our service, reduced to beg;" and to this structure he contributed 13,000*l*. It was built by Sir Christopher Wren, on the site of an old college which had escheated to the crown.

The royal hospital stands at a small distance from the Thames. It is built of brick, except the quoins, cornices, pediments, and columns, which are of freestone. The principal building consists of a large quadrangle, open on the S. side; in the centre stands a bronze statue of Charles II. in a Roman habit, which cost 500*l*. and was given by Mr. Tobias Rustat. The east and west sides, each 365 feet in length, are principally occupied by wards for the pensioners; and, at the extremity of the former, is the Governor's house. In the centre of each of these wings, and in that of the N. front, are pediments of freestone, supported by columns of the Doric order. In the centre of the S. front is a portico, supported by similar columns; and on each side is a piazza, on the frieze of which is this inscription: "*In subsidium et levamen emeritorum senio belloque fractorum, condidit Carolus Secundus, auxit Jacobus Secundus, prefecere Gulielmus et Maria Rex et Regina, 1690.*" The internal centre of this building is occupied by a large vestibule, terminating in a dome. On one side is the chapel, the altar-piece of which, representing the ascension of our Saviour, was painted by Sebastian Ricci. The Hall, where the pensioners dine, is situated on the opposite side of the vestibule. It is of the same dimensions as the chapel, 110 feet in length; and, at the upper end, is a picture of Charles II. on horseback, the gift of the Earl of Ranelagh. The whole length of the principal building, from east to west, is 790 feet; a wing having been added to each end of the N. side of the great quadrangle, which forms part of a smaller court. These courts are occupied by various offices, and the infirmaries. The latter are kept remarkably neat, and supplied with hot, cold, and vapour baths. To the N. of the college is an inclosure of 13 acres, planted with avenues of limes and horse-chesnuts; and, towards the S. are extensive gardens.

The ordinary number of in-pensioners is 336, who are provided with an uniform of red lined with blue, lodging, diet, and eight-pence a week. The various servants of the hospital, among whom are 26 nurses, make the whole number of its inhabitants 550. The number of out-pensioners is unlimited; their allo w-

ance is 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* a year: there are now upward of 21,000, who are dispersed all over the three kingdoms, exercising their various occupations, but liable to perform garrison duty, as invalid companies, in time of war. The annual expense of the house establishment, including the salaries of the officers, and all accidental charges, varies from 25,000 to 28,000*l.* This, with the allowances to the out-pensioners, is defrayed by a sum annually voted by parliament, and which, in 1794, was 151,742*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* Within these few years has been erected near the royal hospital a large handsome building, which does honour to the country, called the *Royal Military Asylum*, for the support and education of children of soldiers of the regular army. They remain here till of a proper age, when they are disposed of as apprentices or servants; unless the boys should by their own free consent choose to enter the regular army as private soldiers. Parliament granted a sum of money for its erection, and each regiment contributes one day's pay towards its support.

CHEPSTED HOUSE, two miles N. W. from Seven Oaks, Kent, the seat of the *Polhills*, an ancient and respectable family. Its present proprietor is George Polhill, Esq. whose grandfather was one of the five Kentish gentlemen, who distinguished themselves for a patriotic spirit in the reign of King William of glorious memory. The grounds, though not extensive, are neatly laid out, and fancifully decorated; a stream running through the whole heightens the beauty of the scenery.

CHERTSEY, a market-town in Surry, 20 miles S. S. W. from London. Here, says Camden, Julius Cæsar crossed the Thames, when he first attempted the conquest of Britain; but Mr. Gough, in his additions to the *Britannia*, has advanced some arguments against this opinion.

Here was once an abbey, in which was deposited the corpse of Henry VI. afterward removed to Windsor. Out of the ruins of this abbey, (all that remains of which is the outer wall of the circuit) Sir Henry Carew, master of the buck-hounds to Charles II. built a fine house, which now belongs to Mr. Weston. On the side of St. Anne's Hill, is the seat of the Hon. Mrs. Fox, relict of the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox, with a capital collection of paintings by the first masters, and other well selected curiosities; at the bottom of the garden, through a romantic avenue, is the grotto, a neat structure, finished in 1790. The dairy is lined with white tiles edged with green; the dressers and stands are of marble, supported by fluted green and white pillars. The green-house is very handsome, and supported also by pillars; it is stored with a splendid collection of odoriferous plants and flowers. The lawn, as well as the different parts of the pleasure grounds, are pleasantly interspersed with statues descriptive of heathen mythology, which have a classic effect. St. Anne's Hill forms a completely charming retreat, worthy the

residence of its late owner. On this hill, which commands a beautiful prospect, is still part of the stone wall of a chapel dedicated to St. Anne. Not far from this hill is Monk's Grove, near which was discovered a once celebrated medicinal spring. It was lost for a considerable time, but has been found again. The bridge at Chertsey was erected in 1785, by Mr. Paine. It consists of seven arches, each formed of the segment of a circle, and is built of Purbeck stone, at the expense of 13,000*l*. The original contract was for 7,500*l*.

In 1773, digging a vault, in the chancel of the church, a leaden coffin was discovered, containing the body of a woman in high preservation. The face appeared perfectly fresh, and the lace of the linen sound. As the church was built with the abbey, in the time of the Saxons, it is supposed that the body must have been deposited there before the Conquest.

To this place Cowley, the poet, retired; and here he ended his days, in a house called the Porch House, now belonging to Mr. Alderman Clark. His study is a closet in the back part of the house, towards the garden. In this retreat, as Bp. Sprat expresses it, "some few friends and books, a cheerful heart, and an innocent conscience, were his constant companions." The value of *such* companions exceeds human estimation.

CHESHUNT. a village, once a market-town, 13 miles N. N. E. from London, is situated in an extensive parish and manor, which were once in the possession of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edward III. afterward of Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond, natural son of Henry VIII. and the present proprietor of the greatest part of the manor is Sir George Bayton, Bart.

The manor of St. Andrew le Mot was granted by Henry VIII. to Cardinal Wolsey, who is supposed to have resided in Cheshunt House, a plain brick structure, almost entirely rebuilt since his time, but still surrounded by a moat. The people here mention some circumstances very unfavourable to the character of his eminence, but which we do not think it right to relate, without better evidence than that of village tradition. His boundless ambition, rapacity, and ostentation, have fixed an odium on his memory, which it is unnecessary to heighten by the imputation of insatiable lust and inhuman assassination. His character has been already sufficiently marked in the historic annals of the nation. *See Esher.*

Cheshunt Nunnery, formerly the seat of Mrs. Blackwood, was a nunnery, a small part of which remains. It is now the property of James Butts, Esq. who has made considerable improvements, and the apartments are modern and elegant. They contain an excellent collection of paintings; among which is a remarkable one by three different masters; the buildings, by Viviani; the figures, by Miel; and the back-ground, by Claude. The river Lea forms a canal in the front of the house; and a

beautiful vista is terminated by a view of the woodland hills of Essex and of Waltham Abbey.

At Cheshunt, Richard Cromwell, the protector, spent many years of a venerable old age; a striking lesson, how much obscurity and peace are to be preferred to the splendid infelicities of guilty ambition. He assumed the name of Clark, and first resided, in 1680, in a house near the church: and here he died, in 1712, in his 80th year; enjoying a good state of health to the last, and so hale and hearty, that at fourscore he would gallop his horse for many miles together.* Oliver Cromwell, Esq. lineal descendant of the protector, has lately built an elegant house here, called Cheshunt Park. Here is also a college for qualifying students for the ministry, in that class of christians denominated methodists, under the patronage of the late Lady Huntingdon. See *Theobalds*.

CHEVENING, a village of Kent, 21 miles S. from London, in the road to Sevenoaks. Here is the seat of Earl Stanhope, a handsome modern structure, fronted with stucco. The manor having been in the several possessions of De Chevening, Isley, and Leonard, the daughters of Thomas Lord Dacre, Earl of Sussex, who sold the whole to the great Earl Stanhope, ancestor of the present owner. The grounds belonging to the seat have been much improved by the present earl, who is well known for his patriotism and activity in the political world; and for his mechanical genius, particularly his improvement of the printing press.

CHEYNEYS, Bucks, five miles E. from Amersham, has been the seat of the Russels, Dukes of Bedford, above 200 years, and is still their burying place, adorned with noble monuments.

CHIGWELL, a village in Essex, 10 miles E. from London, on the road to Ongar. Here is a free-school endowed by Abp. Harsnett, who had been vicar of this place. He was buried in

* When Richard left Whitehall, he was very careful to preserve the addresses sent to him from every part of the kingdom, expressing, "that the salvation of the nation depended upon *his* safety, and *his* acceptance of the sovereignty"; and many of them proffering him even the lives and fortunes of the addressers: these were packed in a small round trunk, deposited in a dirty garret, and never shown, except to new-made acquaintances in the moment of conviviality. On these occasions, the quondam Protector, followed by his company with the bottle and glasses, seated the new man on the trunk, and filling him a bumper, made him drink 'Prosperity to Old England;' with a caution, at the same time, to sit lightly, for he had no less than the lives and fortunes of all the good people of England under him: the trunk was then opened, and the original addresses shown him, which created no small mirth and laughter. *Memoirs of the Cromwell Family.*

the church ; and, over his grave, was his figure in brass, as large as life, dressed in his robes, with his mitre and crosier. This, for the better preservation of it, has since been erected upon a pedestal in the chancel. Here is Rolls, the seat of Eliab Harvey, Esq. Brownings, belonging to Thomas James, Esq. and Woolston Hall, the residence of Robert Bodle, Esq.

CHINGFORD, a village in Essex, five miles S. from Waltham Abbey, so agreeably situate for retirement, that the most remote distance from the metropolis can hardly exceed it.

CHISLEHURST, a village near Bromley, in Kent, $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles S. E. from London, was the birth-place of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper, father of the great Viscount St. Alban's ; and Sir Francis Walsingham. Here also lived and died the great antiquary, Camden, to whose great work, entitled *Britannia*, topographical writers are so much indebted. In this parish, near St. Mary's Cray, is Frognaal, the seat of Viscount Sidney ; and, opposite Bertie Place, are the villa and park of Mr. Twycross. Here are also *Camden Place*, William Lushington, Esq. and Lady Mary Townsend's ; also *Kemnel Farm*, the seat of the Right Hon. Archibald Macdonald, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. See *Bertie Place* and *Camden Place*.

CHISWICK, a village in Middlesex, six miles W. from London, seated on the Thames, near the road to Hounslow. The church has lately undergone a partial repair, and additional seats for 300 persons have been erected. In the church-yard is a monument to the memory of Hogarth ; on which are the following lines by Garrick :

Farewell, great painter of mankind,
Who reach'd the noblest point of art ;
Whose pictured morals charm the mind,
And through the eye correct the heart !
If genius fire thee, reader, stay ;
If nature move thee, drop a tear ;
If neither touch thee, turn away ;
For Hogarth's honour'd dust lies here !

Near this is the tomb of Dr. William Rose, who died in 1786, and was many years a distinguished writer in the *Monthly Review*. On this are inscribed the following lines, by Mr. Murphy :

Who'er thou art, with silent footsteps tread
The hallow'd mould where Rose reclines his head.
Ah ! let not folly one kind tear deny,
But pensive pause where truth and honour lie.
His the gay wit that fond attention drew,
Oft heard, and oft admir'd, yet ever new ;
The heart that melted at another's grief,
The hand in secret that bestowed relief ;

Science untinctur'd by the pride of schools,
 And native goodness free from formal rules.
 With zeal through life, he toil'd in Learning's cause,
 But more, fair Virtue ! to promote thy laws.
 His every action sought the noblest end ;
 The tender husband, father, brother, friend.
 Perhaps, ev'n now, from yonder realms of day,
 To his lov'd relatives he sends a ray ;
 Pleas'd to behold affections, like his own,
 With filial duty raise this votive stone !

In a tomb in the church-yard is interred George, Earl of Macartney, who spent the greatest part of a very active life in his country's service.

In the church is another epitaph by Mr. Murphy, on John Ayton Thompson, a youth of fifteen :

If in the morn of life each winning grace,
 The converse sweet, the mind-illumin'd face,
 The lively wit that charm'd with early art,
 And mild affections streaming from the heart ;
 If these, lov'd youth, could check the hand of fate,
 Thy matchless worth had claim'd a longer date.
 But thou art bless'd, while here we heave the sigh ;
 Thy death is virtue wafted to the sky.
 Yet still thy image fond affection keeps,
 The sire remembers, and the mother weeps ;
 Still the friend grieves, who saw thy vernal bloom,
 And here, sad task ! inscribes it on thy tomb.

In the church, in the Earl of Burlington's vault, is interred the illustrious Kent, a painter, architect, and the father of modern gardening.

In 1685, Sir Stephen Fox (grandfather of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox) built a villa here, with which King William was so pleased, that he is said to have exclaimed to the Earl of Portland, on his first visit, " This place is perfectly fine : I could live here five days." This was his usual expression when he was much pleased with a situation ; and he is said never to have paid the same compliment to any other place in England, except to the Earl of Exeter's, at Burleigh. It is now the property and residence of Lady Mary Cooke. On the Mall, is a large commodious house built by Sir N. Crispe, Knt. the first importer of gold from Guinea ; now inhabited by Mr. C. Whittingham, who has devoted a part of it to the purpose of fine printing : the whole has been arranged on a plan quite novel in its kind, and fitted up at a great expense. Chiswick has two porter breweries, one of them belonging to Messrs. Sich, and Co. famed for the superior quality of the materials employed, and for the wholesome beverage produced. *See Grove House, and Turnham Green.*

CHISWICK HOUSE, a celebrated seat of the Duke of Devonshire, built by the great Earl of Burlington. Before the pre-

sent structure was raised, here was a plain, commodious building, with good offices; but part of this edifice having been destroyed by fire, the earl formed this plan of the beautiful villa we are describing, which, for elegance of taste, is supposed to surpass every thing of its kind in England. Kent was the architect, under his lordship's immediate direction.

"This house," says Mr. Walpole, "the idea of which is borrowed from a well-known villa of Palladio, is a model of taste, though not without faults, some of which are occasioned by too strict adherence to rules and symmetry. Such are too many corresponding doors in spaces so contracted; chimneys between windows, and, which is worse, windows between chimneys; and vestibules, however beautiful, yet little secured from the damps of this climate. The trusses that support the ceiling of the corner drawing-room are beyond measure massive; and the ground apartment is rather a diminutive catacomb than a library in a northern latitude. Yet these blemishes, and Lord Hervey's wit, who said 'the house was too small to inhabit, and too large to hang to one's watch,' cannot depreciate the taste that reigns throughout the whole. The larger court, dignified by picturesque cedars, and the classic scenery of the small court that unites the old and new house, are more worth seeing than many fragments of ancient grandeur, which our travellers visit under all the dangers attendant on long voyages. The garden is in the Italian taste, but divested of conceits, and far preferable to every style that reigned till our late improvements. The buildings are heavy, and not equal to the purity of the house. The lavish quantity of urns and sculptures behind the garden front should be retrenched."

Such were the sentiments of Mr. Walpole on this celebrated villa, before the noble proprietor attempted the capital improvements which he has completed. Two wings have been added to the house, from the designs of Mr. Wyatt. These remove the objections that have been made to the house as more fanciful and beautiful than convenient and habitable. The Italian garden displays the beauties of modern planting; and some of the sombre yews, with the termini, and other pieces of sculpture, have been removed. The court in the front, which is of a proportionable size with the building, is gravelled and kept in the neatest order.

The ascent to the house is by a grand double flight of steps, on one side of which is the statue of Palladio, and on the other that of Inigo Jones. The portico is supported by six fine fluted columns of the Corinthian order, with a very elegant pediment; the cornice, frizes, and architrave, being as rich as possible. In fact, this front is so truly magnificent, that all who behold it are fascinated, and do not quit the scene without revolving admiration. In the portico is a fine bust of Augustus.

The octagonal saloon finishes at top in a dome, through which it is enlightened, is truly elegant. The late arrangements are tests of the classic taste of the present noble owner; for in this, as in all the other apartments, the visitor may sit in a chair and read; may recline on a sofa and contemplate; or, if he choose to admire surrounding beauties, may look around, and wonder at the assemblage of science and the arts, each striving most to please; for here is literature at our elbow; we are surrounded by the noblest efforts of painting; and the sister-arts seem emulous to afford the most rational entertainment. Whilst nature and art thus contribute to the gratifications of man, he may be said to enjoy on this spot the consummation of earthly felicity.

The pictures, which are too numerous to notice in this work, form one of the finest collections in the kingdom; being chiefly executed by masters of the first celebrity.

The inside of the structure is finished with the utmost elegance; the ceilings and mouldings are richly gilt upon a white ground, which gives a chaste appearance to the whole; the principal rooms, chair-high, are embellished with books, handsomely, but neatly bound, so arranged as not to appear an encumbrance, but ornamental: the tops of the bookcases are covered with white marble, edged with gilt borders. To mention every particular would exceed our limits; we can only add that Chiswick House is a beautiful assemblage of *multum in parvo*.

The gardens are laid out in the finest taste; the vistas are terminated by a temple, obelisk, or some similar ornament, so as to produce the most agreeable effect. At the ends next the house are two wolves in stone, by Scheemaker; the opposite end exhibits a large lioness and a goat; and this view is terminated by three fine antique statues, dug up in Adrian's garden at Rome, with stone seats between them. The orangery is a charming object. Along the serpentine river we are led to an enclosure, where are a Roman temple and an obelisk; and on its banks, the exact model of the portico of Covent Garden Church exhibits itself. Besides the statues in and about the gardens, those of Sampson, a Gladiator, Faunus, and Venus de Medicis are in the finest preservation. The view from the house over the Thames affords a fine prospect of the adjacent country, which, when the tide is up, is greatly enlivened by the boats and barges passing the river in constant succession.

CHOBHAM, a village in Surry, 19 miles S. from London, in the road to Guildford. Here is a seat built by Earl Ligonier, after the manner of an Italian villa. The river Mole passes by the side of the gardens, and, being made here four or five times broader than it was naturally, has a happy effect, especially as the banks are disposed into a slope, with a broad grass walk, planted on each side with sweet shrubs. At one end of this walk is an ele-

gant room, a delightful retreat in hot weather, being shaded with large elms, on the south side, and having the water on the north and east. The house is situated half a mile from the road to Portsmouth, and is so much hid by the trees near it, as not to be seen till you rise on the heath beyond Chobham. The property of this seat is still in the representatives of the late earl, since whose death it has never been let but as a temporary residence. Near Chobham are to be seen *Burwood House*, the seat of Sir John Dalling, Bart. and *Buthill*, that of J. K. Tynte, Esq. See *Burwood and Paine's Hill, Kent*.

CHOBHAM PARK, Kent, 25 miles S. from London, the elegant seat of Harvey Christian Combe, Esq. near the road to Rochester, was formerly the residence of Lords Chobham, and now gives the title of Viscount to the Marquis of Buckingham. The hall, which with the out-houses is said to have cost 60,000*l.* in building, is a most noble fabric, consisting of a centre and two wings; the former the work of Inigo Jones. The great hall is superbly fitted up; each apartment being spacious and neat; the library is fitted up in an elegant style, and contains a well-chosen collection of the best literature. The stately mausoleum in the park, is an octangular structure of the Doric order, with double fluted columns at each angle, supporting a sarcophagus. The top terminates with a quadrangular pyramid; over the family vault is a beautiful chapel; the columns which support the dome are cased with the finest Brocatello marble highly polished; the painted glass in the windows has a fine effect; as has a neat altar-piece of marble.

CLANDON, East and West, are two contiguous villages in Surry; West Clandon, 26 miles S. from London, is the manor of Earl Onslow, whose noble seat, after an Italian model, is considered as the best family house in the county, and was lately in the occupation of the Archbishop of Canterbury. See *Hatchlands*.

CLAPHAM, a village in Surry, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles S. from London, consisting chiefly of many handsome houses, which surround a common, that commands some pleasing views. This common was formerly little better than a morass, and the roads were almost impassable. The latter are now in an excellent state; and the common itself is so beautifully planted with trees, both English and exotic, that it has much the appearance of a park. These improvements were effected by a subscription of the inhabitants, who, on this occasion, have been much indebted to the taste and exertions of Christopher Baldwin, Esq. whose villa is adjacent; and, as a proof of the consequent increased value of property on this spot, Mr. Baldwin has since sold 14 acres of land, near his own house, for 5000*l.* Among other villas on this delightful common, are those of Robert and Henry Thornton,

Esqrs. the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, and John Dent, Esq. members of parliament. Near the road to Wandsworth is a reservoir of fine water, from which the village is supplied. On the N. E. corner of the common, is a new church, erected in 1776, at the expense of 11,000*l.* but neither in the church itself, nor in the ground inclosed around it, are any interments suffered. Of the old church only one aisle remains; in which the funeral service is performed, when there are any interments in the adjoining cemetery. The manor-house, now a boarding-school for young ladies, is situated near this spot, and is rendered conspicuous by a curious octagonal tower.

CLAPHAM RISE, is a continuation of houses from Stockwell Swan to the common, and very aptly so named, being *suited to the rapid rise* of some of its inhabitants.

Here tailor's rich, who *cabbag'd* long in town,
 Raise garden cabbage, and their trade disown.
 The *pricking-needle* to the *dibble* yields,
 And geese *alive*, hiss round their *brick-burnt* fields:
 Thus parch'd and *over-roasted* when *alive*,
 These *pondless* commoners no longer thrive;
 In *dusty* solitude are sickly seen,
 And prove at table, any thing but *green*. A.

CLAPTON, the upper part of Hackney parish, a pleasing village, with many genteel houses, and several boarding-schools, particularly the late Mr. Newcome's of considerable classical reputation. *Brook House*, nearly opposite the turnpike, was once the residence of a nobleman, but is now devoted to the accommodation of those unhappy beings who are afflicted with that worst of all human maladies, insanity.

CLAREMONT, at Esher, in Surry, was the seat of John Holles Pelham, Duke of Newcastle, by whom, when Earl of Clare, its present name was given; on which occasion Garth wrote his poem of "Claremont," in imitation of "Cooper's Hill." It was purchased by the late Lord Clive, who pulled it down, and erected an elegant villa, in a much better situation. The park is distinguished by its noble woods, lawns, mounts, &c. The summer-house, called the Belvedere, on a mount on that side of the park next Esher, affords an extensive view of the country. It is now the property and residence of C. Rose Ellis, Esq.

CLAY HALL, in the parish of Old Windsor, an elegant cottage, the property of Mrs. Keppel. It was much improved by the late Mr. Aylet, and is now the residence of Sir Henry Dashwood, Bart.

CLEWER, a parish adjoining to Windsor, in which is the well-built seat of Mr. Payne.

CLIFDEN HOUSE, the seat of the Marchioness of Thomond, two miles N. E. from Maidenhead, Bucks, was built by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and came by marriage to the late Earl of Orkney. This stately mansion, which had a noble terrace in front, supported by arches, was totally destroyed by fire, on the 20th of May, 1795, together with all the furniture and paintings, and the fine tapestry hangings, representing the victories of the great Duke of Marlborough, in which the late Earl of Orkney himself had a conspicuous share.

Pope has commemorated this place, in the celebrated lines in which he records the wretched end of its founder :

In the worst inn's worst room, with mat half-hung,
The floors of plaster, and the walls of dung,
On once a flock-bed, but repair'd with straw,
With tape-ty'd curtains never meant to draw,
The George and Garter dangling from that bed
Where tawdry yellow strove with dirty red,
Great Villiers lies. Alas ! how chang'd from him,
That life of pleasure, and that soul of whim !
Gallant and gay, in Clifden's proud alcove,
'The bower of wanton Shrewsbury and love.
Or just as gay, at council, in a ring
Of mimic statesmen, and their merry King.
No wit to flatter left of all his store !
No fool to laugh at, which he valued more.
There, victor of his health, of fortune, friends,
And fame, this lord of useless thousands ends !

COLE GREEN, to the W. of Hertford, the seat of Earl Cowper, built by the late Lord Chancellor Cowper.

COLN, a river which rises in Herts, divides Middlesex from Bucks, and falls into the Thames at Staines. It is thus mentioned by Pope :

Coln, whose dark streams his flowery islands lave !

COLNBROOK, a market-town, 17 miles W. from London, on four channels of the Coln, over each of which it has a bridge. One part of it is in Middlesex; the other in Bucks. Market, Thursday

COLESHILL, a village, four miles W. of Rickmansworth, in Herts, and a part of that county which is insulated in Bucks, was the birth-place of Waller the poet, of versatile memory.

COMB-NEVILLE, a manor of Kingston upon Thames, so called from William Neville, who was in possession of it in the

reign of Edward II*. Sir Thomas Vincent is said to have built the old manor-house, where Queen Elizabeth honoured him with a visit in 1602. It was afterward in the family of Harvey, with an ancient gentleman of which name King William would often go a hawking in the warren opposite the house. The manor is now the property of Earl Spencer. Near the site of the old mansion (which was pulled down in 1752) is Comb House, the residence of Major Tollemache; and not far from this are some reservoirs of water, constructed by Cardinal Wolsey, to supply Hampton Court. The water is conveyed under the Thames, by pipes of a particular construction. It is much esteemed as efficacious in the gravel; is excellent for drinking and washing; but as it turns the vegetables that are boiled in it black, it is unfit for *culinary* purposes.

COMMERCIAL ROAD, commencing at Whitechapel church, and extending to the West and East India Docks at Blackwall, is a happy proof of the enterprising spirit and commercial prosperity of this country; being daily covered with carts and waggons loaden with the produce of our distant colonies.

COOMB-BANK, the noble seat of Lord Frederic Campbell, at Sunbridge, between Sevenoaks and Westerham, in Kent. It is watered by the river Darent, which adds greatly to its beauty. The pleasure-grounds are laid out with elegance, which, with its extensive prospects, render it an enchanting villa.

COOPER'S HILL, Surry, the subject of a celebrated poem by Denham, is situated in the parish of Egham, on the right of the road from London. An ingenious, but perhaps fastidious critic, has observed, that Cooper's Hill, the professed subject of the piece, is not mentioned by name, nor is any account given of its situation, produce, or history; but that it serves, like the stand of a telescope merely as a convenience for viewing other objects. He adds: "There are many performances which have great beauties and great faults: the sun of genius illuminates their mountains, though their valleys are dark: but Cooper's Hill has an uniform mass of dullness, on which the sun has not bestowed its faintest irradiation.

"Should the query occur, How then came Denham to acquire such high reputation? Here it can only be said, that he was a

* This is said to have belonged to the great Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, who distinguished himself so much in the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster; but this is probably without foundation, as Mr. Lysons, who appears to have traced the property with great accuracy, says, that after the death of this William Neville, the manor went to John Hadresdam, who had married one of his three daughters. *Environs of London, Vol. I. Page 237.*

man of family and fortune, known in public life as High Sheriff of Surry, Governor of Farnham Castle, and K. B. In such a man small literary merit is naturally magnified too much; and the censure or praise of the day is too often confirmed without examination, by the censure or praise of posterity." *Scott's Critical Essays*.

It would be unjust not to quote here the sentiments of a celebrated critic, too rigid, and perhaps too surly, to be fascinated by mere popular opinion: "Cooper's Hill is the work that confers upon Denham the rank and dignity of an original author. He seems to have been, at least among us, the author of a species of composition that may be termed *local poetry*, of which the fundamental subject is some particular landscape, to be poetically described, with the addition of such embellishments as may be supplied by historical retrospection or incidental meditation.

"To trace a new species of poetry has in itself a very high claim to praise, and its praise is yet more when it is apparently copied by Garth and Pope. Yet Cooper's Hill, if it be maliciously inspected, will not be found without its faults. The digressions are too long, the morality too frequent, and the sentiments, sometimes, such as will not bear a rigorous inquiry." *Johnson's Life of Denham*.

Praise thus extorted from a critic not unreluctant to censure, will contribute to secure the fame of Denham, which the charming eulogy of the Bard of Windsor Forest alone would have rendered immortal:

Bear me, oh bear me to sequester'd scenes,
To bowery mazes, and surrounding greens;
To Thames's banks which fragrant breezes fill,
Or where ye Muses sport on Cooper's Hill;
On Cooper's Hill eternal wreaths shall grow,
While lasts the mountain, or while Thames shall flow.
I seem through consecrated walks to rove,
I hear soft music die along the grove:
Led by the sound, I rove from shade to shade,
By godlike poets venerable made:
Here, his first lays majestic Denham sung;
*There**, the last numbers flow'd from Cowley's tongue!

Nor should we here omit the homage of the excellent Poet of the Chase:

Tread with respectful awe
Windsor's green glades; where Denham, tuneful bard,
Charm'd once the list'ning dryads with his song
Sublimely sweet!

* See Chertsey.

On this celebrated hill are the seats of Lord Shulldham and Mr. Smith. *See Ankerwyke, Purnish, and Kingswood Lodge.*

COPPED, or COPT HALL, Essex, the seat of John Conyers, Esq. in the parish of Epping, was built by his father, and is a perfect model of convenient as well as elegant architecture. The original house stood at the bottom of the hill, in the parish of Waltham Holy Cross; and here was a private chapel for the use of the family, which anciently belonged to the Abbots of Waltham Abbey. This chapel was decorated by the beautiful painted window now in the church of St. Margaret, Westminster.

CRANBURN LODGE, Berks, formerly a seat of the late Duke of Gloucester's, in Windsor Forest, has an extensive prospect over a fine plain that exhibits a beautiful landscape. In a spacious room are painted, and regularly ranged, in large pannels, the military dresses of the different corps in the armies of the European nations: at present it is the residence of the Hon. George Villiers, who is ranger of Cranburn Chase.

CRANFORD PARK, Middlesex, on the N. of Hounslow Heath, five miles N. W. from Brentford, the seat of the Earl of Berkeley, is an ancient structure, situate at an angle of the park, near Cranford Church. The park is well watered by a branch of the river Coln; and, though it commands no variety of prospects, yet from the distribution of the woods and other accompaniments, it may be deemed a pleasant retirement. Notwithstanding its vicinity to the metropolis, it is celebrated for game, particularly pheasants, which are to be seen in great numbers; considerable pains having been taken for their preservation.

CRANHAM, a village, near Upminster, in Essex, 16 miles E. from London, was anciently denominated Bishop's Ockington, and Cravenham; it was held by the Petre family, one of whom sold the manor to the ancestors of Sir Nathan Wright, whose daughter having married General Oglethorpe*, at her death Cranham House came into the possession of Sir T. H. Apreece, and is at present the residence of Lord Callan.

CRAYFORD, a market town in Kent, 13 miles S. from London, had its name from having anciently a ford over the Cray, a little above its influx into the Darent. This place is famous for the decisive battle between Hengist and Vortimer; where the Britons lost four of their chief commanders, and were so routed, that they fled to London, and abandoned Kent to the Saxons. This battle is generally supposed to be fought on Addington

* General Oglethorpe died here, in 1785, at the very advanced age of 103, after having lived to see his colony of Georgia, in North America, which he settled in 1732, become independent of the mother country.

Hills, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Croydon: several Roman urns, &c. have been found here. Somner, Burton, and Bishop Stillingfleet, have fixed here the Roman station *Norionagus*. This is however disputed by Camden and Talbot in favour of Croydon—the distance however is more favourable for Crayford. In the adjacent heath and fields are several caves, supposed to have been formed by the Saxons, as places of security for their wives, children, and effects, during their wars with the Britons. In the church is a fine altar-piece worthy attention. On the right is *Bowman's Lodge*; and on the left *May Place*, the seat of Lady Fermanagh, may be seen one mile beyond Crayford.

CROYDON, a market town in Surry, on the edge of Bausted Downs, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. from London. Abp. Whitgift founded an hospital here, for a warden and 28 men and women, decayed housekeepers of Croydon and Lambeth, with a school for ten boys and as many girls, with 20*l.* a year, and a house for the master, who must be a clergyman. "This good archbishop," observes Stowe, "through God's favourable assistance, in his own lifetime, performed and perfitted these premises, for that (as I myself have heard him say) *he would not be to his executors a cause of damnation.*" Such was the solicitude of this munificent prelate for the success of his foundation. This school is now entirely neglected, to the very great disgrace of the inhabitants. The manor has belonged, ever since the Conquest, to the Abps. of Canterbury; and here is a venerable palace, in which the first prelate that can be traced as resident was Abp. Peckham in 1278, and the last, Abp. Hutton, in 1757. In 1780 an act of parliament was obtained, empowering certain trustees to sell the old palace, and to build a new one at Park Hill Farm, half a mile from the town. The old palace was sold, pursuant to the act, to the late Sir Abraham Pitches, for 2500*l.* and the premises are now occupied by a bleacher. What reflections must this suggest on the vicissitudes of our sublunary scene! In this palace, Abp. Parker, in 1573, entertained Queen Elizabeth, and all her retinue, consisting of the principal nobility of the kingdom*.

* Arrangements for Queen Elizabeth's visit to Croydon, written by Mr. Boyer, gentleman of the black-rod, deposited in the library at Lambeth.

"Lodgings at Croydon, the Busshope of Canterbury's house, bestowed as followeth, the 19th of May, 1574.

"The lorde chamberlayne his old lodgings.

"The lorde treasurer wher he was.

"The ladie marques at the nether end of the great chamber.

"The ladie of Warwicke wher she was.

"The lorde admyral at the nether end of the great chamber.

"The ladie Howard wher she was.

This magnificent entertainment lasted seven days. The parish church, which is a handsome gothic structure, the largest and most elegant church in the county, contains some fine monuments; among which are those of the Archbishops Grindall, Whitgift, and Sheldon: the figure of the last, in a recumbent posture, is a very fine piece of sculpture, in white marble. Here are likewise the tombs of Archbishops Wake, Potter, and Herring, who possessed much of the candid and liberal spirit of christianity. *See Cranford.*

In this parish, at North End, is Oakfield Place, the seat of Mrs. Minier, and near the town are the handsome villas of Chris. Taddy, Esq. and Lady Blunt, but who does not reside there; near this place John Brickwood, Esq. has an elegant seat, and at no great distance are the residences of John Rogers, Thomas Bainbridge, George Field, and Thomas Walker, Esqrs. About a mile from the town, in the road to Addington, is a large chalk-pit, which produces a great variety of extraneous fossils. A new

“The lorde Hundsdon wher he was.

“Mr. Secty. Walsingham wher Mr. Smith was.

“The ladie Stafford wher she was.

“Mr. Henedge wher he was.

“Ladies and gentlemen of the privie chamber ther olde.

“Mrs. Abingdon her olde, and another small room added for the table.

“The maydes of honour wher they wher.

“Sr Geo. Howard wher he was.

“The capt of the garde wher my lorde of Oxforde was.

“The grooms of the privye chamber ther olde.

“The esquyers thrs olde.

“The gentⁿ hussars thrs olde.

“The physysyons thrs olde.

“The physysyons two chambers.

“The queens robes wher they were.

“The clerke of the kitchen wher he was.

“The wardrobe of beds.

“For the queens wayghters I cannot find any convenency roomes to place them in: but I will do the best I can to place them elsewhere: but yf it plesse you, sir, that I doo remove them, the grooms of the pryvie chamber nor Mr. Drewreye, have any other way to their chambers but to pass them that way. Agayne if my lady of Oxforde should come, I cannot then tell wher to place Mr. Hatton, and for my lady Carewe, here is no place with a chimney for her; but she must lay abroad with Mrs. Apparty, and the rest of the pryvyr chamber; for Mrs. Skelton there is no room with chimney, I shall staye one chamber without for her. Here is as mytch as I have been any ways able to do in this house. From Croydon, this present Wensday morning,

“Your honours always most bounden,

“S. BOWYER.”

turnpike road is now opened to Brighton from this town, which takes its course through Smithan Bottom, Leaden Cross, Chipstead, and Merstham to Reigate, avoiding Reigate Hill, and falling into the old road behind Gatton Park; the distance 11 miles. The iron-railway from Wandsworth is continued by the side of this road to Merstham. From this town also, taking its course northward, is a new navigable canal, which adds considerable beauty to the village of Sydenham, and falls into the Thames at Rotherhithe. *See Addiscombe Place and Haling House.*

D.

DAGENHAM, a village in Essex, nine miles E. from London, remarkable for the great breach made here by the Thames, in 1703, which laid near 5000 acres of land under water. After many expensive projects to stop this breach, the land owners relinquished the undertaking as impracticable. In 1714, parliament interfered, and trustees were appointed, who, the next year, contracted with Captain John Perry, who had been employed by the Czar Peter the Great, in his works on the river Don. He accomplished the arduous undertaking in less than two years, for 25,000*l.* the sum agreed upon.

DAGNAM PARK, Essex, two miles N. E. from Romford, in the parish of Southwold, the seat of Sir Richard Neave, Bart.

DANSON HILL, at Bexley, in Kent, formerly the elegant seat of Sir John Boyd, Bart. but now of R. Johnson, Esq. The grounds are beautifully disposed, and adorned with a grand sheet of water; which, with woods, plantations, and agreeable inequalities of surface, constitute a delightful piece of scenery.

DARENT, a river in Kent, which rises near Riverhead, and falls into the Thames below Dartford. Pope thus celebrates this river:

And silent Darent, stain'd with Danish blood!

DARENT, pronounced *Darne*, a village in Kent, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of Dartford. Darent originally belonged to the church of Rochester, afterward to Canterbury; Hubert Walter, Archbishop, exchanged it for the manor of Lambeth, and Henry VIII. confirmed it to the newly erected Dean and Chapter of Rochester, who are now lords of the manor, impropiators of the rectory, and patrons of the vicarage. Darent church is of Saxon architecture; on the front is carved the history of St. Dunstan, of which, for the satisfaction of the curious, we shall be particular in the description. It consists of eight compartments—in the 1st is represented King Edgar, who raised Dunstan to the Archbishopric. The 2nd represents Satan under the similitude of a

dragon, illustrative of one of the Saint's conflicts; the Saint is represented playing on a harp, which, as his legend informs us, had this miraculous power, that when suspended on the walls of Dunstan's cell, would, without the aid of any visible hand, pour out the most harmonious sounds*. The 4th represents a centaur, by which is meant the Evil Spirit, when, with his barking dogs, he interrupted St. Dunstan, whilst a lad, hastening to a church to return thanks for a supposed miraculous recovery, and whom the stripling, by brandishing his stick in the face of the opposing spectre, routed with all his pack. The 5th represents the horse on which the Saint rode, miraculously struck dead when the voice from heaven informed the Saint, that King Edred, whom he was going to comfort in his last moments, was dead. The 6th represents the Fox or the Wolf, under which forms it is said the devil tempted him. The 7th has the human form, with the face of a lion or bear; this denotes the sharp encounter the Saint had with the Devil under one of these forms, in beating of whom he broke his pastoral staff. The 8th is said to apply to an anecdote of the birth of King Ethelred II. who having defiled the sacred font at baptism, the Saint prophetically denounced with an oath, as most unfortunate through life. Such were the idle tales of former times.

DARTFORD, a market-town in Kent, 15 miles S. from London, situate on the Darent. Here are the remains of a nunnery, founded by Edward III. Bridget, daughter of Edward IV. was prioress here; and many ladies of noble families were nuns in this house. At the dissolution, Henry VIII. converted it into a royal mansion, and granted the office of keeper of it to Sir Richard Long. On his death, Edward VI. granted the same office to Lord Seymour, the unfortunate brother of the unfortunate Duke of Somerset. It was granted, the next year, to Anne of Cleve, the divorced wife of Henry VIII.; and, on her death, Queen Mary granted it to the Friars Preachers of Langley in Herts. Elizabeth kept it in her own hands; but James I. granted it to the Earl of Salisbury. He conveyed it to Sir Robert Darcy, who gave to it the name of Dartford Place. What remains of this nunnery is only a fine gateway, used as a stable, and a contiguous farm-house. Henry VI. founded an almshouse at Dartford for five decrepit men. On the river, the first paper-mill in England was erected by Sir John Spilman, who obtained a patent, and 200*l.* a year, from Charles I. to enable him to carry on that manufacture; and on this river was also the first mill for slitting iron bars for making wire. Here is a church, with two church-yards; one round the church, and the other on the top

* As St. Dunstan was a "cunynge workman in iron, brasse, and woode," may he not have been the inventor of the instrument now called the Eolian Harp?

of a hill, which is so high that it overlooks the tower of the church. The rebellion of Wat Tyler began in this town. Here a small but neat Bridewell, a little out of the town, was built several years ago. About a mile beyond Dartford are the powder mills of Messrs. Andrews and Pigou; as to the destructive material here manufactured, it is famed for the fineness of its quality.

DATCHET, a village in Bucks, eight miles W. S. W. from Colnbrook, is situated on the Thames, over which it had a wooden bridge, lately carried away by floods: a new one is however intended to be erected near the site of the former, its place being at present supplied by a ferry-boat. Below this bridge, the banks of the river are enriched with handsome villas, which command a fine view of Windsor Castle, &c. Here the famous astronomer Herschel has fixed his *immense telescope*, by means of a complicated scaffolding: it is a real curiosity, and cannot fail of exciting attention. See *Ditton Park* and *Slough*.

DEEPDEN, Surry, adjoining the S. E. of Dorking, is situated in a valley, surrounded by steep hills. In the last century, Mr. Charles Howard, who here amused himself with chemistry and other philosophical researches, planted the level ground about the house with a variety of exotics. The hills were covered with trees on every side, excepting the south aspect, which was planted with vines; and some tolerably good wine was made here, though the hill is so steep, that it is difficult to ascend it; but the vineyard is no more. On the summit of the hill is a summer house, from which, in a clear day, the sea, over the South Downs, near Arundel, may be discerned. This romantic spot descended to the late Duke of Norfolk, who pulled down the old house, and built a handsome one in its stead. The offices being considerably lower than the house, the communication between them is subterraneous. The late duchess was very fond of the gardens, and formed here a hermitage, with all the humble requisites for a holy anchorite. In the gardens, on the sides of the hill, are several natural caverns. The present duke sold the place, in 1791, to the late Sir William Burrell, Bart. At present it is inhabited by Thomas Hope, Esq.

DENBIGHS, near Dorking, Surry, was remarkable for its gardens, laid out in a singular style, by Jonathan Tyers, Esq. the first proprietor of Vauxhall of that name. It is now in the possession of William Joseph Denison, Esq. Among other singularities, Mr. Tyers had contrived to represent "The Valley of the Shadow of Death." Awful and tremendous the view, on a descent into this gloomy vale! There was a large alcove, divided into two compartments, in one of which the Unbeliever was represented dying in great agony. Near him were his books,

which encouraged him in his libertine course, such as Hobbes, Tindal, &c. In the other was the good Christian, calm and serene, taking a solemn leave of the world, and anticipating the joys of immortality!

DENHAM, a village in Bucks, three miles N. W. from Uxbridge, in which is the seat and park of Benjamin Way, Esq. Here also is Denham Court, the property of Sir William Bowyer, Bart. now let to Henry Hugh Hoare, Esq.

DENMARK HILL, a fine hill near Camberwell, Surry, in the road from that village to Dulwich. It commands some pleasing prospects, and, on that account, some handsome houses have lately been erected on it.

DEPTFORD, anciently called West Greenwich and Deepford, a large town in Kent, divided into Upper and Lower Deptford. It is seated on the Thames, four miles S. S. E. from London, and is remarkable for its noble dock-yard, in which a great number of hands are employed. Lately first-rate ships have been built here; the finest ship in the British navy, the *Queen Charlotte*, having been launched from this dock, on July 17, 1810, amidst the greatest concourse of spectators ever assembled on such an occasion. It has a wet dock of two acres, and another of an acre and a half, with great quantities of timber, extensive storehouses, &c. Here the royal yachts are generally kept: and here is the manor of Say's Court, the property of Sir Frederic Evelyn, Bart. The manor-house was the seat of his ancestor, John Evelyn, Esq. a celebrated natural philosopher of the last century, and the residence also of the Czar Peter the Great, during the time that he worked as a shipwright in the yard. But this house has been demolished many years; and on its site now stands the workhouse of the parish of St. Nicholas *.

In Deptford are the two parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Paul, and two hospitals, one of which was incorporated by Henry VIII. and is called Trinity House of Deptford Strond: it contains 21 houses, and is situated near the church. The other, called Trinity Hospital, has 38 houses. Both these houses are for decayed pilots or masters of ships, or their widows, the men being allowed 20s. and the women 16s. a month. Hither a grand procession comes on Trinity Monday from the Trinity House on Tower Hill; they are received with the firing of cannon, and the other usual marks of joy and festivity. Beside the churches

* Whilst resident here, the Czar frequently amused himself by being wheeled in a wheel-barrow through Mr. Evelyn's holly-hedge, which provoked the philosopher to make the following observation, "thanks to the Czar for spoiling my garden." Certainly an ungrateful return for the use of such a place.

already specified, there are chapels belonging to the methodists, to the general baptists, and other classes of the protestant dissenters.

Deptford, though in general very dirty, has many good houses, and an extensive population.

At the distance of half a mile S. from Deptford, a large building has been lately erected on the banks of the Ravensbourne, running through the town; at which gun-barrels, bayonets, halberds, &c. are manufactured by machinery, which is set in motion by a steam-engine of vast power. Within these few years a commodious wooden bridge for foot passengers has been thrown over Deptford Creek, which was formerly passed in boats, and frequently attended with danger. *See Watton and Greenwich.*

DERHAM PARK, formerly the seat of Christopher Bethel, Esq. two miles N. W. of Barnet, in the parish of South Mimms, is situate on an eminence, in a small valley, and surrounded, at a little distance, by high hills. At the entrance of the extensive park is a magnificent gateway, which cost 2000*l.* This estate has been lately purchased by John Trotter, Esq.

DITTON PARK, the seat of Lord Montagu, in the parish of Datchet, was built by Sir Ralph Milwood, Secretary of State to James I. on the scite of a mansion which had been occupied by Cardinal Wolsey. It is surrounded by a moat. The apartments are spacious and finely painted; and in the gallery there is a good collection of pictures. The park is famed for its ancient majestic oaks.

DOCKS, EAST INDIA, at Blackwall, have been formed by the East India Company for the accommodation of their trade. They were originally constructed by Mr. Perry, but have been much enlarged, and store-houses have been erected on the quays for the purpose of depositing the rigging, sails, guns, and other stores of the shipping. The import dock is 1410 feet long, 560 feet wide, 30 feet deep, and contains an area of $18\frac{1}{2}$ acres: the export dock is 780 feet long, 520 feet wide, 30 feet deep, and contains an area of $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres. In this dock is a curious mechanical contrivance, for dismasting and masting ships, the invention of the former proprietor. By this machine, a ship of 1200 tons burthen can take in her masts in three hours time! From this dock all the goods imported are conveyed to the Company's warehouses, locked up in covered waggons, and all means of smuggling effectually prevented.

DOCK, LONDON, situated on the banks of the river, in the heart of Wapping, and occupying a space formerly inhabited by many thousands of tradesmen, labourers, and others. This dock is 1262 feet long, 699 feet wide, 27 feet deep, contains 20 acres,

and has a very large and spacious entrance bason. The warehouses for containing the various goods and commodities imported here are on a very grand scale, and afford all the facilities for immediate consumption, or exportation. In this dock are the King's tobacco warehouses, and under them the first range of cellars in the world: those cellars are solely appropriated to the reception of wines and brandies, and frequently contain 5000 pipes of the former.

DOCKS, WEST INDIA, are situated in the Isle of Dogs, and have been constructed for the accommodation of the West India trade. The import dock is 2600 feet in length, 510 feet in breadth, 29 feet in depth, and has the finest range of warehouses ever erected: the export dock is 2600 feet in length, 400 feet in width, and 29 feet in depth. The former dock will contain between 200 and 300 sail, and the latter about 200. The entrances into these docks are from Blackwall on the east, and from Limehouse Hole on the west.

DORKING, a market-town in Surry, 23 miles from London, is seated on the river Mole, and upon a rock of soft sandy stone, in which deep cellars are dug, which are extremely cold even in the midst of summer. An incredible quantity of poultry are sold in Dorking, which are large and fine, and remarkable for having five 'claws. Here are frequently, about Christmas, capons so large, as to weigh between seven and eight pounds out of their feathers. This town was destroyed by the Danes, but rebuilt either by Canute or the Normans. It is remarkable, that, according to the custom of the manor, the youngest son or brother of a customary tenant is heir to the customary estate of the tenant dying intestate. It is impossible for those who visit Dorking not to be charmed with the graceful variety of the surrounding scenery. *See Chart Park, Deepden, and Denhigshs.*

DORNEY COURT, near Eaton Wick, the seat of Sir Charles Harcourt Palmer, Bart.

DOWN HALL, Essex, three miles and an half E. N. E. from Harlow, the seat of the late Thomas Selwyn, Esq. on an eminence that commands a fine prospect, was chosen by Prior for retirement, after many years of political intrigue; and in his works is 'Down Hall,' a ballad, of which the best line is,

'I show'd you Down Hall: did you look for Versailles?'

Prior, after having filled many public employments with ability, found himself, at the age of 53, in danger of poverty. But his friends procured a subscription for his Poems, which amounted to 4000 guineas; and Lord Harley, son of the Earl of Oxford, to whom he had invariably adhered, added an equal sum for the

purchase of this place, which our poet was to enjoy during life, and Harley after his decease.

‘He had now,’ says Dr. Johnson, ‘what wits and philosophers have often wished, the power of passing the day in contemplative tranquillity. But it seems, that busy men seldom live long in a state of quiet. It is not unlikely that his health declined. He complains of deafness; for (says he) *I took little care of my ears, while I was not sure whether my head was my own.*’—Our poet alludes here to the terrors of an impeachment which had been impending over him. He died at Wimpole, in Cambridgeshire, the seat of the Earl of Oxford, in 1721. After his death, the noble proprietor much improved the grounds, cut vistas through an adjacent wood, and sometimes made it the place of his residence. The present mansion, a handsome edifice, was rebuilt a few years ago, and is now in the occupation of Mr. Lovibond. In the eye of the lover of classic ground, however, it will still retain a value for having been the residence of Prior, whose name stands conspicuous in the annals of British poetry.

DOWN PLACE, Bucks, the elegant villa of John Huddleston, Esq. is situated on the Thames, three miles and a half S. S. E. from Maidenhead. The noble buildings of Windsor and Eton are here seen in a point of view which is not to be equalled in any other place.

DROPMORE HILL, the new built villa of Lord Grenville, at Burnham, in Buckinghamshire, seated on the side of Wooburn Common. Its elevated situation commands the most extensive and varied prospects.

DULWICH, a village, in the parish of Camberwell, five miles S. S. E. from London, celebrated a few years ago for its medicinal water, to which there was such a resort of company, that the master of the house, then called the Green Man, erected a handsome room for their accommodation. The wells have since fallen into disrepute, and the house was occupied for some time by the late Lord Thurlow. The fine walk opposite this house, through the woods, affords from its top a noble prospect: but this is much exceeded by that from a hill behind the house, under a tree, called The Oak of Honour. Dulwich is delightful for its rural simplicity, thus celebrated by the Æsculapian bard:

Or lose the world amid the silvan wilds
Of Dulwich, yet by barbarous arts unspoil'd.

Dulwich was the birth-place of the celebrated Nan Catley, afterwards Mrs. Lascelles.

A singular murder was lately committed here on a poor old man called the *Hermit of Dulwich*. It was never discovered who

perpetrated the deed, though certain circumstances with which it was accompanied excited no small attention. *See Knight's Hill.*

DULWICH COLLEGE, founded at Dulwich, in 1614, by Mr. Edward Alleyn, who named it the College of God's Gift. This gentleman was an actor in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the principal performer in many of Shakspeare's plays. He founded this college for a Master and Wardens, who were always to be of the name of Alleyn or Allen, with four Fellows, three of whom were to be divines, and the fourth an organist; and for six poor men, as many poor women, and twelve poor boys, to be educated by two of the Fellows. When the boys arrive at a proper age, they are sent to the universities, or placed out apprentices. A premium of 10*l.* is given with each of the latter; and, if they behave well, they are presented with 5*l.* at the expiration of their servitude. Mr. Alleyn constituted, for visitors, the Churchwardens of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; St. Giles, Cripplegate; and St. Saviour, Southwark; who, upon occasion, were to appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury, before whom all the Members were to be sworn at their admission. To this college belongs a chapel, in which the founder himself is buried. The Master is Lord of the Manor for a considerable extent, and enjoys the affluence and ease of the Prior of a monastery. Both he and the Wardens must continue unmarried, on pain of being excluded the college. The Warden always succeeds upon the death of the Master.

The original edifice was after a plan of Inigo Jones, in the old taste, and contains the chapel, and Master's apartments, in the front, and the lodgings of the other inhabitants in the wings. That on the east side was new-built in 1739. The Master's rooms are adorned with noble old furniture, which he is obliged to purchase, on his entrance into that station; and there is a library, to which every Master generally adds a number of books. An idle tradition, sufficiently refuted in the *Biographia Britannica*, assigned as the motive of the founder for this endowment, that once personating the devil, he was so terrified at seeing a real devil, as he imagined, on the stage, that he quitted his profession, and devoted his life to religious exercises. An idea has also prevailed, that the founder excluded all future benefactions to this college; but this is erroneous. In 1686, Mr. Cartwright, a celebrated comedian and bookseller, in Holborn, bequeathed to the college his collection of books and pictures, and 400*l.* in money; and, in 1756, a legacy of 300*l.* was left to the college by Lady Falkland; the interest to be divided among the poor brethren and sisters, according to the will of the donor. It is altogether a singular but valuable institution.

DURDANS, near Epsom, Surry, was originally built by George, first Earl of Berkeley, with the materials brought from

Nonsuch, when that celebrated royal residence was demolished. It was destroyed by fire, many years ago, but was rebuilt by Mr. Dalbiac, and is now the seat of Charles Blackman, Esq.

E.

EALING, a parish in Middlesex, situate near the road to Uxbridge, about seven miles W. from London. One part of it is called Great, and the other Little Ealing. In the former are many handsome villas; among which the most distinguished are Ealing House, the seat of Edward Payne, Esq.; Hicks, upon the Heath, the seat of Sir William Trumbull (Secretary of State to King William, and the intimate friend of Pope), and now the property of Frederic Barnard, Esq. who has enlarged and improved the premises; Ealing Grove, which was successively the seat of the Dukes of Marlborough and Argyle, and lately of James Baillie, Esq. deceased; Rockwork Gate House, the residence of Thomas Mathias, Esq.; and a house built by the late T. Wood, Esq. on Hanger Hill, on the right of the road from Acton to Hanwell, now the residence of W. Wood, Esq. At Little Ealing are Place House, the seat of Cuthbert Fisher, Esq. and the villas of Sir Charles Morgan and Lord Banbury. At Castle Hill is the elegant villa of the late Henry Beanfoy, Esq. now the residence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent; and on Castle Bear Hill is the villa of Richard Meux, Esq.

The old church having fallen down, March 27, 1729, a neat new one was erected. At Old Brentford, in this parish, is George Chapel, built in 1770, as a chapel of ease.

The Sunday schools in this parish, instituted in 1786, by the Rev. Charles Sturges, the present vicar, have been particularly efficacious, in consequence of the persevering attention of Mrs. Trimmer, so well known by her useful treatises, tending to increase the comforts, and reform the manners of the poor. About 60 boys, and more than 100 girls, are now educating in these schools, which are conducted on a plan that affords great encouragement to the meritorious, and is admirably calculated to excite a spirit of emulation and improvement*. A school of industry for girls has been some time established; at present they are 40 in number, and are employed in making coarse shirts. A school of industry for boys has also been lately opened: hitherto

* One of the regulations is, that every child who is a constant attendant, and comes to school before nine in the morning, neat in person and apparel, on paying a half-penny, shall receive a penny ticket. The advantages of this regulation proved to be such, that gowns were purchased for all the girls who had been three months in the school, and clothing for the boys according to their respective merits.

they have been employed only in combing wool; but it is in contemplation to find them some other occupation, which may prove of more service to them in future life. For such persevering attention to the understanding and morals of the rising generation, among the lower classes, Mrs. Trimmer deserves well of the British community. *See Gunthersbury House.*

EDGWARE, a market-town, eight miles N. W. from London, on the road (the ancient Watling Street) to St. Alban's. The west side of the street is in the parish of Whitechurch. *See Brockley Hill.*

EDMONTON, a village in Middlesex, seven miles E. from London, on the road to Ware. Near Tanners End, in this parish, is The Firs, formerly the seat of the late Sir James Winter Lake, Bart. *See Bush Hill and Southgate.*

EFFINGHAM, a village in Surry, three miles N. E. from Leatherhead, was once, according to tradition, a populous place, in which were 16 churches. There are still proofs of its having been much larger than it is at present; for wells and cavities like cellars have been frequently found in the fields and woods here; and in the church are several old stalls and monuments. Here is the late seat of General De Lancey, which he built himself, surrounded by his own estate, where the beauties of nature and art are most happily combined. This beautiful place has been recently given up by the General to commissioners, for the purpose of liquidating a debt due to government; and although the estate has been sold, and netted more than the debt incurred, no balance has been produced!

EGHAM, a village in Surry, on the Thames, 18 miles W. S. W. from London. Here is a neat almshouse, founded in 1706, by Mr. Henry Strode, merchant of London, for six men and six women. The centre of this building is a good house for a schoolmaster, who has the education of twenty poor boys of Egham. Sir John Denham, Baron of the Exchequer in the reigns of James and Charles I. resided in this parish, and founded an almshouse here for six men and six women. Sir John Denham, his son, celebrated Cooper's Hill, in a work which will last longer than even the applause of that loyalty for which he sacrificed his family estates; a loyalty

‘ Strong without rage, without o’erflowing full.’

Here also dwelt the famous Sir John Doddridge, a very able judge and scholar, whose memory is kept up by the jury which was impannelled in consequence of his reproof to the Sheriff of Huntington, on account of the meanness of the former jury which had been returned; the next list of jurors, however, so far com-

compensated for the neglect, that on calling them over in court, the gravity of the bench was invaded by having named Maximilian, King of Toseland; Adam, Prince of Godmanchester; the rest were a Duke, Earl, Marquis, Lord, a Bishop of Buckden, and other sounding names, ending with Knight, Squire, and Yeomen. *See Cooper's Hill and Runny Mead.*

ELSTREE, a village in Herts, 11 miles N. N. W. from London, in the road from Edgware to St. Alban's, is thought by Norden to have been the Roman city called *Sulloniacæ*, mentioned by Antoninus; but Camden and Horsley are of opinion that it was on Brockley Hill, in this neighbourhood; many urns, coins, Roman bricks, &c. having been dug up there; and at Penny-well, near Brockley Hill, are still visible the foundations of several walls. In the church was buried, on the 14th of April, 1779, the unfortunate Miss Ray, the daughter of a labourer in this parish, and the *chère amie* of the late Lord Sandwich. She was shot by the Rev. Mr. Hackman, under the Piazza of Covent Garden, coming out of the theatre. Her enthusiastic lover and murderer was tried a few days after, and executed on the 19th of the same month. If the pedestrian, on quitting this melancholy repository of murdered frailty, takes his course eastward, he should pause at the Telegraph on Woodcock Hill, within a mile of Elstree, where he will command a view of St. Alban's Abbey, the fine seats in Hertfordshire, and, in the extreme distance, the second corresponding station of the Telegraph, at Dunstable, in Bedfordshire. We have been industrious to point out these stations, because they afford the best views in the county. *See Brockley Hill.*

ELTHAM, a market town in Kent, eight miles S. from London, on the road to Maidstone. Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham, having fraudulently secured the possession of this manor, beautified the capital mansion, and left it to Eleanor, the queen of Edward I. Edward II. frequently resided here. His queen was here delivered of a son, who had the name of John of Eltham. Possibly, from this circumstance, it is improperly called King John's Palace; unless it obtained this appellation from the sumptuous entertainment given here by Edward III. to the captive King John of France. Succeeding princes, and particularly Henry VII. enlarged and improved this palace; but it was neglected, after Greenwich became the favourite country residence. Our princes often celebrated their festivals at Eltham with great pomp. One of the last of these feasts was held here at Whitsuntide, 1515, when Henry VIII. created Sir Edward Stanley Baron Monteagle, for his services at Flodden Field. Part of the stately hall, which was the scene of those feasts, is still in good preservation, and is used as a barn. The roof, in particular, is somewhat like that of Westminster Hall. The large

moat-round the palace, although the greatest part of it is dry, and covered with verdure, has still two stone bridges over it, one of which consists of four arches. The farm-house, in the inclosure, though somewhat modernized, or rather disguised by plaster and white-washing, was part of this ancient palace. Queen Elizabeth, who was born at Greenwich, was frequently carried thence to Eltham, when an infant, for the benefit of the air; and this palace she visited in a summer excursion round the country in 1559. It was granted, with the manor, for a term of years, perpetually renewable, to one of the ancestors of Sir John Shaw, who has here a seat and plantations, called Eltham Lodge; but the trees in the park are the property of the crown, and many of them were marked for sale in a former survey. In the handsome garden of Mr. Dorrington is a green-house in which were formerly kept the exotics of that eminent botanist, Dr. Sherard. The *Hortus Elthamiensis* is well known to the curious in botany. In Eltham church-yard lie the remains of *Bishop Horne*, of pious memory. His writings are much read and admired by the religious world.—For an account of *Shooter's Hill*, and its castle, in this parish, see that article in a subsequent part of this work.

EMBER COURT, at Thames Ditton, between Kingston and Esher, was the seat of Arthur Ouslow, the celebrated Speaker of the House of Commons. It is now the seat of Colonel Taylor.

ENFIELD, a town in Middlesex, 10 miles east from London, was famed for its chase, a large tract of woodland, filled with deer. This was granted by the Conqueror to an ancestor of the Mandevilles, Earls of Essex, from whom it came to the Bohuns. It was afterwards annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster. When King James resided at Theobalds, this chase was well stocked with deer; but in the Civil Wars it was stripped of the game and timber, and let out in farms. At the Restoration, it was again laid open, woods were planted, and the whole chase stocked with deer; but, by an act of Parliament, in 1779, it was disforested. Part of it was allotted to different parishes, and inclosed, when it was found to contain 8349 acres; and another part, reserved to the crown, was sold in eight lots, at the office of the Duchy of Lancaster. In the town is part of an ancient royal palace, respecting the building of which antiquaries are not agreed. It was the manor-house of Enfield; and either in this, or another ancient house, called *Elsynge-hall* (now demolished), Edward VI. on his accession to the throne, kept his court, for five months before he removed to London. Mr. Lysons is of opinion (*Vol. II* p. 28), that the palace 'underwent considerable repairs, or perhaps was wholly rebuilt, in the reign of this prince, and most probably upon occasion of the manor being granted to the Princess Elizabeth.'

One of the rooms still remains in its original state, with oak pannels, and a richly ornamented ceiling. The chimney-piece is supported by columns of the Ionic and Corinthian order, and decorated with the cognizances of the rose and portcullis, and the arms of France and England quartered, with the garter, and royal supporters, a lion and a gryphon. Underneath is this motto: '*Sola salus servire Deo, sunt cætera fraudes*—' Our only security is to serve God: aught else is vanity.' In the same room is preserved part of another chimney-piece, with nearly the same ornaments, and this motto: '*Ut ros super herbam, est benevolentia regis*—' Like the dew on the grass is the bounty of the king;' alluding, it is probable, to the royal grant. Among the collection of royal letters in the British Museum is a Latin one from the Princess Elizabeth, dated Enfield; and in the Bodleian Library is a MS. copy of a sermon, translated by the princess, from the Italian of Occhini. It is written on vellum, in her own hand, and was sent as a new-year's gift to her brother, King Edward. The dedication is dated Enfield, Dec. 30; the year not mentioned. When Elizabeth became queen, she frequently visited Enfield, and kept her court there in the early part of her reign. The palace was alienated from the crown by Charles I. and has been ever since in private hands. In 1670 it was taken by Mr. Uvedale, master of the grammar school, who being attached to the study of botany, planted a cedar of Libanus, now one of the finest in the kingdom, and measuring, at three feet from the ground (in 1793), twelve feet in girth. The whole building in front was taken down in 1792, and on the site of it are erected some small houses. The small part left standing behind (and which contains the old rooms) has been new fronted, and is in the occupation of Mrs. Perry. The whole of this old palace was purchased, in 1786, by Mr. Thomas Callaway, steward of Guy's Hospital, of the representatives of Eliab Breton, Esq.

Enfield Park, part of this ancient royal demesne, is the seat of Samuel Clayton, Esq. In this parish also are several villas; particularly Four-tree Hill, the seat of the late Edmund Armstrong, Esq. said to have been built by Inigo Jones; East Lodge, which had been occasionally used by Charles I. as a hunting seat; West Lodge and North Lodge (all three held by lease under the crown by the guardians of the Duchess of Chandos, a lunatic), the latter in the occupation of Thomas James, Esq.; a large new built house on Beech Hill, the seat of J. Davis, Esq. and the handsome villa of Rawson Hart Boddam, Esq. formerly governor of Bombay. That eminent antiquary, Richard Gough, Esq. resided many years at Enfield. He died Feb. 20, 1809, leaving many legacies; particularly the whole of his invaluable collection of books on British Topography, to the Bodleian Library at Oxford. See *Southgate, South Lodge, and Trent Place.*

ENFIELD HIGHWAY, just beyond the 10 mile stone on the right, stands the house (now a baker's shop) where the once famous Betty Canning was said to be confined in the year 1753. Her case and trial were the subjects of public conversation for several months.

ENGLEFIELD GREEN, in the parish of Egham, but in the county of Berks, is delightfully situated on the summit of Cooper's Hill, in the road that leads through Windsor Great Park to Reading. Among some good houses here is the handsome seat of Mrs. Hervey, and Englefield House, belonging to Richard Benion, Esq.

EPPING, a town in Essex, $16\frac{3}{4}$ miles E. from London. The markets, which are on Thursday for cattle, and on Friday for provisions, are kept in Epping-Street, a hamlet about a mile and a half from the church. The butter made in this part of the county, and known in London by the name of Epping butter, is in particular esteem, and sells at a higher price than any other. *See Copped Hall.*

EPPING FOREST, a royal chase, extending from Epping almost to London, was anciently a very extensive district, and, under the name of the Forest of Essex, included a great part of the county. It had afterward the name of Waltham Forest, which has long yielded to its present appellation. To this forest, that of Hainault, which lies to the south-east, was once, it is supposed, an appendage. Both these forests are adorned with many seats and villas. A stag is annually turned out on this forest, on Easter Monday, for the amusement of the London sportsmen. The Ranger is Samuel Bosanquet, Esq. *See Hainault Forest.*

EPSOM, properly Ebbesham, a town in Surry, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. S. W. from London. Its mineral waters, which issue from a rising ground near Ashted, were discovered in 1618, and soon became famous; but, for many years past, they have been neglected, and the public rooms are gone to decay. Horse races are annually held on the neighbouring downs, in the months of May and October, which are attended by a vast concourse of spectators. The race course is nearly equal to that of Newmarket, and being on an elevated situation, commands a delightful view of the surrounding country. The town extends about a mile and a half, in a semicircle, from the church to Durdans, the seat of Charles Blackman, Esq. There are many fine seats in the neighbourhood, beside Durdans; as a seat on Woodcote Green, belonging to William Northey, Esq. lord of the manor; Woodcote Park, the late Lord Baltimore's, now the seat of Lewis Tessier, Esq.; and Pit Place, so called from its situation,

being in a chalk-pit. It was built by the late Mr. Belcher, and is a very whimsical but elegant retirement. The last proprietor, Mr. Fitzherbert, made great improvements in it: the drawing-room, conservatory, and aviary, in particular, are supposed to be the most beautiful of the kind in Surry. It is now the property of Mr. Jewdwine. Epsom has a light and airy appearance, and stands in a pleasant situation.

ERITH, a village in Kent, on the Thames, 14 miles from London. In this neighbourhood formerly stood the abbey of Lesnes. The *Spire of Erith* is noticed in the following picturesque manner by Mr. Bloomfield in his *Wild Flowers*:

O'er eastward uplands gay or rude,
 Along to *Erith's* ivied spire;
 I start with strength and hope renew'd,
 And cherish life's rekindling fire.
 Now measure vales with straining eyes,
 Now trace the church-yard's humble names,
 Or climb brown heaths abrupt that rise,
 And overlook the winding Thames!

See *Belvedere House*.

ESHER, a village in Surry, four miles S.W. from Kingston. See *Claremont*.

ESHER PLACE, formerly the seat of the late Right Hon. Henry Pelham, was anciently one of the seats of the prelates of Winchester, being built by Bishop Wainfleete, and greatly improved by Cardinal Wolsey, when he held that see in conjunction with those of York and Durham. The whole was rebuilt by Mr. Pelham, in the same style as the original, and after the design of Kent, except the two towers in the body of the house, which belonged to the old structure. In one of these towers was a very curious winding staircase, which excited the admiration of many eminent architects. This mansion afterwards became the property of Miss Pelham, and at her decease was sold to John Spicer, Esq. who pulled down the old mansion, except one of the towers, and has erected an elegant house on the same spot.

The late noble mansion was situated in a low vale, on the banks of the river Mole, and approached, by a circular sweep, through a declining lawn; the river winding pleasantly through the grounds, and forming a very beautiful piece of water. On the left, entering the park, at some distance, the ground takes a serpentine form; and the heights being planted with clumps of firs and other trees, have a rich and bold effect. On a further advance, to the right, the eye is attracted by a fine open country. An elegant summer-house, situate on the most elevated spot in the park, commands a variety of rich and pleasant prospects.

Among the nearer views, are Richmond Hill, Hampton Court, Harrow on the Hill, Windsor Castle, the windings of the Thames, &c. and, on the other side, are Claremont, and other fine seats. —Another building, called The Bower, is overhung with ivy, the massy foliage of which is at once beautiful and picturesque. Almost every step affords a new and pleasing object; and, to enrich the scene, the river frequently presents itself through the trees, or in full view from an open space; and it is again obscured by the intervention of some object, perhaps not less pleasing.

These enchanting scenes are immortalized in the charming poetry of Thomson:

Esher's groves,
Where in the sweetest solitude, embrac'd
By the soft windings of the silent Mole,
From courts and senates, Pelham finds repose!

And the unassuming genius of Dodsley has seated the genius of Gardens,

In the lovely vale
Of Esher, where the Mole glides lingering; loth
To leave such scenes of sweet simplicity!

The philosopher too will here find subjects of meditation; especially when he is disposed to reflect on the instability and vanity of all earthly grandeur. To this place (then called *Asher*) was the magnificent Wolsey commanded to retire, just after he had perceived, for the first time, that he had for ever lost the favour of his sovereign; and the great master of the human heart has made him give utterance to his feelings in this affecting exclamation:

Nay, then, farewell!
I have touch'd the highest point of all my greatness;
And, from that full meridian of my glory,
I haste now to my setting! I shall fall
Like a bright exhalation in the evening,
And no man see me more!

The world, that had paid him such abject court during his prosperity, now deserted him (all but the faithful Cromwell) on this fatal reverse of fortune. He himself was much dejected with the change, and from the same turn of mind which had made him so vainly elated with his grandeur, he felt the stroke of adversity with double rigour:

In full-blown dignity see Wolsey stand,
Law in his voice, and fortune in hand:
To him the church, the realm, their pow'rs consign,
Through him the rays of regal bounty shine:
Turn'd by his nod the stream of honour flows:
His smile at once security bestows.



Eton College— from the Thames.

Still to new heights his restless wishes soar ;
 Claim leads to claim, and pow'r advances pow'r ;
 Till conquest unresisted ceas'd to please,
 And rights submitted, left him none to seize !
 At length his sov'reign frowns—the train of state
 Mark the keen glance, and watch the sign to hate.
 Where'er he turns, he meets a stranger's eye ;
 His suppliants scorn him, and his followers fly.
 Now drops at once the pride of awful state,
 The golden canopy, the glitt'ring plate,
 The regal palace, the luxurious board,
 The liveried army, and the menial lord !
 With age, with cares, with maladies oppress'd,
 He seeks the refuge of monastic rest.
 Grief aids disease, remember'd folly stings,
 And his last sighs reproach the faith of kings !

JOHNSON.

ETON, a village on the Thames, in Bucks, opposite Windsor, from which it is only separated by a bridge, was in ancient times, and is at present, famed for its royal college and school, founded by Henry VI. in 1440, for the support of a provost and seven fellows, and the education of seventy youths in classical learning. It consists of two quadrangles ; one appropriated to the school, and the lodging of the masters and scholars ; in the midst of which is a copper statue of the founder, on a marble pedestal, erected at the expense of Dr. Godolphin. In the other quadrangle are the apartments of the provost and fellows. The library is one of the finest in England. The chapel is a stately structure, apparently by the same hand who designed King's College, Cambridge. At the west end of this chapel is a marble statue, by Bacon, of the ill-fated Henry.

The seventy king's scholars, as those are called who are on the foundation, when properly qualified, are elected, on the first Tuesday in August, to King's College in Cambridge, but are not removed till there are vacancies in that college, and then they are called according to seniority ; and after they have been three years at Cambridge, they claim a fellowship. Beside those on the foundation, there are seldom less than 300 noblemen and gentlemen's sons, who board at the masters' houses, or within the bounds of the college. The school is divided into upper and lower, and each of these into three classes. To each school there is a master and four assistants. The revenue of the college amounts to about 5000*l.* a year. The lover of poetry will always recollect GRAY's *Ode to Eton College* with pleasure and satisfaction.

EWEL, in Surry, 13 miles S. from London, is a neat little town, pleasantly situated, and remarkable for its numerous crys-

tal springs, which unite and form the head of a fine stream, called Hog's Mill River, which falls into the Thames at Kingston. Here are the elegant seat and pleasure-grounds of the late Philip Rowden, Esq. the mansion of Sir George Glyn, Bart. and the seats of A. Potts, Hurst Barrett, Thomas Reid, and J. Woodman, Esqrs.

F.

FAIRLOP, a celebrated oak, in the parish of Barking, and forest of Hainault, in Essex. *See Hainault Forest.*

FAIRY HILL, a villa at Mottingham, a hamlet of the city of Rochester, near Eltham, in Kent, eight miles S.E. from London, was many years in the occupation of the late Earl Bathurst, who greatly improved the grounds. It is now the residence of Count Biland.

FETCHAM, a village near Leatherhead, Surry, six miles N.W. from Dorking, in which is the fine seat of Mrs. Hankey.

FINCHLEY, a village in Middlesex, seven miles N.N.W. from London, in the road to St. Alban's. It is a pleasant airy spot, and its adjoining *Common* was, some years ago, the frequent scenes of robberies; but since the regulations in the police, they have been nearly unknown, as almost instant detection follows the commission of the crime. From hence the guards marched in 1745, to extinguish the rebellion then raging in Scotland.

FITZROY-FARM, the villa of Lady Southampton, near Highgate, four miles N.N.W. from London. The grounds are kept in the highest cultivation of the *ferme ornée*.

FITZWATER, the seat of Thomas Wright, Esq. at Shenfield, five miles N.W. from Billericay, in the road to Chelmsford. Being of an octagon form, it is commonly called the Round House. Mr. Wright has formed a fine serpentine piece of water in the front of the house, over which he has built a beautiful little bridge; and next to the great road he has erected two lodges for porters.

FOOT'S-CRAY PLACE, Kent, four miles and a half W.S.W. from Dartford, 12 miles from London, in the road to Maidstone, was built by Bouchier Cleve, Esq. a pewterer of Cheapside, after a design of Palladio's. It became the property of Sir George Yonge, Bart. who married Mr. Cleve's daughter, and was sold for less than a third part of the original expense, to Benjamin Harence, Esq. The hall is octagonal, and has a gallery round, which leads to the bed chambers. It is enlightened from the top, and is very beautiful. The house, which is built of stone, stands on a rising ground, with a gradual descent to the water, which,

from the house, appears to be a small river gliding through the whole length of the ground; and in that part of the water opposite to the house is a fine cascade; but this water, which appears to be such a pretty natural stream, is an artificial one brought from the river Cray. In this neighbourhood are *Blendon Hall*, the seat of General Pattison, and *Mount Maskell*, belonging to John Maddox, Esq. but has since been sold.

FROGMORE HOUSE, Berks, half a mile E. S. E. from Windsor, formerly the seat of the Hon. Mrs. Egerton, of whom it was purchased by her Majesty, who has made very considerable additions to the house and gardens. The house adjoining, the residence of the late Mrs. Macartney, has been taken down, and the gardens added to those of her Majesty. In different parts of the grounds, Gothic temples, rural huts, &c. have been erected. The grounds were laid out by Uvedale Price, Esq. and the ornamental improvements were effected by the directions of her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth, under the superintendence of Wyatt. Nearly adjoining, on the opposite side of the road, is a neat house, the seat of the late Earl of Pomfret, as Ranger of the Little Park, within the limits of which it is situated. Near the house is the Queen's Dairy, often commended for its neatness and simplicity.

FULHAM, a village of Middlesex, four miles S. W. from London, is situated on the Thames, opposite Putney, with which it is connected by a wooden bridge. To the prelates of London the manor belonged a considerable time before the Conquest. In the church-yard are the tombs of the Bishops Compton, Robinson, Gibson, Hayter, Terrick, and Lowth. The episcopal palace, on the bank of the Thames, is neither of a very ancient date, nor does it contain any thing remarkable: but the gardens have long been curious. They were first noted in the time of Bishop Grindall, one of the earliest encouragers of botany, and the first who imported the tamarisk tree into this country, about the year 1560. Bishop Compton, who was himself an excellent botanist, made them still more celebrated by the introduction of many new plants and forest trees, particularly from North America. Of these the following only were remaining, on a survey of the garden in 1793; and these may be regarded with some veneration by the botanist, as the parent stocks of their respective races in this kingdom. The girths, which were accurately taken at three feet from the ground, are here given, with their computed height:

	Girth.		Height.
	feet.	in.	feet.
<i>Acer Negundo</i> , Ash-leaved Maple.....	6	4	45
<i>Cupressus Sempervivens</i> , Upright Cypress....	2	3	30
<i>Juniperus Virginiana</i> , Virginian Red Cedar.	2	5	20

	Girth.		Height.
	feet.	in.	feet.
<i>Juglans Nigra</i> , Black Walnut-tree.....	11	2	70
<i>Pinus Pinaster</i> , Chèster Pine.....	10	0	80
<i>Quercus Alba</i> , White Oak.....	7	11	70
<i>Quercus Suber</i> , Cork-tree... ..	10	10	45
<i>Acer Rubrum</i> , Scarlet-flowered Maple	4	3	40
<i>Quercus Ilex</i> , Ever-green Oak.....	8	0	50
<i>Gleditsia Tricanthus</i> , Three-thorned Acacia, on the Lawn.....	8	3	
Another, near the Porter's Lodge.....	8	11	

On the side of the Thames are likewise the handsome villas of Dr. Milman, Sir Philip Stephens, Bart. Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, Dr. Cadogan, — Newbolt, H. Legg, and H. Sayer, Esqrs.; the Earl of Egremont, and Mrs. Chauncey; and Stourton House, a beautiful cottage, the property and residence of William Sharp, Esq. *See Walham Green.*

G.

GAD'S HILL, Kent, two miles and an half W. N. W. from Stroud, is rendered famous by Shakspeare's description of the frolics of Henry V. when Prince of Wales, and his loose companions. Falstaff's adventure at Gad's Hill is likely to be, according to the poet's prediction, not only an argument for a week, laughter for a month, but a good jest for ever. The late Sir Francis Head built on the top of the Hill, towards Rochester, a neat cottage, which he denominated Gad's Hill Casa; and on its being licensed for a public-house, he directed that the sign should have, on one side, a portrait of Henry V. and on the other, a representation of the fat knight and his associates, as described by the poet, Act II. Scene 4. After the death of Sir Francis, this sign was removed, and in its place a plough was put up, with the motto, *God speed the Plough*. This change does not seem to have been propitious to mine host of the Falstaff; for the new sign soon disappeared, and one of the rooms being converted into a seed shop, the motto would be far more pertinent than it was before. It must, however, be a satisfaction to the traveller to see that the subject, which has for centuries rendered this spot so memorable, is revived on both sides of the sign, in the front of another public-house lately erected.

GATTON, in Surry, two miles and three quarters N. E. from Reigate, was formerly a very populous place, but now only a mean village. Ever since the reign of Henry VI. it has sent members to Parliament, who are returned by its Constable, annually chosen at the Lord of the Manor's court by seven electors. At the entrance of this place from London, is Upper Gatton

House, formerly the property of William Petrie, Esq. and residence of Mark Currie, Esq. This is surrounded by fine plantations, and commands rich and extensive prospects.—A mile further is Gatton Park, or Lower Gatton House, a new and beautiful structure. This is the mansion-house, which carries with it the entire property of the borough, and was purchased by Mr. Petrie of Robert Ladbroke, Esq. for 110,000*l.* and by him sold to Colonel Sir Mark Wood, Bart. The approach to this house is thought to equal any thing of the kind in the kingdom. From the lodge, which is on the summit of the hill leading to Reigate, the road winds beautifully down the park, for a mile, amid woods and groves of fir; presenting, here and there, through breaks, some enchanting views of the country below. From the south front of the house the prospects are rich, various, and extensive. At the foot of the sloping eminence on which it is situated is a fine lake of 40 acres, enriched with two beautiful well-planted islands, the haunts of swans and other aquatic fowls. The adjacent country is finely broken and diversified by wood-crowned hills and luxuriant vales. Further on is Ladbroke House, the residence of Miss Ladbroke.

GIDEA HALL, the seat of Richard Benyon, Esq. near Rumford, Essex, was originally a venerable mansion, begun in the reign of Edward IV. by Sir Thomas Cooke, whose sufferings during the civil wars obliged him to leave it unfinished at his death, in 1478. Sir Anthony, his grandson, one of the preceptors of Edward VI. finished it in the reign of Elizabeth, whom he had the honour of entertaining in 1568*. Queen Mary de

* Sir Anthony Cooke was particularly fortunate in his four daughters, all eminent for their literary attainments. *Mildred*, the eldest, was forty-two years the wife of Willim Lord Burleigh. She was learned in the Greek tongue, and wrote a letter in that language to the University of Cambridge. She had great political talents, was a patroness of literature, and distinguished for her numerous charities.—*Anne*, the second, was the second wife of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper, and mother of the great Lord St. Alban's. Eminently skilled in Greek, Latin, and Italian, she had the honour of being appointed governess to Edward VI. To her instructions was probably owing the surprising knowledge of that young prince. Her sons, Anthony and Francis, were not a little indebted for the reputation they acquired, to the pains taken with them, by this excellent woman, in their tender years. When they grew up, they found in her a severe but admirable monitor. She translated from the Italian the Sermons of Barnardine Occhini; and from the Latin, Bishop Jewel's Apology for the Church of England; both which met with highest applause.—*Elizabeth*, the third, was equally happy in improving the advantages conferred upon her; for such was her progress in the learned languages, that

Medicis was lodged here, in 1637. It was purchased by Sir John Eyles, Bart. who took it down, and built the present structure, which he sold, in 1745, to Governor Benyon. The house has been lately raised and enlarged by his son, Mr. Benyon, who has much improved the grounds by plantations, and a fine piece of water, which the great road crosses, over a bridge of three elliptic arches, designed by Wyatt.

GOBIONS, in the parish of North Mims, Herts, five miles N. N. W. from Barnet, so named from the Gobions, its ancient lords, was afterwards the seat of Lady More, mother-in-law of that illustrious character Sir Thomas More; on whose execution it was wrested from her by the tyrant Henry, notwithstanding it was her jointure from her first husband. This venerable mansion, once famed for its fine gardens in the ancient taste, was purchased by the late John Hunter, Esq. who here devoted his attention to tillage and grazing. His teams and ploughs were drawn by oxen, which is a great singularity in this county. At present it is in the possession of Henry Browne, Esq.

GODSTONE, a village in Surry, 19 miles from London, six miles W. S. W. from Westerham, in the road to Lewes, has its name from its excellent stone quarries, the contents of which can, by means of *architectural* skill, be converted into structures, whose elegance and durability excite lasting admiration. See *Marden Park*.

GORHAMBURY, Herts, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles W. & W. from St. Alban's, a manor which belonged to the church of that place, was granted, at the Dissolution, to Sir Ralph Rowlet, and by him sold to Sir Nicholas Bacon, the Lord Keeper, who built a magnificent specimen of ancient architecture, now demolished, and adorned it with famous gardens. Sir Nicholas was succeeded by his son Anthony, at whose death it devolved on that glory of our country, Francis Viscount St. Alban's, whose matchless talents, deplorable weaknesses, and merited fall, have been the subject of so many able pens. Foreseeing his fall, he conveyed his estate to his faithful secretary, Sir Thomas Meautys, from whose heirs it passed by sale into the family of Lord Grimston, who erected the present structure.

Here, in 1557, Queen Elizabeth was entertained by Sir Nicholas Bacon, from Saturday, May 18, to the Wednesday fol-

she gained the applause of the most eminent scholars of the age. She was first the wife of Sir Thomas Hobby, Ambassador to France; and afterward, of John Lord Russell, son of Francis Earl of Bedford. For the tombs of both her husbands, she wrote epitaphs in Greek, Latin, and English.—*Catharine*, the fourth, married to Sir Henry Killegrew, was famous for her knowledge in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin tongues, and for her skill in poetry.



Gravesend and Tilbury, Fort O.

lowing, at the expense of 577*l.* 6*s.* 7½*d.* beside 15 bucks and two stags. Among the dainties of the feathered kind, in this entertainment, we observe herons, bitterns, godwittes, dotterds, shovelers, curlews, and knots; and it may not be improper to add, that in Mr. Nichols' relation of her Majesty's visit to Cowdry in Sussex, where she spent some days, we find "the proportion of breakfast was three oxen and 140 geese!" Those who partook of such fare for breakfast, might well exult in the *joyal days of good Queen Bees*, though we cannot compliment them upon any great niceness or delicacy.

GRAVESEND, in Kent, the first port in the Thames, 22 miles E. S. E. from London. The parishes of Gravesend and Milton were incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and are governed by a Mayor, 12 Jurats, and 24 Common Councilmen. It has a market every Wednesday and Saturday. The manor of Gravesend being in the possession of the Abbot of St. Mary la Grace, of Tower Hill, he obtained of Richard II. a grant to Gravesend and Milton of the exclusive privilege of conveying passengers to London, on condition that they should provide boats, and carry all persons, at two-pence a head, or the whole boat's fare at four shillings. They still enjoy this privilege: but the fare is now one shilling and six-pence each. The boats depart on the ringing of a bell a quarter of an hour; they go to London with every flood, and return from Billingsgate with every ebb. Coaches attend the arrival of the boats, to convey the passengers to Rochester. Here also some bid a sad adieu to their relatives and friends when they are about to visit either of the Indies, and here others land after having visited the most distant parts of the world, hailing with emotions of joy their return to their native country.

In 1727, the church and great part of the town were consumed by fire. Soon after, the present church was erected. The town-house was built in 1764. In 1772 an act was obtained for new-paving and lighting the streets. A new road has been lately made through the town in the direct way to Canterbury. On the east side of this town commences the Thames and Medway Canal, passing through the several parishes of Milton, Denton, Chalk, Higham, Shorne, and Cliff, to the river Medway at Nicholson's ship-yard: from this canal, a cut is made from White Wall in the parish of Friendsbury, into the river Medway, opposite his Majesty's dock-yard at Chatham.

GRAY'S THURROCK, 25 miles E. by S. from London, a market-town in Essex. The town is small, but pleasantly situated on the side of a hill. Its market-house is a good building, on which is a large session-room, where the petty sessions are held. The church is built in the form of a cross. Gray's market is held on Thursday. See *Belmont Castle*.

GREENHIHTE, in Kent, three miles N. E. from Dartford, a hamlet of Swanscomb, on the Thames, has a horse-ferry to West Thurrock, in Essex. Great quantities of lime are conveyed hence to London, for building; and not only the farmers on the Essex coast, but coasting vessels also, from different parts of the kingdom, frequently take in here a freight of chalk. Extraneous fossils are often found imbedded in the chalk. The flints pervading the chalk, are also collected, and sold to the potteries in Staffordshire, and are even sent to China. The view of the shipping imparts a picturesque effect to the surrounding scenery.

GREENSTED, a village, one mile S. W. from Chipping Ongar, in Essex, remarkable for its ancient little church, which is considered by some of the best informed antiquaries as one of the most singular and ancient in Great Britain. It is entirely composed of wood; the sides being formed of the trunks of large chestnut trees, split, or sawn asunder. These are set upright close to each other, and let into a sill and plate; at the top they are fastened with wooden pins. It seems not improbable, that this rough and unpolished fabric was erected as a sort of shrine for the reception of the corpse of St. Edmund, which in its return from London to Bury, was carried in a chest. Greensted Hall is the seat of Craven Orde, Esq.

GREEN STREET HOUSE, the seat of William Morley, Esq. in the parish of East Ham. It stands about a mile N. W. of the church, and is partly ancient, and partly modernized, with an old tower in the garden. 50 feet high. This house is said to have been built by King Henry VIII. for Queen Anne Boleyn. The estate has been in the family of the Nevils, Earls of Westmorland and Lords Latimer, some of whom are interred in the church.

GREENWICH, a town in Kent, five miles E. S. E. from London, is situated on the southern bank of the Thames. Although the streets are irregular, they still contain many respectable and even handsome houses, inhabited by persons of respectability and gentlemen who have retired from the service, after having spent the prime of their life in the faithful discharge of their respective duties. The church is a handsome stone fabric, whose interior is constructed in the Grecian order, and handsomely paved: it contains three portraits of sovereigns, and a curious painting on board, representing a monumental effigies of Queen Elizabeth. The old church was ornamented by a number of curious *brasses*, monuments, and a portrait on glass, of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester; of the former, that in memory of Thomas Tallis, esteemed the father of the collegiate style of music, and musician in the chapel in the reigns of Henry VIII. and his three successors, is worthy of notice for the quaintness of its epitaph:

Entered here dothe ly a worthy wyght
 Who for a long tyme in musicke bore the bell,
 His name to shewe was Thomas Tallys hyght,
 In honest vertuouse life he did excell.
 He served long tyme in chappell with grete prayse,
 Four sovereynes reygnes, a thing not often seene,
 I mean Kyng Henry and Prynce Edward's dayes,
 Quene Mary, and Elizabeth our Quene.
 He maryed was, though children he had none,
 And lyved in love full thre and thirty yeres
 With loyall spouse, whos name yclypt was Jone,
 Who here entombd him company now bears.
 As he did lyve, so also he did dy,
 In myld and quyet sort, O! happie man!
 To God full oft for mercy did he cry,
 Wherefore he lyves, let death do what he can.
 He died in 1581.

Among the charitable foundations, are two colleges for poor people, one founded by the celebrated antiquary William Lamliard, being the first erected by an English protestant subject; and the other by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton: in the chapel of the latter, is a monument of the founder by the celebrated Stone, for which that artist was paid 500*l*.! Here also are three schools for boys, and one for girls, besides various annual benefactions. In 1557, two Burgesses were returned to parliament; and the assizes were holden here in the 1st, 4th, and 5th years of Queen Elizabeth. This town has been the residence of many noble and literary characters. William Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire, resided here after his release from prison, by Henry VIII. till his death, in 1512; Bishop Gastrell lived here before his promotion to the See of Chester, in 1714; the brave Sir John Lawson, the scourge of the Dutch, died here of the wounds received in the great engagement with the Dutch fleet, in May 1665; the latter days of Sir John Leake were passed here, in a villa built for his own residence; and Dr. Johnson had lodgings in Church Street, in 1737, when he composed a great part of his *Irene as he walked in the park*. Lately, for the accommodation of foot-passengers, a convenient bridge has been erected over Deptford creek, which was previously passed in boats, and not unfrequently attended with danger. Mark's, Wednesday and Saturday: the tolls of which were given to the hospital by Earl Romney.

Greenwich was the birth-place of Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth; and here Edward VI. died. A palace erected here, by Humphry Duke of Gloucester, who named it Placentia, was enlarged by Henry VII. and completed by Henry VIII. but being afterward suffered to run to ruin, was pulled down by Charles II. who began a magnificent edifice, and lived to see the

first wing finished. He also enlarged the park, walled it round, planted it, and erected a royal observatory on the top of the hill, for the use of the celebrated Flamstead, whose name the hill retains. He likewise furnished it with mathematical instruments for astronomical observations, and a deep dry well for observing the stars in the day-time. The instruments have been very much improved, and are supposed to be the best in Europe : from the meridian of Greenwich, all English astronomers make their calculations. On the site of this ancient palace is the handsome residence of the ranger of the park ; which office is now enjoyed by H. R. H. the Princess of Wales ; and at the entrance of the park there is now erecting a building, which, when finished, will very much add to the attractions of Greenwich, and confer immortal honour on the parliament by which it was voted. This grand structure, which is called the Naval Asylum, has its centre formed by the building formerly called Pelham House, and will receive the addition of two wings ; each wing being connected with the centre by an elegant colonade, supported by 40 stone columns. When complete, it is destined to receive 3,000 of the children of seamen belonging to the Royal Navy ; and at present it contains 200 boys and 150 girls, who are clothed and supported, and receive such an education as may render them useful members of society. When at a proper age, the boys are to be sent to sea, unless they dislike it, in which case they will be bound out apprentices ; and the girls apprenticed, and sent into the service of respectable families. Such disabled seamen as may have received a good education, will be employed as assistants, and thus again have an opportunity of serving their country by training up " Britain's Bulwark." This park is well stocked with deer, and affords as much variety in proportion to its size as any in the kingdom ; but the views from the Observatory and the One-tree Hill are beautiful beyond imagination, particularly the former. The projection of these hills is so bold, that you do not look down upon a gradually falling slope or flat enclosures, but at once upon the tops of branching trees, which grow in knots and clumps out of deep hollows and imbrowning dells. The cattle feeding on the lawns, which appear in breaks among them, seem moving in a region of fairy land. A thousand natural openings among the branches of the trees break upon little picturesque views of the swelling surf, which, when illumined by the sun, have an effect, pleasing beyond the power of fancy to exhibit. This is the foreground of the landscape ; a little further the eye falls on the noble hospital in the midst of an amphitheatre of wood ; then the two reaches of the river make that beautiful serpentine which forms the Isle of Dogs, and presents the floating commerce of the Thames. To the left appears a fine tract of country leading to the capital, which there terminates the prospect.





Greenwich Hospital.

At the summit of Maize Hill are Vanbrugh Fields, in which is a house built by the celebrated Sir John Vanbrugh, in imitation, it is said, of part of the late Bastile at Paris, in which he was certainly confined for some time. It is the residence of William Webber, Esq. Not far from it are some other houses in the same style of building, one of which was the seat of the late Lord Tyrawley, but is now inhabited by Henry Goodwyn, sen. Esq. *See Blackheath, Westcomb Park, and Woodland House.*

GREENWICH HOSPITAL, was founded in 1694 by King William and Queen Mary, for the use of disabled English seamen and their children, and for the widows and children of such as were slain at sea *.

It is erected on the south side of the Thames, on a terrace 860 feet in length, and consists of four distinct piles of building, called King Charles's, Queen Anne's, King William's, and Queen Mary's. The interval between the two most northern buildings, King Charles's and Queen Anne's, forms the grand square, which is 273 feet wide.

In the centre of the grand square is a fine statue of George II. by Rysbrach, sculptured out of a single block of white marble, which weighed 11 tons, and was taken from the French by Sir George Rooke. On each of the four sides is a suitable inscription in Latin.

King Charles's building is on the west side of the great square. He resided in the east part of it, which was erected by Webb, after a design by Inigo Jones: it is of Portland stone, and rusticated. In the middle is a tetra-style portico of the Corinthian order, crowned with its proper entablature, and a pediment. At each end is a pavilion, formed by four corresponding pilasters of the same order, with their entablature, and surmounted by an attic order, with a balustrade, pediment, &c. Queen Anne's building, opposite, is in a correspondent style. In the north front of each of these two buildings, the pediment is supported by two ranges of coupled Corinthian columns, and the same order is continued in pilasters along the building. The projection of the entablatures gives an agreeable diversity of light and shade. In the centre of each part, between these ranges of Corinthian

* King William appointed Commissioners for the better carrying on his intentions, and desired the assistance of his good subjects, as the necessity of his affairs did not permit him to advance so considerable a sum toward this work as he desired. In conformity to this request, many benefactions were made in that and the succeeding reigns to this noble charity, which, according to the tablets hung up at the entrance of the hall, amount to 58,209*l.* and afterward the forfeited estate of the Earl of Derwentwater, in 1715, amounting to 6,000*l.* per annum, was given by Parliament to this hospital.

columns, is the door of the Doric order, adorned above with a tablet and pediment. Within the height of these lofty columns are two series of windows, enlightening two floors. The undermost, which are the smallest, have rustic cases, crowned with pediments; the upper series, which are large and lofty, are adorned with the orders and with upright pointed pediments. Over these is an attic story: the entablature of the Corinthian columns and pilasters supports a regular attic course; the pilasters of this order, rising over every column and pilaster of the Corinthian below, between which the windows are regularly disposed; and the top is covered with a balustrade.

To the south of these are the other piles of building, with a colonnade adjoining to each. These colonnades are 115 feet asunder, and are composed of 300 duplicated Doric columns and pilasters of Portland stone, 20 feet high, with an entablature and balustrade. Each of them is 347 feet long, having a return pavilion at the end 70 feet long.

Of the two south buildings, that on the east side is Queen Mary's. In this is the chapel, the interior part and roof of which having been destroyed by fire, on the 2d of January, 1779, has been restored in the most beautiful style of Grecian architecture, from the designs of the late Mr. James Stuart, the celebrated publisher of the *Antiquities of Athens*, commonly called "Athenian Stuart."

Immediately before the entrance of this chapel, is an octangular vestibule, in which are four niches, containing the statues of *Faith, Hope, Charity, and Meekness*, in Coade's artificial stone, from designs by West. From this vestibule we ascend, by a flight of fourteen steps, to the chapel, which is 111 feet long, and 52 broad, and capable of conveniently accommodating 1000 pensioners, nurses, and boys, exclusive of pews for the directors, and for the several officers, under-officers, &c. Over the portal, or great door of the chapel, is this inscription in letters of gold:

"Let them give thanks whom the Lord hath redeemed, and delivered from the hand of the enemy." Psalm cvii.

The portal consists of an architrave, frize, and cornice of statuary marble, the jambs of which are twelve feet high, in one piece, and enriched with excellent sculpture. The frize is the work of Bacon, and consists of the figures of two angels with festoons, supporting the sacred writings, in the leaves of which is the following inscription:

The law was given by Moses:

But grace and truth came by Jesus Christ!

The great folding-doors are of mahogany, highly enriched, and the whole composition of this portal is not to be paralleled in this, or perhaps in any other country.

Within this entrance is a portico of six fluted marble columns, fifteen feet high. The capitals and bases are Ionic, after Greek models. The columns support the organ-gallery, and are crowned with an entablature and balustrade enriched with suitable ornaments. On the tablet in the front of this gallery is a basso-relievo, representing the figure of angels sounding the harp; on the pedestals on each side, are ornaments consisting of trumpets, &c. and on the tablet between is this inscription in letters of gold:

Praise him with the sound of the trumpet!

Praise him with stringed instruments and organs!

In this gallery is a fine organ made by Mr. Samuel Green, and on each side are four grand columns; their shafts of scagliola, in imitation of Sienna marble, by Richter, and their capitals and vases of statuary marble. At the opposite end of the chapel are four others of the same sort, which support the arched ceiling and roof. These columns are of the Corinthian order, and, with their pedestals, are 28 feet high.

On the sides of the chapel, between the upper and lower range of windows, are the galleries, in which are pews for the officers and their families: those of the governor and lieutenant-governor, which are opposite each other, are distinguished by ornaments consisting of the naval crown, and other suitable insignia. Underneath these galleries and the cantilivers which support them, are ranges of fluted pilasters. The cantilivers are decorated with antique foliage; the entablature over the pilasters with marine ornaments; the interval between with festoons, &c. and the pedestals of the balustrade in the front of the galleries with tridents and wreaths. The tablets in the middle of each balustrade contain the hospital's arms, and the frize below is carved with a foliage in the Greek mode. Over the lower range of windows are paintings in *chiaro oscuro*, representing some of the principal events in the life of our Saviour, which are accompanied with ornaments of candelabra and festoons.

Above the galleries is a richly-carved stone fascia, on which stands a range of pilasters of the composite mode, their shafts being of scagliola, corresponding with those of the eight great columns, and jointly with them appearing to support the epistylum which surrounds the whole chapel. This epistylum is enriched with angels, bearing festoons of oak-leaves, dolphins, shells, and other applicable ornaments. From this rises the curved ceiling, which is divided into compartments, and enriched with foliage, go'ochi, &c. in the antique style. Between the upper pilasters are recesses, in which are painted, in *chiaro oscuro*, the Apostles and Evangelists.

At each end of the galleries are concave recesses, the coves of which are ornamented with coffers and flowers carved in

stone: in these recesses are the doors of entrance into the galleries, decorated with enriched pilasters and entablatures, and a group of ornaments, consisting of the naval crown, wreaths of laurel, and tridents. Above the doors are circular recesses, containing paintings in *chiaro oscuro*, of the prophets Isaiah, Jeremiah, Moses, and David.

The communion-table is a semi-oval slab of statuary marble, near eight feet long. The ascent to it is by three steps of black marble, on which is fixed an ornamental railing, representing festoons of ears of corn, and vine foliage. This table is supported by six cherubims, standing on a white marble step of the same dimensions.

Above is a painting by West, in a superb carved and gilt frame, representing the Preservation of St. Paul from shipwreck, on the island of Melita.

This picture is 25 feet high, and 14 wide, and consists of three principal groups. The first, which is at the lower part, represents the mariners and prisoners bringing on shore the various articles which have been preserved from the wreck: near these is an elegant figure, supposed to be a Roman lady of distinction, clasping with affection an urn, containing the ashes of her deceased husband, who had fallen in the wars of Judea. Before her is an aged, infirm man, who, being unable to assist himself, is carried in the arms of two robust young men.

In the middle part of the piece is the principal group, consisting of St. Paul, shaking into the fire the viper that had fastened on his hand, the brethren who accompanied him, his friend the centurion, and a band of Roman soldiers with their proper insignia.

The figures above these, on the summit of the rocks, form the third group, and consist of the hospitable islanders lowering down fuel and other necessities for the relief of the sufferers.

The sea and wrecked ship appear in the back ground, and combine to exhibit a scene that cannot fail of having a proper effect on the minds of seafaring men, and of impressing them with a due sense of their past preservation, and their present comfortable situation and support in this noble asylum for naval misfortunes and naval worth.

On either side of the arch which terminates the top of this picture, are angels of statuary marble, as large as life, by Bacon; one bearing the cross, the other the emblems of the eucharist. This excellent combination of the works of art is terminated above, in the segment between the great cornice and ceiling, by a painting of the Ascension, designed by West, and executed by Rebecca, in *chiaro oscuro*: forming the last of the series of paintings of the life of our Saviour which surround the chapel.

The middle of the aisle, and the space round the organ gallery, are paved with black and white marble, in *golochi*, frets, and

other ornaments ; having, in the centre, an anchor and seaman's compass.

The pulpit is on a circular plan, supported by six fluted columns of lime-tree, with an entablature above, richly carved, and of the same material. In the six inter-columns are the following alto-relievos, taken from the Acts of the Apostles, and executed after designs by West: The Conversion of St. Paul ; Cornelius's Vision ; Peter released from Prison by the Angel ; Elymas struck blind ; St. Paul preaching at Athens, and converting Dionysius the Areopagite ; and Paul before Felix.

The reader's desk is formed on a square plan, with columns at the four corners, and the entablature over them similar to those of the pulpit : in the four inter-columns are also alto-relievos of the prophets Daniel, Micah, Zechariah, and Malachi, copied after designs by the same artist.

The following paintings, in *chiaro oscuro*, relative to our Saviour, are placed over the lower windows.

The first four of the series, painted by De Bruyne, are at the east end of the south side of the chapel, and represent the Nativity : the Angels appearing to the Shepherds ; the Magi worshipping ; the Flight into Egypt.

The four which follow on the same side, are by Catton, and represent St. John baptizing ; the calling of St. Peter and St. Andrew ; our Saviour preaching from a Ship to the people on shore ; the stilling of the Tempest.

The four at the west end of the north side, are by Milbourne, and represent our Saviour walking on the sea, and saving Peter from sinking ; the Blind Man cured ; Lazarus raised from the Dead ; the Transfiguration.

The next four on the same side are by Rebecca, and represent the Lord's Supper ; our Saviour carried before Pilate ; the Crucifixion ; the Resurrection.

The Apostles and Evangelists in the recesses between the upper windows, and the four Prophets in the circles above the gallery-doors, are after the designs of West.

King William's Building, opposite to Queen Mary's, contains the great Hall, which is 106 feet long, 56 wide, and 50 high. It was painted by Sir James Thornhill. In the cupola of the vestibule is a compass with its proper points duly bearing : in the covings are the four winds in alto-relievo. Eurus, the East Wind, rising out of the east, with a lighted torch in his right hand, as bringing light to the earth, seems, with his left hand, to push the morning star out of the firmament, the demi-figures and boys which form the group, shewing the morning dew that falls before him. Auster, the South Wind, his wings dropping water, is pressing forth rain from a bag, the little boys near him throwing about thunder and lightning. Zephyrus, the West Wind, is accompanied by little Zephyrs, with baskets of flowers, scattering

them around: the figure playing on the flute denotes the pleasure of the spring. Boreas, the North Wind, his dragon's wings denoting his fury; his boisterous companions flinging about hail-stones, snow, &c. Over the three doors are large oval tables, with the names, in gold letters, of such benefactors as have given 100*l.* or upward, toward the building; among the most considerable of which were King William, who gave 19,500*l.* Queen Anne, 6,472*l.* John de la Fontain, Esq. 2,000*l.* Robert Osbaldeston, Esq. 40,000*l.* together with his unexpired grant of the North and South Foreland Light Houses, which grant has since been renewed for 99 years; Sir John Cropley, and Mr. Evelyn, 2,000*l.* each. John Evelyn, Esq. 1,000*l.* Each table is attended by two charity boys, as if carved in white marble, sitting on great corbels, pointing up to the figure of Charity, in a niche, intimating that what money is given there is for their support.

This vestibule leads into the saloon or grand hall, on the ceiling of which are the portraits of King William and Queen Mary, surrounded by the cardinal virtues, &c. The other decorations of this saloon are correspondent to the magnificence of the ceiling.

From this saloon we ascend into the upper hall, the ceiling and sides of which are adorned with different paintings. In the centre of the ceiling is represented Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark, with emblematical figures.

In the four corners are the arms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, between which are the four quarters of the world, with the emblems and productions of each.

On the left hand, as we enter, is a painting in imitation of basso-relievo, representing the Landing of the Prince of Orange. Over the chimney is the Landing of George I. at Greenwich. At the further end are the portraits of George I. and his family, with many emblematical figures; among which the painter has introduced his own portrait; and on the right and left of the entrance are paintings representing the Public Weal and Public Safety.

This celebrated work was begun in 1708, and completed in 1727. It cost 6,685*l.* at the rate of 3*l.* per yard for the ceiling, and 1*l.* per yard for the sides.

Out of all that is given for showing the Hall, only threepence in the pound is allowed to the person who shows it: the rest makes an excellent fund towards the maintenance of the boys, the sons of slain or disabled mariners; who are provided for, and taught such a share of mathematical learning as may fit them out to the sea service.

King William's Building, and Queen Mary's, are each surmounted by a dome, the tambour of which is formed by a circle of columns duplicated, of the Corinthian order, with four projecting groups of columns at the quoins. The attic above is a

circle without breaks, covered with the dome, and terminated by a turret.

In King Charles's Building, adjoining to the Governor's apartment, is the council-room, in which are the following portraits : viz. George II. by Shackleton ; King William, Kneller ; Queen Mary, ditto ; the late Earl of Sandwich, Gainsborough ; Edward, first Earl of Sandwich, Lely ; Viscount Torrington, a half length, and another, a whole length, Davison ; Robert Osbaldeston, Esq. Dugard ; Admiral Sir John Jennings, Richardson ; Captain Clements, Lely ; and the head of a venerable old man, said to have been the first pensioner admitted into this hospital.

Near the hospital are the infirmary and schools, two commodious brick buildings, designed by the late Mr. Stuart ; and not far from the infirmary is a low but extensive neat brick-building, which has been recently erected for the reception of such patients as are helpless.

In consequence of various abuses, in the management of the Chest at Chatham, having been discovered by the late commissioners of Naval inquiry, a new building has been erected near the western entrance of the hospital, for transacting all business relating to it, which is now under the control of the Governors of the hospital.

For the better support of this hospital, every seaman in the royal navy, and in the service of the merchants, pays sixpence a month.

There are 2410 old or disabled seamen in this hospital, besides 3000 out-pensioners, each receiving 7*l.* annually ; and 200 boys, the sons of seamen, are instructed in navigation, and bred up for the service of the royal navy. Each of the mariners has a weekly allowance of seven loaves, weighing 16 ounces each ; three pounds of beef, two of mutton, a pint of pease, a pound and a quarter of cheese, two ounces of butter, 14 quarts of beer, and 1*s.* tobacco-money : the tobacco-money of the boatswains is 2*s.* 6*d.* a week each ; that of the mates 1*s.* 6*d.* and that of the other officers in proportion to their rank : beside which, each common pensioner receives, once in two years, a suit of blue, a hat, three pair of stockings, two pair of shoes, five neckcloths, three shirts, and two nightcaps.

This hospital has about 100 governors, composed of the nobility and great officers of state. The principal officers of the house, with their annual salaries, are, a master and governor 1,000*l.* ; a clerk 50*l.* ; lieutenant-governor 400*l.* ; four captains, each 230*l.* ; eight lieutenants, each 115*l.* ; treasurer and receiver 200*l.* ; one clerk 100*l.* ; two clerks, 50*l.* each ; secretary 160*l.* ; a clerk 60*l.* and another 50*l.* ; physician 10*s.* per day ; steward 160*l.* ; clerk 60*l.* and three 40*l.* each ; auditor 100*l.* ; clerk 50*l.* ; two chaplains, each 150*l.* ; surgeon 150*l.* ; two assistants, each 40*l.* ; servant 30*l.* ; clerk of the cheque 160*l.* ; four clerks, each 60*l.* ; three, each 40*l.* ;

surveyor 200*l.*; clerk of the works 5*s.* per day; clerk 60*l.*; dispenser 50*l.*; assistant 30*l.*; three matrons, each 40*l.*; school-master 150*l.*; master brewer 60*l.*; organist 60*l.*; butler 25*l.*; two mates, each 15*l.*; two cooks, each 30*l.*; four mates, two at 20*l.* and two at 15*l.*; sculleryman 20*l.*; two mates, each 15*l.*; messenger 30*l.*; two porters, each 15*l.*; barber 12*l.*

The revenues of the hospital arise, from the payment of sixpence per month made by all seamen and mariners; from the duties arising from the North and South Foreland Lighthouses; from the half-pay of several of the officers of the hospital; from the salaries, with the value of provisions, &c. of the two chaplains of Woolwich and Deptford dock-yards; from the rents and profits of the Derwentwater estates, including lead-mines, which in the years 1766—7, and 8, produced the vast sum of 170,030*l.*; from the rents of the market at Greenwich, and from houses there and in London; from interest of money vested in the funds; from fines for fishing in the river Thames with unlawful nets, and other offences; and from the forfeited and unclaimed shares of prize and bounty money which are paid over to the ‘chest.’

In ancient times, the site of this stupendous building was occupied by a Franciscan monastery, founded by Edward IV.: here Catherine of Arragon, first wife of Henry VIII. was accustomed to rise at midnight, and join in their devotions; and she even appointed John Farrest, one of the monks, to be her confessor. Her partiality to the order induced a grateful return, and they became strenuous advocates in her cause; this conduct so provoked the imperious Henry, that he instantly suppressed the whole Franciscan order throughout the kingdom.

In more modern times, Greenwich was distinguished for being the landing-place of the Princess Augusta of Sax Gotha, the mother of his present Majesty; and the first interview between that lady and Frederic Prince of Wales, her destined husband, took place in the balcony of the Ranger’s Lodge, fronting the park. Her Royal Highness the present Princess of Wales also landed here previous to her marriage. But the most memorable event of this description, was the landing of the remains of the ‘ever to be lamented’ Nelson, who greatly fell in the battle off Trafalgar, on the 21st of October, 1805. His body was brought to England, and being decreed a public funeral, was ordered to be laid in state in the Hall at Greenwich Hospital, where, during three days, the 5th, 6th, and 7th, of January, the view of his honoured bier drew forth the heartfelt sigh from an immense multitude of his countrymen. On the 8th of January, the body was conveyed, in a solemn procession by water, to the Admiralty, preparatory to its interment in St. Paul’s Cathedral; where, on the following day, it was deposited with every solemnity and attention, in the power of a grateful nation to bestow.

Several Princes of the Blood Royal, the chief officers of state, and a great number of prelates, nobility, naval officers, &c. accompanied the procession from the Admiralty; together with a military force of nearly 8000 men. The remains of the immortal Nelson were carried to the Cathedral on a splendid funeral car, which was afterwards presented by the Lord Chamberlain (the Earl of Dartmouth) to Greenwich Hospital; "there to remain as a permanent memorial of the gratitude a generous nation is ever willing to show to those heroes who have fallen gloriously in its naval service." The car is now placed in the upper part of the Great Hall.

GROVE, or GROVE PARK, Herts, two miles N.W. from Watford, the seat of the Earl of Clarendon. The late earl greatly improved the house and park.

GROVE, Surry, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. from Dorking, a curious thatched cottage, the late romantic retreat of J. Bocket, Esq. but now of John Louis Goldsmid, Esq.; at the foot of Box Hill, near Mickleham, situated in a dell, almost obscured from sight by the luxuriant foliage of the trees which overspread it on every side. It is much frequented by strangers, who admire the taste of Mr. Reeves, the original projector. Art has been successfully employed to improve the natural beauties of this sequestered spot. After visiting circuitous walks which deceive in their length, the whole being contrived to cover only a small piece of ground, the following lines, descriptive of the place by Mrs. Knowles, relict of Dr. Knowles, appear on a seat surrounding one of the trees:

Come, gentle wanderer! sit and rest,

No more the winding maze pursue:

Art thou of solitude in quest?

Pause here—and take a solemn view.

Behold this spirit-calming vale;

Here stillness reigns—'tis stillness all;

Unless is heard some warbling tale,

Or distant sound of water-fall.

The letter'd stone, the Gothic gate,

The hermit's long forsaken cell,

Warn thee of thy approaching fate:—

Oh! fear to die!—not living well!—

But if in virtue thou increase,

Thou'lt bear life's ills, nor fear to die;

Then ev'ry breeze will waft thee peace,

And foretaste sweet of promis'd joy!

M. K. 1782.

GROVE HILL, Surry, half a mile S. S. E. from Camberwell, the seat of Dr. Lettsom, so well known in the medical world, containing a very valuable library, a museum of subjects con-

ned with natural history, and a collection of capital philosophical instruments. The utmost art is displayed in the arrangement of the grounds, and the accompanying buildings display the consummate taste of the proprietor. Though but little more than three miles from the three city bridges, the situation is so uncommonly fine as to afford extensive and picturesque views over a circumference of two hundred miles. In front, indeed, the city presents itself; but the eye soon passes over this grand display of human elegance and wealth, to the summits of those hills where Hampstead, Highgate, and other hamlets are scattered; among which Caen Wood and various charming seats are interspersed; beyond these Harrow on the Hill and its lofty spire arise; and wandering towards the palace of Windsor, and passing along the counties of Middlesex and Hertford, enjoys an extensive view of Essex; and crossing the Thames, returns on the east by Shooters' Hill and Greenwich. The south is bounded by Sydenham Hills and Norwood; whilst the west takes in Chelsea, and the upper part of the Thames above the bridges. In this range of view five telegraphs may be distinctly seen by the eye alone.

GROVE HOUSE, Middlesex, the beautiful villa of Mrs. Luther, at Chiswick, seated on the Thames, in a desirable and sequestered spot. The premises, containing eighty acres, are enclosed within a brick wall. The paddock abounds with a number of old walnut-trees and Spanish chesnuts, the fruit of which has been known to produce 80*l.* a year.

This seat was formerly the residence of ——— Morris, Esq. who left it to Mrs. Luther above twenty years ago, under the following very singular restrictions: all the horses and dogs on the premises were to be carefully fed and attended till they died a natural death, and his own servant was to have two rooms in the house as long as he lived. In default of such attention to the animals, Mrs. Luther would only have a life interest in the premises; but if she fulfilled the intentions of the will, the estate would be absolutely at her own disposal. The last surviving horse died about two years ago, after having been unable to rise for nearly two years; but the servant is still alive to claim the use of his two rooms.

GROVE HOUSE, Middlesex, the seat of Philip Godsall, Esq. on an eminence on the verge of Hampstead Heath, with pleasure-grounds, and a terrace that commands a delightful prospect.

GROVE HOUSE, Berks, the seat of Lady Dowager Onslow, at Old Windsor, built by Mr. Bateman, uncle to the late Lord Bateman. This gentleman made it a point, in his travels to notice every thing that pleased him in the monasteries abroad;

and, on his return to England, he built this house; the bed-chambers being contrived like the cells of monks, with a refectory, and every other appendage of a monastery, even to a cemetery, and a coffin inscribed with the name of a suppositious ancient bishop. Some curious Gothic chairs, bought at a sale of the curiosities in this house, are now at Strawberry Hill.

GUILDFORD, the county town of Surry, twenty-seven miles and three-quarters S. S. W. from London, returning two members to parliament, is a place of great antiquity, having been one of the residences of the West Saxon Kings, the ruins of the castle being still visible. It is a large well-built town, with many commodious inns, having one long street, intersected by nine smaller ones. The churches, three in number, are handsome; and the town-hall, in which the assizes are holden, is an elegant structure, built entirely of stone, at the joint expense of Lords Onslow and Grantley: the summer assizes are holden alternately here and at Croydon. The amusements of the inhabitants consist of a theatre, assemblies, and races in Whitsun-week, annually. The ancient friary is fitted up for the accommodation of the judges at the assizes and assemblies; public feasts, &c. are usually kept here.

GUNNERSBURY HOUSE, late a noble seat, in the parish of Ealing, in Middlesex, was built for the celebrated Serjeant Maynard*, in 1663, by Webbe, a pupil of Inigo Jones. In 1711 it was purchased for the late Princess Amelia, after whose death it was sold, in 1788. The materials have been sold by auction, and the house is now no more. A neat villa has, however, been erected on the same site, the property of Alexander Copland, Esq. surrounded by extensive and ornamental gardens and pleasure-grounds; in the latter are a beautiful grotto and sheet of water.

H.

HACKNEY, Middlesex, a large and populous village, two miles N. E. from London. The parish has several hamlets, among which are Upper and Lower Clapton on the north; Dalston, Shacklewell, and Kingsland, on the west; and Homerton on the east. The parish church was an old Gothic structure, and adjoining to the church-yard, a new one, on a larger scale,

* When this great lawyer first appeared before King William, after the Revolution, being then at a very advanced age, that monarch observed to him, that he supposed he had survived most of the great lawyers of his time. "Yes," answered the Serjeant, "and if your majesty had not seasonably come over, I should have survived *the law itself*."

was begun in 1791, in pursuance of an act of parliament for that purpose, and has been for some time finished. It is a fine modern structure, but has no tower, whilst the body of the old church is taken down, and the tower left standing. Thus a church without a steeple, and a steeple without a church, in one parish, may be deemed a curiosity. Lately an elegant chapel of ease has been erected in Well Street.

On the south side of the church-yard was an ancient mansion, many years a boarding-school for young ladies. In one of the windows were the arms of James I. Charles I. the Elector Palatine, and the Duke of Holstein, brother of Queen Anne of Denmark. These arms, it is conjectured, were placed there to commemorate some entertainment given to these illustrious personages. This house belonged, in the reign of Charles II. to Sir Thomas Vyner, son of the Sir Robert Vyner, of whose familiarity with that monarch a pleasing story is told in the *Spectator*, No. 460. It was entirely demolished a few years ago.

At that period, when the residences of our princes and nobility were scattered over the metropolis and its environs, Hackney was distinguished by capital mansions. At Clapton (which is the upper and more pleasant part of Hackney parish) is Brooke House, formerly the seat of a nobleman of that name, now a receptacle for lunatics. An ancient house in Well Street, let in tenements to poor people, and called St. John's Palace, is supposed to have been the residence of the prior of the order of St. John of Jerusalem.

A spacious mansion, at the corner of the road leading to Dalston, and now let as a lodging-house, was the property and residence of John Ward, Esq. M. P. whom Pope has thus "damned to everlasting fame :"

Riches, in effect,
No grace of Heav'n, or token of th' elect :
Giv'n to the fool, the mad, the vain, the evil,
To Ward, to Waters, Chartres, and the Devil.

Hackney was the first village near London that was accommodated with carriages for occasional passengers; and hence the origin of the name of *Hackney-coaches*.

In this parish, a little to the south of Lea Bridge, are situated the Temple Mills, so called from having once formed part of the possessions of the Knights Templars, and afterward, on the abolition of that order, of the Knights of St. John. They are now used for preparing lead; and, at the Wick, are some silk mills.

HADLEY, a village in Middlesex, three quarters of a mile N. N. E. from Barnet, had once a hermitage, called Monken Hadley. The church is built with flint: over the west door is

the date, 1498, and the sculpture of a rose and a wing. On the top of the steeple is the identical iron pitchpot, used many centuries since as a fire-beacon: being, several years ago, blown down by a very high wind, it was replaced in its former situation by the care of one of its most respectable inhabitants. Hence the view of Essex, over the trees, is beautiful. At Hadley is the seat of Archibald Paris, Esq. Mrs. Chapone, the celebrated author of *Letters on the Improvement of the Mind*, died at Hadley, Dec. 1801: and the late Rev. Mr. Garrow, the father of counsellor Garrow, resided here many years: he died here in 1805, at an advanced period of life, greatly respected.

HAGGERSTONE, Middlesex, formerly a distinct village, is now united to Shoreditch by the many new houses which have sprung up within the last five years. In ancient times Haggerstone was famed for a palace of King John; and, more lately, for being the birth-place and residence of Dr. Edmund Halley. *See Lee.*

HAINAULT FOREST, adjoining Epping Forest, in Essex, two miles and a half N. E. from Woodford. In this forest, about a mile from Barking Side, stands an oak, which has been known through many centuries by the name of Fairlop Oak. "The tradition of the country," says Mr. Gilpin, in his *Remarks on Forest Scenery*, "traces it halfway up the Christian æra. It is still a noble tree, though it has suffered greatly from the depredations of time. About a yard from the ground, where its rough-fluted stem is thirty-six feet in circumference, it divides into eleven vast arms, yet not in the horizontal manner of an oak, but rather in that of a beech. Beneath its shade, which overspreads an area of three hundred feet in circuit, an annual fair has long been held on the first Friday in July; and no booth is suffered to be erected beyond the extent of its boughs. But as their extremities are now become sapless, and age is yearly curtailing their length, the liberties of the fair seem to be in a very desponding condition. The honour, however, is great. But honours are often accompanied with inconveniences; and Fairlop has suffered from its honourable distinctions. In the feasting that attends a fair, fires are often necessary; and no places seem so proper to make them in as the cavities formed by the decaying roots of the trees. This practice has brought a more speedy decay on Fairlop than it might otherwise have suffered." This tree was, a few years ago, fenced round with a close paling, above five feet high, almost all the extremities of its branches sawed off, and Mr. Forsyth's composition applied to them, to preserve them from decay; and the injury which the trunk of the tree had sustained from the lighting of fires in the cavities, was repaired, as much as possible, by the same composition. At the same time, on one of the branches was fixed a board, with this in-

scription: "All good foresters are requested not to hurt this old tree, a plaster having been lately applied to his wounds." The rabble, however, regardless of the respect due to the veteran of the forest, have broken down the paling, lighted fires within the trunk, as before, and in consequence of it several of the limbs have broken off. Many years ago, Mr. John Day, a worthy but whimsical character, a block-maker in Wapping, used annually to go and dine with his friends, on beans and bacon, under this tree; from which circumstance originated the annual fair now held under it. Mr. Day had his coffin made out of one of the largest arms of this tree, and kept it many years by him. In honour of the founder of the fair, the block-makers of Wapping annually attend, being drawn in boats mounted on wheels, and accompanied with bands of music, flags, streamers, &c.

HAILEY-BURY, Herts, 19 miles N. from London, the seat and plantations of William Walker, Esq.

HALING HOUSE, Surry, one mile S. from Croydon, the ancient seat and fine park of William Parker Hamond, Esq. Charles Howard, the celebrated lord admiral in the reign of Elizabeth, held it by a lease of the crown, and died here in 1624. The fine grove in the park contains a great number of exotics and evergreens; a circumstance which is thus celebrated by the late William Whitehead, in a poem, entitled, "Answer to an Epistle from a Grove in Derbyshire to a Grove in Surry:"

I envy not, I swear and vow,
The temples or the shades of Stow;
Nor Java's groves, whose arms display
Their blossoms to the rising day;
Nor Chili's woods, whose fruitage gleams,
Ruddy beneath his setting beams;
Nor Teneriffa's forests shaggy,
Nor China's varying Sharawaggi:
Nor all that has been sung or said
Of Pindus, or of Windsor's shade.

HALL-BARN, Bucks, three quarters of a mile S. from Beaconsfield, is celebrated as the seat of Waller the poet. It is remarkable that this great man, who was born at Coleshill, toward the decline of life bought a small house, with a little land, on his natal spot; observing, "that he should be glad to die like the stag, where he was roused." This, however, did not happen. "When he was at Beaconsfield," says Johnson, "he found his legs grow tumid: he went to Windsor, where Sir Charles Scarborough then attended the king, and requested him, as both a friend and physician, to tell him what that swelling meant. 'Sir,' answered Scarborough, 'your blood will run no longer.' Waller repeated some lines of Virgil, and went home to die. As the

disease increased upon him, he composed himself for his departure; and calling upon Dr. Birch to give him the holy sacrament, he desired his children to take it with him, and made an earnest declaration of his faith in Christianity. It now appeared what part of his conversation with the great could be remembered with delight. He related, that being present when the Duke of Buckingham talked profanely before King Charles, he said to him, "My Lord, I am a great deal older than your Grace, and have, I believe, heard more arguments for atheism than ever your Grace did; but I have lived long enough to see there is nothing in them, and so I hope your Grace will."

This celebrated poet died at Beaconsfield, in 1687, at the age of 82. A handsome monument was erected to his memory, by his son's executors, in 1700, on the east side of the church-yard, near the family vault, where an old walnut-tree is remaining, at the west end of the monument, enclosed within the iron rails around the tomb. Part of the branches hanging over the spiral pillar that rises from the monument has a pleasing effect, and happily illustrates the rebus alluded to in the family arms, which is a walnut-leaf. The Latin inscription on the monument is by Rymer, and is to be seen in every edition of our poet's works. Waller is celebrated for the tenderness and softness of his poetical effusions.

HALSTEAD PLACE, Kent, five miles N. W. from Seven-oaks, the seat and park of George Arnold, Esq.

HAM COMMON, a village in Surry, one mile and a half N. from Kingston, to which it is a hamlet. Here is the villa of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, and in the house now the residence of Lady Douglas, lived the Duchess of Queensbury, the celebrated patroness of Gay.

On Ham Common are also the residences of General Forbes, Lord Kerry, Lady Rowley, ——— Wood, Esq. Lord Torrington, W. Douglas, ——— Nicholson, ——— Burrough, ——— Ainsley, H. Wright, ——— Griffith, ——— Willcock, W. Gollightley, T. Cotton, J. Bradney, Esquires, and Mrs. Nichols; and in Ham Lane are the seats of Major Hook, Sir W. Parker, Joseph Bradley, Thomas Mostyn, and Henry Cowper, Esquires. This assemblage of gentlemen's houses enriches and diversifies the surrounding scenery.

HAM, EAST, a village in Essex, half a mile E. from Barking, is peculiarly noted for the growth of vast quantities of potatoes and vegetables for the supply of the metropolis; and for being the residence of the poor Irish labourers, who cultivate the crops. In this parish is a spring, called Miller's Well, the water of which is esteemed to be exceedingly good, and has never been known to be frozen or to vary in its height. A part of Kent, in the parish of Woolwich, lies on this side of the Thames, and di-

vides this parish from that river. This singularity of distribution may be remarked in other parts of the kingdom. See *Green Street House*.

HAM FARM, was the seat of the late Earl of Portmore, at Weybridge, in Surry, a handsome brick structure, with a fine lawn before the garden front. The grounds consist of 500 acres, 130 of which are laid out for pleasure, beside a paddock of 60 acres. Here is a fine command of water, there being two navigable rivers; the Thames, which comes with a fine bending course by the side of the terrace; and the Wey, which runs directly through the grounds, and joins the Thames at the terrace. There is a swing-bridge over the Wey, which may be turned aside at pleasure, to let boats and other vessels pass. The Wey is navigable to Guildford. What is called the Virginia Water, runs from Windsor Great Park, and flows hither through Woburn Farm, the seat of Sir John St. Aubin, Bart. The terrace next the Thames is beautiful; and there are good views from it, and other parts of the gardens. This place was first beautified by the Countess of Dorchester, mistress of James II.; though it has since that period undergone several important improvements.

HAM HOUSE, Surry, one mile and a half N. from Kingston, the seat of the Earl of Dysart, is situate on the Thames, being built in 1610, and intended, it is said, for the residence of Henry, Prince of Wales. Charles II. granted it to the Duke and Duchess of Lauderdale, and to the heirs of the latter by her first husband, Sir Lionel Tollemache, Bart *. It then underwent considerable alterations, and now remains a curious specimen of a mansion of that age. The ceilings are painted by Verrio, and the rooms are ornamented with that massy magnificence of decoration then in fashion. The furniture is very rich; and even the bellows and brushes, in some of the apartments, are of solid silver, or of filigree. In the centre of the house is a large hall, surrounded by an open gallery. The balustrades of the grand staircase, which is remarkably spacious and substantial, are of walnut-tree, and ornamented with military trophies. On the west side of the house is a gallery, 92 feet in length, hung with portraits. Ham House contains some fine pictures by the old masters, among which the works of Vandervelde and Wouvermans are the most conspicuous. The connoisseur in painting would here find materials for the gratification of his curiosity.

HAM, WEST, a village in Essex, one mile S. of Stratford. Near the Abbey Mills are the site and remains of a monastery,

* This lady was one of the two daughters and coheiresses of William Murray, Earl of Dysart, which title was granted to herself and heirs by Charles II. The great John, Duke of Argyle, her grandson, and his brother and successor, Archibald, were born in this house.

called The Abbey of Stratford Lanthorne, founded in 1135, the demesne of which in this parish included 1500 acres; and they had manors in many counties. A gateway of the Abbey is still standing; and, adjoining to the Adam and Eve public-house and tea-gardens, is one of the stone arches of the Abbey, where the ground has been much raised. In the kitchen is a carved grave-stone, on which were once some inscriptions cut in brass. In the garden is a stone coffin, dug up in 1770; and, in 1792, several urns, with three leaden coffins, an antique seal, and some old coins, were dug up in a field adjoining to the Adam and Eve. Mr. Holbrook, the proprietor of the field, after having built walls with some of the stones, sold large quantities of them to great advantage. In the same field is one of the chapels, nearly entire, and now a stable. That unfortunate divine, Dr. Dodd, resided for some years at West Ham, and here wrote some of his best publications: much, therefore, it is to be regretted that he ever quitted this his favourite place of retirement. In this parish are twelve acres of valuable marsh, the profits of which are appropriated to the binding out poor boys apprentice.

HAMMERSMITH, a village in Middlesex, four miles W. from London, on the great western road, which, with Brook Green, Pallenswick, or Stanbrook Green, and Shepherds' Bush, forms the Hammersmith division, or *side*, as it is termed of the parish of Fulham. Here is a nunnery, which (according to respectable information communicated to Mr. Lysons, vol. ii. p. 420) took its rise from the following circumstance. In 1669, Mrs. Bedingfield and another lady set up a boarding-school at Hammersmith, for young ladies of the Roman Catholic persuasion. Soon after its institution, the governesses and teachers having voluntarily obliged themselves to the observance of monastic rules, it obtained the name of a nunnery. Its celebrity as a Roman Catholic school has continued during the present century; and most of the fashionable females among the Roman Catholics have received their education there. It has kept up its claim also to the title of a nunnery, many devotees having, from time to time taken the veil, and doomed themselves to a voluntary seclusion. There is a chapel at the nunnery, and another at Brook Green, where, also, there is a Roman Catholic charity-school.

At a house on the water-side, called The Mall, occupied as an academy by the late Dr. Jones, Queen Catharine, dowager of Charles II. resided for some years during the summer season.—In Mr. Cotton's house, also on the side of the Thames, are two remarkably fine catalpa trees, each of them five feet in girth.

Hammersmith has a chapel of ease, which is a curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of London, and here Mr. Dorville and General Morrison have handsome seats. See *Brandenburg House*.

HAMPSTEAD, a large and populous village in Middlesex, four miles N. W. from London, lies on the declivity of a hill, on the summit of which is an extensive heath. The fine views of the metropolis, and of the distant country, which are to be seen from the heath, and from most parts of the village, are not the only beauties of the scene: the home landscape, consisting of broken ground, divided into inclosures, and well planted with elms and other trees, is extremely picturesque. This village now ranks high, for the number and variety of its medicinal waters. Beside the old Spa, of a chalybeate quality, there are two other kinds of mineral waters, which have lately been discovered by Mr. Goodwin, a skillful practitioner of this place; the one a purgative saline, similar in quality and effects to the Cheltenham, the other is of a sulphureous nature*.

To the south-west of Hampstead was an ancient mansion-house, called Belsyse, the seat of many persons of consequence from the reign of Henry VIII. In 1720 it was converted into a place of public entertainment; particularly for music, dancing, and play; and it was much frequented on account of its vicinity to London. It continued open till the year 1745, when it experienced the caprice of fashion. The old mansion has been pulled down some years, and on its site is a modern-built house. The estate is held under the dean and chapter of Westminster, by the Earl of Chesterfield, whose under-tenant is Mr. Richardson.

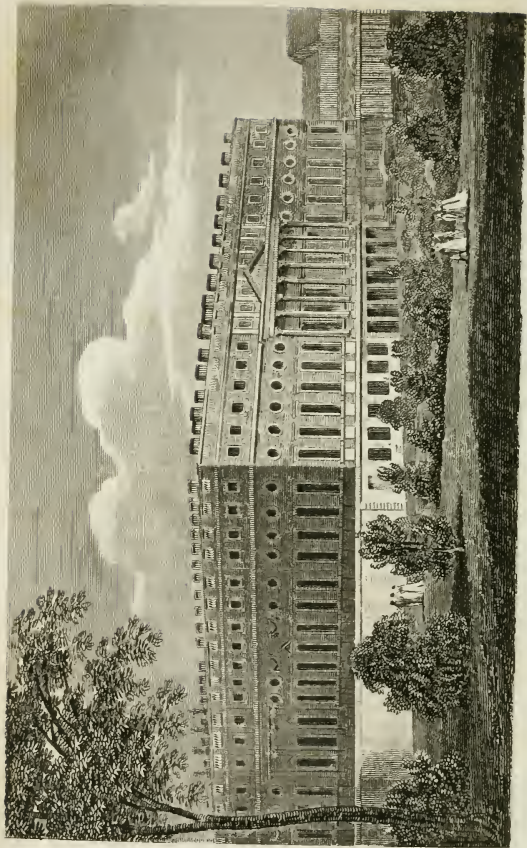
A house in Hampstead, now the property of James Pilgram, Esq. is supposed to be that in which the celebrated Sir Henry Vane resided at the time of the Restoration. It afterward belonged to Dr. Joseph Butler, Bishop of Durham, author of the *Analogy between Natural and Revealed Religion*. That prelate lived here many years, and ornamented the windows with a considerable quantity of stained glass, (principally subjects from scripture) which still remains there.

On the side of the hill is an ancient building, called The Chicken House, in a window of which are small portraits in stained glass of James I. and the Duke of Buckingham. Tradition says that it was a hunting-seat of James II.

Several of the nobility have beautiful villas on this spot, and in its vicinity.

The church was considered as a chapel of ease to Hendon till 1477, when it became a perpetual curacy, and has since been

* See an instructive and entertaining little volume lately published, entitled, "An account of the Neutral Saline Waters recently discovered at Hampstead, with Chemical Experiments on their component Parts, Observations on their medicinal Application and Effects in certain Diseases, and on the different Modes of Bathing, as an Auxiliary to the drinking of Mineral Waters," by Thomas Goodwin, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.



Hampton Courts.

constantly annexed to the manor, which belongs to General Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart. The church was rebuilt in 1747, and its spire rising through the trees forms a picturesque object from whatever parts it is seen in the adjacent country.

On a tomb in the church-yard, to the memory of the Hon. Miss Elizabeth Booth, and of her two brothers, (by whose death, in 1757, the title of Lord Delamere became extinct) are the following lines, written by Mr. Cooper, author of the *Life of Socrates*, and of other ingenious pieces :

Heav'nward directed all her days,
Her life one act of prayer and praise,
With every milder grace inspir'd,
To make her lov'd, esteem'd, admir'd:
Crown'd with a cheerfulness that show'd
How pure the source from whence it flow'd:
Such was the maid—when in her bloom,
Finding th' appointed time was come,
To sleep she sunk, without one sigh—
The saint may sleep, but cannot die.

Rest undisturb'd ye much-lamented pair,
The smiling infant and the rising heir.
Ah! what avails it that the blossoms shoot,
In early promise of maturer fruit,
If death's chill hand shall nip their infant bloom,
And wither all their honours in the tomb?
Yet weep not, if in life's allotted share,
Swift fled their youth——They knew not age's care.

Near Hampstead, in 1774, were dug up several Roman sepulchral urns, vases, earthen lamps, and other venerable remains of antiquity.

Child's Hill, west of Hampstead Heath, (the second station of the Yarmouth telegraph,) commands one of the finest views this picturesque spot affords. The horizon presents Windsor Castle, and the obelisk near the Duke of Gloucester's residence on Bagshot Heath; the extensive range of the Surry hills; and, faintly delineated, the bolder ascent of the Hog's-back, in Hampshire.

HAMPTON, a village of Middlesex, seven miles E. S. E. from Staines, is situate on the Thames, opposite the mouth of the river Mole. Here is a ferry over the Thames to West Moulsey, and a bridge to East Moulsey. Adjoining to this village is

HAMPTON-COURT, a royal palace, situate on the north bank of the Thames, two miles W. from Kingston. It was magnificently built with brick by Cardinal Wolsey, who set up 280 silk beds for strangers only, and richly stored it with gold and silver plate; but it raised so much envy against him, that to screen himself from its effects, he gave it to Henry VIII. who, in return, suffered him to live in his palace at Richmond! Henry

greatly enlarged it, and it had then five spacious courts adorned with buildings, which, in that age, were greatly admired.

Of the splendour of this palace we have few remains. The ancient apartments still standing, having been originally used merely as domestic offices, can convey no idea of the times in which they were built. The principal part of the old palace was taken down in 1690; and the present structure was raised by King William, under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren.

The grand facade towards the garden extends 330 feet, and that towards the Thames 328. The portico and colonnade, of duplicated pillars of the Ionic order, at the grand entrance, and indeed the general design of these elevations, are in a superior style of magnificence.

The park and gardens, with the ground on which the palace now stands, are three miles in circumference. On a pediment in the front of the palace on this side, is a bas-relief of the triumphs of Hercules over Envy; and facing it is a large oval basin, answering to the form of this part of the garden, which is a large oval divided into gravel walks and parterres.

At the entrance of the grand walk are two marble vases of exquisite workmanship; one said to be performed by Cibber, the father of the poet laureat, and the other by a foreigner: these pieces are reported to have been done as a trial of skill; but it is difficult to determine which is the finest performance. They are adorned with bas-reliefs; one representing the Triumphs of Bacchus, and the other Amphitrite and the Nereids. At the bottom of this walk, facing a large canal which extends into the park, are two other large vases, the bas-relief on one representing the judgment of Paris, and that of the other Meleager hunting the Wild Boar.

In four of the parterres are four fine brass statues. The first is a gladiator. The original was performed by Agasias Dositheus of Ephesus, and was in the Borghesian palace at Rome, till the plunder of that city by Bonaparte. The second, is a young Apollo: the third, a Diana; and the fourth, Saturn going to devour one of his children; all after fine originals.

On the south side of the palace is the privy garden, which was sunk ten feet, to open a view from the apartments to the Thames. In this garden is a fountain, with two grand terrace walks.

On the north side is a tennis court; and beyond that, a gate which leads into the wilderness. Further on is the great gate of the gardens. Some of the genteel inhabitants of Hampton and its vicinity are indulged with a key, which enables them to visit the palace and gardens by this gate.

The usual way of entering *the Palace* is from the town, through four large brick piers, adorned with the lion and unicorn, &c. well sculptured on stone.

Passing through a long court, on each side of which are stabling, we come next to the first portal, decorated with the

heads of four of the Cæsars; namely, Tiberius, Vitellius, Trajan, and Adrian.

Through this portal we pass into a quadrangle, which leads to a second quadrangle, where, over the portal, is a beautiful clock, by Tompion, on which are the twelve signs of the zodiac, with the rising and setting of the sun, the phases of the moon, &c. In the front is a portal of brick, adorned also with four heads of the Cæsars, without names.

On the left hand of this quadrangle is the great old hall, in which Queen Caroline erected a theatre, wherein it was intended that two plays should be acted every week, during the continuance of the court there; but only seven plays were performed in it, by the players from Drury-Lane, the summer when it was raised, and one afterward for the entertainment of the Duke of Lorrain, afterwards Emperor of Germany.

On the opposite side of this quadrangle is a stone colonnade of the Ionic order, which leads to the great staircase, adorned with gilt iron balustrades, erected on porphyry. This staircase, with the ceiling, was painted by Verrio.

The paintings in the various apartments of this palace are numerous, but as they are pointed out by the guide who attends on those occasions, the description would be superfluous.

The celebrated CARTOONS OF RAPHAEL have been removed from Windsor Castle to this palace; and Mr. Holloway, and his industrious assistant, Mr. Thomas Webb, have for several years been employed in making drawings from them; and have lately published one curiously engraved plate, *Paul preaching at Athens*. The other Cartoons will appear in regular succession, and, we doubt not, do equal credit to these eminent artists.

The palace consists of three quadrangles: the first and second are Gothic, but in the third are the royal apartments, magnificently built of brick and stone by King William III. The gardens are not in the present style, but in that which prevailed some years ago, when mathematical figures were preferred to the forms of natural beauty.

The celebrated Brown had his present Majesty's permission to make whatever improvements in these gardens his fine imagination might suggest; but he declared his opinion, that they appeared to the best advantage in their present state. Their regularity and grandeur are, indeed, more suitable to the magnificence of a royal palace, than the natural beauties of a private villa.

At the extremity of the gardens, opposite Thames Ditton, is the lodge belonging to the late Duke of Gloucester, but now to the Duke of Kent, as Ranger of Hampton-Court Park. It is called the Pavilion, and is a neat little structure.

To this palace Charles the First was brought by the army in 1647; and here "he lived for some time," says Hume, "with

an appearance of dignity and freedom." From this confinement, however, (for such in reality it was) he soon escaped.

His late Serene Highness William V. Prince of Orange, Stadtholder of the United Provinces, having been driven from his country, by the successful termination of the French invasion, at the commencement of the year 1795, resided in this palace with his illustrious consort. The apartments which were allotted to them are those called The Prince of Wales's.

HAMPTON HOUSE, the elegant villa of Mrs. Garrick, at Hampton. When the late David Garrick purchased the house, he gave it a new front, by Adam, the celebrated architect; and the extensive grounds were laid out with taste, under his own direction. Near the Thames he erected an elegant temple to Shakspeare. On a pedestal in this temple is the statue, by Roubiliac, of our immortal bard. The "Four Periods of an Election," by Hogarth, are the most remarkable among a few good pictures with which this house is decorated.

HAMPTON WICK, a village in Middlesex, at the foot of Kingston Bridge. A patriot of this place has his memory recorded in a fine print of him, which the neighbours, who are fond of a walk in Bushy Park, must regard with veneration. It has under it this inscription: "*Timothy Bennet*, of Hampton Wick, in Middlesex, Shoemaker, aged 75, 1752. This true Briton (unwilling to leave the world worse than he found it) by a vigorous application of the laws of his country in the cause of liberty, obtained a free passage through Bushy Park, which had many years been withheld from the people."

HANWELL, a village, eight miles W. from London, in the road to Uxbridge. Its little church, a neat structure of brick, was rebuilt in 1782. *See Brentford.*

HANWELL HOUSE, in the parish of Hanwell, the seat and park of William Harwood, Esq.

HANWORTH PARK, in Middlesex, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. W. from Hounslow, lately the seat of the Duke of St. Alban's, was a favourite palace of Henry VIII. and here, in 1600, Queen Elizabeth dined and hunted. After having been sold to a carpenter, and let out in lodgings, this fine old house was destroyed by fire in 1796. *See Kempton Green.*

HAREFIELD, a village in Middlesex, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. from Uxbridge, and 20 miles from London. Here Sir Edward Anderson, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, had a seat; which coming into the possession of the late George Cooke, Esq. that gentleman rebuilt it; and it is now the property of his grandson, and in the joint occupation of three daughters of the Earl of Winchelsea, Lady Essex,

Lady Hatton, and Lady Augusta Finch. The old house was famous for the residence of the Countess of Derby, before whom Milton's *Arcades* was there presented. "I viewed this house," says Mr. Warton, in his edition of Milton's *Juvenile Poems*, "a few years ago, when it was, for the most part, remaining in its original state. Milton, when he wrote *Arcades*, was still living with his father, at Horton, near Colnbrook." This Lady Derby, Dowager of Ferdinando the fifth Earl, married Lord Chancellor Egerton, for whose son, John Earl of Bridgewater, Milton wrote his *Comus*. Harefield Place, in this parish, is the seat of Sir Christopher Baynes, Bart. Near this is a villa, which Count Bruhl purchased of the Treusdale family. His Excellency has made many capital improvements in it; having built, in particular, a fine observatory, and furnished it with the best mathematical instruments.

HARE HALL, Essex, one mile N. E. from Romford, the elegant seat of — Potts, Esq. 13 miles from London, on the right hand of the road to Chelmsford. It consists of a centre and two wings, built of stone, by Mr. Paine.

HARLOW, a neat village in Essex, $23\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. N. E. from London, had once a market, now discontinued: but, on a common, two miles from the town, is an annual fair, on the 9th of September, for horses, cattle, &c. which is much resorted to by the neighbouring gentry. The provision of the day is, according to ancient usage, roasted pork, and it is not a little curious to see every booth busy in preparing that one article. It is called Harlow Bush Fair. *See Pishiobury.*

HARMONDSWORTH, a village in Middlesex, four miles S. from Uxbridge, has one of the largest barns in England, whose supporting pillars are of stone, and supposed to be of great antiquity. *See Langford.*

HARROW ON THE HILL, in Middlesex, 10 miles N. W. from London, on the highest hill in the county. This hill, insulated as it were, and rising out of a rich vale, affords a variety of beautiful prospects. The view toward the east is terminated by the metropolis, to the south by the Surry hills. Toward the north it is the least extensive, being intercepted by the high ground about Stanmore and Harrow-weald: on this side, the village of Stanmore, and Bentley Priory (the Marquis of Abercorn's seat,) are the most conspicuous objects. The view toward the west and south-west, which is very extensive and beautiful, may be seen to the greatest advantage from the churchyard, whence the ground declines precipitately to Roxeth Common, where the scenery is very pleasing: the distant prospect takes in Windsor Castle, and a considerable part of Berks and Buckinghamshire. On the brow of the hill, descending to Sud-

bury Common, is a small villa belonging to Sir William Green, Bart. with a beautiful garden and shrubbery, which commands nearly the same prospect. On the brow of Sudbury Hill, is a villa called the Hermitage, now in the occupation of Mrs. Roberts.

The manor-house of Harrow is the seat of Lord Northwick. Another manor-house, called Headstone, is the property of John Asgill Bucknall, Esq.; and a third, called Wembley, late the property of Richard Page, Esq. deceased, whose family had been resident proprietors for two centuries and a half! The present owner is John Grey, Esq. On an eminence opposite, called Barn Hill, is an unfinished building, commanding a beautiful view, erected by the late Mr. Page, and called his Folly: it is much secluded from general observation, and has escaped the notice of our most eminent topographers.

The parish church, with its lofty spire, forms a very conspicuous object. But Harrow is chiefly celebrated for its free-school, which now ranks among the first public seminaries in the kingdom. Hence Sir William Jones, Dr. Samuel Parr, and other luminaries, have issued forth to enlighten and improve the world. It was founded, in the reign of Elizabeth, by John Lyon, a wealthy yeoman of Preston, in this parish. On the dissolution of the monasteries, &c. Henry VIII. who was partial to Harrow, gave the living to Bolton, Prior of St. Bartholomew the Great: and some years afterwards, this village was the resort of an innumerable multitude, who flocked here from London, in consequence of a silly prediction that the city would be destroyed by a deluge. *See Bentley Priory.*

HATCHLANDS, Surry, the seat of George Holme Sumner, Esq. five miles E. N. E. from Guildford, on the Epsom road, is a handsome modern house, with a small park.

HATFIELD, a market-town in Herts, 19 miles N. from London, is a neat, clean town, occupying the sides of the high north road. The buildings are irregular, and many of them ancient; but the principal inn and other houses of entertainment are commodious, and well adapted for the numerous travellers passing through it, who chiefly constitute the support of the inhabitants. Fairs, April 25, and Oct. 18; Market, Thursday.

HATFIELD HOUSE, Herts, adjoining Hatfield, was in ancient times part of the revenue of the Saxon princes, till bestowed by Edgar on the monastery of Ely, in which it continued till that abbey was converted into a Bishopric in the reign of Henry I. It then became one of the residences of the prelates, who had no fewer than ten palaces belonging to the see; and hence the town was called Bishop's Hatfield. It was alienated to the crown in the reign of Elizabeth, but had been before that period an occasional royal residence. William of Hatfield, se-

cond son of Edward III. was born here : Queen Elizabeth resided here many years before she came to the crown ; here, in 1587, she was visited by Queen Mary ; and from hence, on the death of the latter, she was conducted to ascend the throne. James I. exchanged this royal demesne for Theobalds, in Herts, with Sir Robert Cecil, afterwards Earl of Salisbury ; who erected the present magnificent seat on the site of the ancient episcopal palace, and it still continues in the possession of the same noble family.

The house is built of brick, in the form of a half H. In the centre is a portico of nine arches, and a lofty tower, on the front of which is the date 1611. The structure has the appearance of venerable antiquity.

The noble founder enclosed two parks ; one for red, and the other for fallow deer ; and in the first he planted a fine vineyard, which was in existence when Charles I. was conveyed here a prisoner to the army.

James, the fifth Earl, suffered this palace to fall into decay ; but the late Earl restored it to its pristine magnificence, after the designs by Mr. Donowell. The park and plantations too, which are watered by the Lea, now exhibit all the beautiful scenery of modern gardening. The present Marchioness has lately enclosed a small part of the park, which she has devoted to experiments in agriculture.

In this house are several fine paintings ; among which are a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, having in one hand this flattering motto, " Non sine sole iris ;" and a portrait of Petrarch's Laura, on which is this inscription. " Laura fui : viridem, Raphael fecit, atque Petrarcha."

HAVERING BOWER, or **HAVERING ATTE BOWER**, a village in Essex, three miles N. from Runcford, in the parish of Hornchurch, and liberty of Havering, was a seat of some of our Saxon Kings ; particularly of that simple saint, Edward the Confessor, who took great delight in it, as being woody, solitary, and fit for devotion. " It so abounded," says the old legend, " with warbling nightingales, that they disturbed him in his devotions. He therefore earnestly prayed for their absence ; since which time never nightingale was heard to sing in the park, but many without the pales, as in other places !" It was named Bower. from some fine bower, or shady walk, like Rosamond's Bower, at Woodstock. It is a charming spot, having an extensive prospect over a great part of Essex, Herts, Kent, Middlesex, and Surry, and of the Thames, with the ships sailing up and down. Here the Confessor is reported to have built a palace, some part of the walls of which are still standing. Besides this palace there was another, called Pergo, that seems to have been always the jointure house of a Queen Consort. Here died Joan,

Queen of Henry IV. It was certainly one of the royal seats in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; for, during her progress into Suffolk, in 1570, she resided here some days. It was the seat of the late Lord Archer, and was pulled down in 1770. On the site of the former is the elegant villa of Lady Smith Burgess, relict of Sir John Smith Burgess, Bart. called the Bower House, and near this is Bedfords, the seat of John Heaton, Esq.

HAYES, a village in Middlesex, 13 miles from London, three miles and a half S. from Uxbridge, has a large church, the chancel of which is curiously ornamented, and has some good monuments. In this parish is Hayes Park, the property of Capt. Joseph Fraine, of the navy, and the residence of Mr. Justice Heath. Here is also a fine old mansion, formerly the residence of Mr. Alderman Combe, well known for his patriotism and zeal among the citizens of London. *See Paddington.*

HAYES PLACE, one mile and three quarters S. from Bromley, in Kent, the elegant villa of the late Earl of Chatham, who laid out great sums in fine improvements. It was afterwards the property of Lord Lewisham, who advertised it for sale. Philip Dehary, Esq. is the present possessor. The spot will be always viewed by the patriot with that veneration which is inspired by the love of our country.

HEARTS, Essex, eight miles and a half N. N. E. from London, is the handsome new-built mansion of the Rev. Samuel Clarke Jervoise, situate behind several rows of elms, which form a fine evening walk. The former house was built by Sir Humphrey Handforth, master of the robes to James I. That king was so fond of this house, that he often breakfasted here, when he hunted in Epping Forest. By marriage it became the property of the Onslows; and the famous Speaker of the House of Commons was born here. When the Onslows removed into Surry, this estate was sold, since which it has had different proprietors. The last owner, Richard Warner, Esq. whose only niece the late Mr. Jervoise married, was a literary character. He left here a collection of pictures, by eminent masters, and was very curious in the disposition of his garden, in which is a large maze, and a thatched house in the middle, with lines in Latin and English, (almost illegible) emblematical of the situation.

HEDSOR LODGE, Bucks, four miles S. W. from Beaconsfield, the elegant seat of Lord Boston, stands in a lofty situation, near Cliefden. The grounds are formed by nature into high sloping hills and deep vallies, with a variety of woods well distributed. The declivities of the hills, towards the west, are steep; and, in the south, near the Thames, is a chalky precipice, whence the ground rises boldly by the summit, on which this noble man-

sion appears conspicuous. The extensive views from this spot are enriched by villages, seats, and rural scenery.

HEMPSTEAD, or **HEMEL HEMPSTEAD**, a market town in Herts, $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. from London, is situated, among hills, upon the river Gade. It was incorporated by Henry VIII. and is governed by a Bailiff. The market, which is still a very good one, was formerly esteemed one of the greatest in England for wheat; 20,000*l.* a week having been often returned only for meal. Eleven mills are said to be found within four miles of the place, a circumstance indicative of labour and industry, and its contiguity to the Grand Junction Canal has already had a beneficial effect on its trade. Market, Thursday.

HENDON, a village in Middlesex, seven miles N. N. W. from London, situate on a rivulet called the Brent. In the church yard, is the following singular epitaph:

In Memory of Robert Thomas Crosfield, M. D.
Son of the late Francis Crosfield,
Of Spinnithorn, in the County of York.
Died 8th Nov. 1802, aged 44 Years.

Previous to which he wrote the following epitaph, so truly characteristic of himself.

Beneath this stone Tom Crosfield lies,
Who cares not now who laughs, or cries;
He laugh'd when sober, and when mellow,
Was a harum scarum heedless fellow:
He gave to none design'd offence,
So "Honi soit qui mal y pense!"

The prospect from this church-yard, is strikingly pleasant: the leading objects are, Cannons, Whitechurch, Stanmore, Brockley Hill, Bentley Priory, and the verdant brow of Elstree, on which stands the third station of the Yarmouth telegraph.

Hendon Place, a fine seat in this parish, is the property of George Snow, Esq. of Langton, in Dorsetshire. Here was a remarkable cedar-tree, which was blown down, Jan. 1, 1779. Its height was 70 feet; the diameter of the horizontal extent of the branches, 100 feet; the circumference of the trunk, at seven feet from the ground, 16 feet; at 12 feet from the ground, 20 feet; the limbs from six to 12 feet in girth. The gardener, two years before it was blown down, made 50*l.* of the cones! *Lysons, Vol. III. p. 4.*—In Brent Street, not far from the church, is the ancient mansion of the Whichcotes, now the property and residence of John Cornwall, Esq. The face of the country is enriched by these structures of antiquity.

HERTFORD, Herts, 21 miles N. from London, is pleasantly situated on the river Lea, which is navigable for barges to the town. The streets, which are neat, clean, and well built, are disposed in the form of the letter Y, the ancient castle standing in the middle of the two horns. Here are two parish churches, a handsome sessions-house in which the assizes are holden, a market-house, and town-hall; the quarter sessions and county courts being kept in the latter. The only manufactured article is malt, by which, and the large quantities of corn and wool sent down the river to the metropolis, the inhabitants are principally supported. The public seminaries for education are of the most respectable class; consisting of a college for the education of youth destined to fill the various offices in the civil departments in India, for which purpose Hertford Castle has been lately rented by the East India Company; and a large school, called the Buildings, belonging to Christ's Hospital, in London, where about 500 of the younger children are kept for a certain number of years, prior to their being sent to town. The charities consist of an excellent free grammar school, having seven scholarships at Peter House, Cambridge; a charity school, under the management of the corporation, and a sunday school. Lately a county gaol and penitentiary house have been erected on Mr. Howard's plan. Hertford returns two members to Parliament. Market, Saturday. This town was of some note in the time of the ancient Britons; afterwards accounted one of the principal cities of the East Saxons, where their Kings often kept their court, and a parliamentary council was held in 673. To this town the Lea was once navigable for ships. In 879 the Danes erected two forts here for the security of their ships; but Alfred turned the course of the stream, so that their vessels were left on dry ground; which so terrified them, that they abandoned their forts, and fled. Edward, the eldest son of Alfred, built a castle, which has been often a royal residence, and is now the property of Sir George Beeston Prescott, Bart.

In the parish of Little St. John is the New River Head; and near the town are many handsome villas; particularly Bayfordbury, the seat of William Baker, Esq.; Ball's Park; Goldens, the seat of Richard Emmet, Esq.; Hertingfordbury, the seat of Samuel Baker, Esq. and Brickdenbury Park, Mr. Blackmore's. At Hertingfordbury are the portraits of the members of the Kit Kat Club. *See Burn Elms and Cole Green.*

HESTON, a village of Middlesex, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London, and a mile and a half N. N. W. from Hounslow. The soil (in general a strong loam) is noted for producing wheat of a very fine quality. Camden speaks of it as having, before his time, furnished the royal table with bread; and Norden, who bears the same testimony to its superior quality, says, it was reported

that Queen Elizabeth had "the manchets for her highness's own diet" from Heston. This curious circumstance must endear the spot to royalty. *See Hounslow and Osterley Park.*

HIGHGATE, Middlesex, a populous hamlet in the parishes of Hornsey and Pancras, four miles N.N.W. from London. The chapel and two thirds of the village belong to Hornsey. It has its name from its high situation on the top of a hill, and a gate erected there about 400 years ago, to receive toll for the Bishop of London, upon an old road from Gray's-Inn-Lane to Barnet being turned through the Bishop's park. On its site was once a hermitage; near which Sir Roger Cholmeley, Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, built a freeschool, in 1562. Some of the public houses in Highgate have a large pair of horns placed over the sign; and when any of the country people stop for refreshment, a pair of large horns, fixed to the end of a staff, is brought to them, and they are pressed to be sworn. If they consent, a kind of burlesque oath is administered, that they never will eat brown bread when they can get white; and abundance of other things of the same kind, which they repeat after the person who brings the horns; being allowed, however, to add to each article, the words "except I like the other better."

On the right hand of the entrance into Highgate from Kentish Town, is a house built by Sir William Ashhurst, Lord Mayor of London, 1694. It was the seat of the late Thomas Walker, Esq. Accomptant General. Highgate being most pleasantly situated, has to boast of other handsome houses belonging to persons of opulence and respectability.

Recently an act has passed the Legislature, for constructing a tunnel through Highgate Hill, which will be sufficiently capacious to admit two carriages abreast; at once obviating both the labour and time consumed in the very steep and difficult ascent to the village.

HIGHWOOD HILL, in the parish of Hendon, in Middlesex. Here is a mineral water, formerly enclosed by Mrs. Rachel Russel, erroneously inserted in several publications to be of a cathartic quality; but which has lately undergone examination by Mr. Goodwin, of Hampstead, who informs us that it is a chalybeate, nearly of the same strength as the steel water in Mr. Barret's field at Cheltenham, now rising in much repute, and he advises it to be drunk at times with the mineral water of Barnet. We understand Mr. G. means to publish some account of it.

The water in Mr. Jackson's field, he assures us, is of no efficacy as a mineral, although it has been resorted to very frequently by persons of the neighbouring villages.

HILL HALL, Essex, three miles S. S. E. from Epping, the seat and park of Sir William Smyth, Bart. situate in the parish

of Theydon Mount. For elegance, and the fineness of its prospects, is esteemed inferior to few in the county. It was built by Sir Thomas Smyth, Secretary of State, in 1548; but great alterations have since been made in it. The approach to it is by a fine avenue of stately elms.

HILLINGDON, Great and Little, two villages in Middlesex, near Uxbridge, which is a hamlet to the former. In the church yard is a remarkable high yew-tree, above 200 years old! On the left hand of Hillingdon Heath from London, a very elegant house was erected for the Count di Salis, an Italian nobleman; and, at Little Hillingdon, is Hillingdon House, the seat of Jonas Du Pre Porcher, Esq. The grounds are picturesque, and enriched by a fine piece of water.

HODDESDON, Herts, a hamlet on the river Lea, in the parishes of Amwell and Broxburn, 17 miles N. from London, has a market on Thursday, and a fine fountain in the middle of the town, which is thus ludicrously mentioned by Prior:

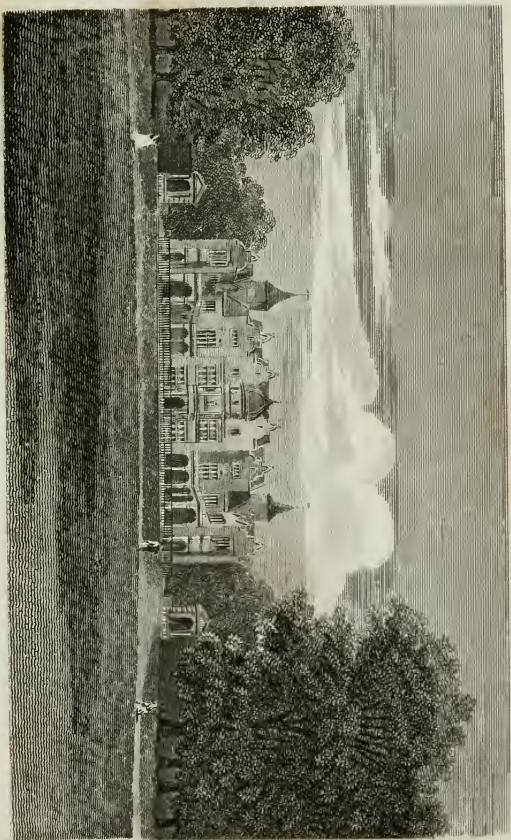
A nymph with an urn, that divides the highway,
And into a puddle throws mother of tea!

HOLLAND HOUSE, Middlesex, the ancient mansion-house of the manor of Abbot's Kensington, in the parish of Kensington, two miles W. from London, having from the public road a most venerable and interesting appearance. It takes its name from Henry Rich, Earl of Holland; was built by his father-in-law, Sir Walter Cope, in 1607, and affords a very good specimen of the architecture of that period.

The celebrated Addison became possessed of this venerable mansion, in 1716, by his intermarriage with Charlotte, Countess Dowager of Warwick and Holland. Here was the scene of his last moments, and of his affecting interview with his son-in-law (communicated to the world by Dr. Edward Young) the Earl of Warwick, to whom he had been tutor, and whose licentiousness of manners he had anxiously, but in vain, endeavoured to repress. As a last effort, he sent for him into the room where he lay at the point of death, hoping that the solemnity of the scene might make some impression upon him. When that young nobleman came, he requested to know his commands, and received the memorable answer, "See in what peace a christian can die!" to which Tickell thus alludes:

He taught us how to live; and oh! too high
A price for knowledge, taught us how to die!

On the death of this young nobleman, in 1721, unmarried, his estates devolved to the father of the present Lord Kensington (maternally descended from Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick)



Holland House Kensington.

Published June 1. 1850 by J. Stoddart & Lathman, the Mapie Lane.

who sold it, in 1762, to the Right Hon. Henry Fox. Here was born the late Right Hon. C. James Fox, uncle of the present proprietor, Lord Holland.

A gallery, which occupies the whole length of the west wing, about 118 feet, is ornamented with portraits of the Lenox, Fox, and Digby families.

HOLLOWAY, Middlesex, a village on each side of the public road leading from Islington to Highgate, to both of which it is now nearly connected; has many new houses, some of a particularly fanciful construction, and a small chapel has been lately erected here for the accommodation of the inhabitants. The situation is pleasant, and has its attractions from the charms of the surrounding country.

HOLMESDALE, a rough and woody tract, in Surry, lying immediately beneath the hills to the S. and E. of that county, and extending into Kent. Red deer are still found here; and it is said to take its name from the holm oak with which it abounds.

HOLWOOD HOUSE, Kent, formerly the seat of the late Right Hon. William Pitt, on Holwood Hill, in the parish of Keston, five miles S. from Bromley, is at present inhabited by Col. Kirkpatrick. Great part of the Roman camp at Keston is enclosed in the grounds: and hence is one of the most delightful prospects in the county. *See Keston and Putney.*

HOMERTON, Middlesex, the eastern portion of Hackney parish, is a small neat village with several good houses. Here is an ancient academy for the education of young men for the ministry among the Independents, a class of protestant dissenters.

HORNCHURCH, a village in Essex, the only parish in the liberty of Havering, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles S. E. from Rumford, of which it is the mother church. A large pair of horns is affixed to the east end of the church, for which tradition assigns some reason too idle to be repeated. Here is Langtons, the handsome seat of Richard Wyatt, Esq. and Marshalls, the pleasant villa of the late Jackson Barwis, Esq.

HORNDON ON THE HILL, a decayed market-town in Essex, 19 miles E. from London, in the road from Chelmsford to Tilbury Fort. From this place is a very beautiful prospect.

HORNSEY, a village in Middlesex, five miles N. from London. In the footway from this village to Highbury Barn, as Islington, is a coppice of trees, called Hornsey Wood, at the entrance of which is a public-house, to which numbers of persons resort from the city. This house being situated on the top of an eminence, affords a delightful prospect of the neighbouring

country. The New River winds beautifully through Hornsey. On the side of the road from Islington to Southgate, is Harringay House, a capital mansion, with handsome porters' lodges, built by Edward Gray, Esq. *See Highgate and Muswell Hill.*

HORSELEY, East and West, Surry, two villages, four miles S. W. from Leatherhead. In the former is a fine seat, the property of William Currie, Esq. In the latter is the handsome house of Henry Weston, Esq.

HORTON, a village in Buckinghamshire, one mile S. W. from Colnbrook, where Milton, after he had left the university, resided five years with his father. The house, called the manor-house, is now in the occupation of Mrs. Hugford. Here his mother died, in 1637, and is buried in the chancel of the church. Here also is the seat of Miss Lawson.

HOUNSLOW, a market-town of Middlesex, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. from London, is a hamlet to two parishes; the south side lying in Isleworth, and the north side, with the chapel, in Heston. Here was formerly a priory, which belonged to the brethren of the Holy Trinity, whose peculiar office it was to solicit alms for the redemption of captives. The site of the priory, with the manor-house adjoining the chapel, is the property of Mrs. Sophia Bulstrode.

Hounslow stands on the edge of the heath of the same name, on which are some powder-mills on a branch of the river Coln. On this heath James II. formed an encampment, after the suppression of the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, in order the more effectually to enslave the nation; and here he first perceived the little dependence that he could have upon his army, by their rejoicings on receiving the news of the acquittal of the seven Bishops, an event, at that period, most auspicious to the welfare of the country. In 1793, barracks were erected on the N. side of the heath, capable of containing 400 men.

HOXTON, Middlesex, a small village in the parish of Shoreditch, formerly quite distinct from, but now joined to the metropolis. The houses are mostly old and decayed. The *Square* has been long remarked for having among its residents several of the established and dissenting clergy. Here are also some houses for the reception of persons labouring under insanity.

HUNSDON HOUSE, Herts, five miles S. E. from Ware, was a royal palace, erected by Henry VIII. and was granted to Lord Hunsdon, by his first cousin, Queen Elizabeth. It is the property of Mr. Calvert.

HYDE, THE, near Ingatestone, Essex, six miles and a half W. from Sudbury, late the seat of Thomas Brand Hollis, Esq. who died, 1804, and now of the Rev. Dr. Disney, (author of the

Lives of *Jortin* and *Sykes*, and also of two volumes of excellent sermons) in which is a fine collection of ancient coins and medals, busts, marbles, vases, and other antiquities. Some of them are from Herculaneum, and were collected by the late Thomas Hollis, Esq. who died 1774, and Thomas Brand Hollis, Esq. when they were in Italy*. In the hall, in particular, are two sarcophagi, esteemed superior to those at Wilton. The plantations and a fine piece of water are disposed with great taste, and command the beautiful adjoining country.

HYDE HALL, Essex, three miles and a half S. from Bishop's Stortford, the seat of the Earl of Roden.

HYDE PARK, a celebrated Park at the west extremity of the metropolis, adjoining on the south side to Knightsbridge, and lying between the two roads which lead to Hounslow and Uxbridge. It is the site of a manor, which anciently belonged to the church of Westminster, till it became the property of the crown in the reign of Henry VIII. by exchange for other lands. In 1652 this park contained 620 acres. During the usurpation, it was sold in different lots, and produced 17,068 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* including the timber and the deer. The crown-lands being resumed after the Restoration, it was replenished with deer, and surrounded by a brick wall, having, before that time, been fenced with pales. It has been considerably reduced since the survey in 1652, partly by buildings between Hyde Park Corner and Park Lane, but principally by the making of Kensington Gardens. By a survey taken in 1790, its present extent appears to be 394 A. 2 R. 38 P. In the upper part, adjoining to Kensington Gardens, are some fine trees, and the scenery is very pleasing. The large canal, called the Serpentine River (which has so often proved fatal to adventurous skaiters and desponding suicides) was made by Queen Caroline in 1730; the water being supplied by a small stream which rises at Bayswater, and falls into the Thames near Ranelagh, dividing the parish of Chelsea from that of St. George, Hanover Square.

Hyde Park has been long a favourite place for taking the air, and exhibiting fine coaches, fine horses, and expert horsemanship. Ludlow, in his *Memoirs*, has the following curious remark: "May 1, 1654. This day was more observed for people going a maying than for divers years past. Great resort to Hyde Park: many hundreds of rich coaches, and gallants in attire, but most shameful powdered hair men, and painted spotted women."—In Hyde Park also, the troops in and about the metropolis, are exercised and frequently reviewed with great strictness and

* This gentleman took the additional surname of Hollis, in consequence of Mr. H.'s leaving him a very considerable part of his property and fortune.

regularity; and for some years, the whole volunteer military force of the capital and adjoining villages, annually assembled here on the 4th of June, in commemoration of his Majesty's birth-day, by whom they had the honour of being inspected.

I.

ICKENHAM, a village in Middlesex, two miles N. E. from Uxbridge. In this is Swakeley House, the seat of the Rev. Mr. Clarke.

JESSOP'S WELL, Surry, three miles N. from Leatherhead, is a sulphureous spring, of the same kind as that of Harrowgate.

ILFORD, Great and Little, two villages in Essex, in the parish of Barking, situate on each side of the river Roding, the former $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles E. N. E. from London, in the road to Chelmsford. Here is Highland House, the elegant seat of Isaac Currie, Esq. As it is built of stone, it forms a fine termination to a vista from Wanstead House. *See Valentine House.*

INGATESTON, Essex, formerly a market-town, 23 miles E. from London, on the road to Harwich. Here is the ancient seat of the liberal and intelligent Lord Petre, whose ancestor, Sir William Petre, founded eight fellowships, at Oxford, called the Petrean Fellowships, and erected here an almshouse for twenty poor persons. Part of the house is pulled down: the rest is inhabited by the steward and some Roman Catholic families dependent upon his lordship. The town consists of one street, the north side of which, and half of the south side, are in the parish of Fryerning. In the church are some stately monuments of the Petre family.

INGRESS PARK, at Swanscombe, in Kent, 19 miles S. from London, the elegant villa of W. Havelock, Esq. which commands a fine view of the Thames.

ISLE OF DOGS, a part of Poplar Marsh, on the north side of the Thames, in Middlesex. When our Sovereigns had a palace at Greenwich, they used it as a hunting seat, and, it is said, kept the kennels of their hounds in this marsh. These hounds frequently making a great noise, the seamen called the place the Isle of Dogs, though it is neither an island, nor a peninsula. A Canal has been lately made here to enable shipping in their passage up and down the Thames to avoid the circuitous and inconvenient course round the Isle of Dogs. Here also are to be found the *West India Docks* of immense size and curious construction. The northern dock covers a space of thirty acres, and is capable of containing 2 or 300 sail of shipping! The

smaller dock covers an area of 24 acres, and is devoted to the business of loading outwards, as the other is appropriated to unloading inwards. The warehouses are astonishingly large, and the appearance of them is grand and impressive. The West India trade arrives in fleets, and this new disposal of them prevents the usual damage, crowding, and confusion. It is indeed a singular proof of the enterprising spirit of this flourishing and commercial country. *See Docks.*

ISLEWORTH, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. from London. The church is a modern structure; but it has a venerable tower, covered with ivy, which belonged to the former church. Near the grand entrance into Sion Park, is a house, the property and residence of Sir Nathaniel Duckenfield, Bart. Gumley House, the residence of the last Earl of Bath (and so called from having been built by John Gumley, Esq. father of his Countess) belongs to Mr. Angell, and is on the north side of the road from Twickenham to London. Fronting the Honnslow road, is the handsome villa of David Goltrey, Esq. and, on the banks of the Thames, a house built by James Lacey, Esq. now the property of the Hon. Mrs. Keppel, and the residence of the Earl of Warwick. *See Sion House and Sion Hill.*

ISLINGTON, a considerable village N. of London, to which it is now united. The parish contains, besides the village, the hamlets of Holloway, Kingsland Green, and part of N-wington Green. The church, erected in 1754, is a neat brick structure, with a spire, quoins, cornices, and architraves of Portland stone. Its height, to the top of the vane, is 164 feet. Its length is 108 feet, and its breadth 60. Its roof is supported without pillars, and the inside is adorned with elegant simplicity. In 1787 it underwent considerable repairs. The scaffolding was of wicker-work, framed upon a very curious plan round the steeple, by Mr. Birch, a basket-maker of St. Alban's, who had before contrived a similar work for the repairs of the spire of the abbey church in that town. He engaged to erect this scaffold for 20 l. and the privilege of showing it at sixpence each person, which amounted to a considerable sum. An old building in Canonbury-Field, is absurdly called Queen Elizabeth's Lodge *. In

* Strype records the following curious anecdote: "Beyond Aldersgate Bars, leaving the Charter House on the left hand, stretches up toward Iseldor, commonly called Islington, a country-town hard by; which, in the former age was esteemed to be so pleasantly seated, that in 1581, Queen Elizabeth, on an evening, rode that way to take the air; where, near the town, she was environed with a number of begging rogues, which gave the Queen much disturbance. Whereupon Mr. Stone, one of the footmen,

the Crown Public House, in the Lower Street, among other decorations on painted glass, apparently of the reign of Henry VII. is an original portrait of Elizabeth, the Queen of that Monarch, supposed to have been painted in 1487; and the Pied Bull Inn is said to have been the residence of Sir Walter Raleigh, whose arms are still to be found on one of the windows. In the fields, to the N. W. of the White Conduit House and Tea Gardens, is a large inclosure, called the Reed Mote, or Six-acre field, supposed to have been a Roman camp. The White Conduit House takes its name from a conduit near it, which formerly supplied the Charter House; and a pipe belonging to it is still existing, and conveys water to the late Dr. De Valengin's house in Pentonville. On repairing the road a few years ago, nearly opposite the Queen's Head public house, a subterraneous vault was discovered which seemed to point towards Smithfield; from this circumstance, many were inclined to suppose it formed a communication between the Priory of St. Bartholomew and Canonbury, the country residence of that body.

On the S. W. side of Islington, is a fine reservoir, called New River Head, which consists of a large basin, into which the New River enters: part of the water is thus conveyed by pipes to London, while another part is thrown by an engine through other pipes, to a reservoir, which lies much higher, in order to supply the highest parts of London. Near the New River Head is the well-known place of public amusement, called Sadler's Wells, which takes its name from a spring of mineral water, now called Islington Spa, or New Tunbridge Wells. This spring was discovered by one Sadler, in 1683, in the garden belonging to a house, which he had then just opened as a music-room. The water resembles much in quality and effect that of Tunbridge Wells in Kent. Sadler's music-house came, after his death, to one Francis Forcer, whose son was the first that exhibited there the diversions of rope-dancing and tumbling, to which have for many years been added musical interludes and pantomimes. At the Sir Hugh Middleton's Head is a very large picture, containing twenty-eight portraits of the Sadler's Wells Club; it is a curious representation of some known characters; among them is Mr. Rosamond, the builder of Rosamond's Row, Clerkenwell.

To the N. of Islington, is Highbury Place, which fronts the fine hills of Highgate and Hampstead. Higher still is Highbury

came in all haste to the Lord Mayor, and to Fleetwood, the Recorder, and told them the same. The same night did the Recorder send out warrants into the same quarters, and into Westminster and the Duchy, and in the morning he went out himself, and took that day 74 rogues, whereof some were blind, and yet great usurers, and very rich. They were sent to Bridewell, and punished."

Terrace, which commands a beautiful prospect. Near this is the neat villa, paddock, and pleasure grounds of the late Alexander Aubert, Esq. who erected near the house a lofty and spacious observatory, furnished with a complete collection of astronomical instruments. On the site of these premises was a moated spot, called Jack Straw's Castle, on which stood the mansion of the Priors of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, which was burnt to the ground by the commons of Essex, June 13, 1381, in the insurrection under Wat Tyler and Jack Straw. Near this is a noted tavern and tea-gardens, called Highbury Barn, much frequented by the citizens in the summer season.

At the entrance of the town, but in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, are almshouses for ten widows, of the parish of Islington, and a school for 25 boys of the same parish and that of Clerkenwell. They were erected by Dame Alice Owen, and are under the government of the Brewers' Company; from whose records it appears, that they were founded by her in consequence of a providential deliverance from death, in the reign of Queen Mary, when this part of Islington was all open fields. In those days archers practised with their bows and arrows at butts; and whilst this lady was walking in the fields with her maid, an arrow pierced the crown of her hat (high crowned hats being then in fashion) without doing her the least injury! In commemoration of this deliverance, she built the school and almshouses, about three years before her death. For many years, an arrow was fixed on the top of these houses, which stand on the very spot where this accident happened.

Islington is altogether a large and populous place, superior both in size and appearance to many considerable towns in the country. At the *Angel Inn* are several roads diverging towards the metropolis, and leading to its extremities and centre; a circumstance which proves convenient to those inhabitants whose occupations call them to town in the day-time.

In this parish, in the road from Islington to Hoxton, is the white lead manufactory of Samuel Walker and Co. of Masborough, near Rotherham, who erected here, in 1786, a curious windmill, for the purpose of grinding white lead, having a brick tower crowned with a great wooden top, or cap, to which five flyers are affixed on one side. At right angles to these flyers is a projecting beam, having at its end a set of smaller sweeps, which, by the impulse of the wind, spontaneously retain the mill in its working situation. See *Canonbury, Kingsland, Newington Green, and Pentonville*.

IVER, a village in Bucks, three miles S. from Uxbridge. Here was Delaford, the seat of Sir William Young, Bart. which was lately pulled down; the extensive pleasure grounds being added to those of Mr. Cleves, whose seat is near the church.

These, with other additions, and turning the road on the front of the house, has rendered Mr. Cleves's a delightful retreat.

At Shredding's Green, in this parish, is the seat of Mrs. Colborne, built by Sir John Vanbrugh, for the Dowager of Lord Mohun, who was unfortunately killed in the duel, that likewise proved fatal to his antagonist James Duke of Hamilton. A considerable cotton mill has lately been erected at Iver.

K.

KELVEDON HALL, in the parish of Kelvedon Hatch, in Essex, near 20 miles E. N. E. from London, on the road to Chipping Ongar, the elegant villa of Lady Clive. It commands a rich and extensive prospect, in which, on a fine day, a part of London may be seen by the naked eye. It is supposed that the massacre of the Danes commenced at Kelvedon.

KEMPTON PARK, in the parish of Hanworth, in Middlesex, four miles S. W. from Hounslow, formerly the seat of the famous traveller, Sir John Chardin, and now of Sir John Chardin Musgrave, Bart.

KENDAL'S HALL, Herts, the seat of William Phillimore, Esq. six miles S. S. E. from St. Alban's, and in the parish of Aldenham.

KENNINGTON, Surry, one of the eight precincts of Lambeth. Here was a royal palace, which Edward III. made a part of the Duchy of Cornwall; and here Edward the Black Prince resided. It was likewise the residence of Richard II., when Prince of Wales. In 1396, the young Queen Isabella was conveyed, amid a prodigious concourse of people, from Kennington to the Tower; and it was the occasional residence of Henry IV., VI., and VII. The manor was first farmed out by Henry VIII. Camden says, that in his time there were no traces of this palace. It was probably pulled down, after it ceased to be an occasional royal residence, and a manor-house built on the site, which was occupied by Charles I. when Prince of Wales. In a survey, taken in 1656, this manor-house is said to be "small, and an old low timber building, situate upon part of the foundation of the ancient mansion-house of the Black Prince, and other Dukes of Cornwall after him, which was long ago utterly ruined, and nothing thereof remaining but the stable, 120 feet long, built of flint and stone, and now used as a barn." At this time, therefore, not only the manor-house, but, what Camden could not find, *The Long Barn*, (as it was then called) was visible; and the latter, in 1709, was one of the receptacles of the poor distressed Palatine Protestants. In 1786, in digging near this barn, for a cellar, some spacious vaults of stone were

discovered, the arches of which were cemented by a substance harder than stone itself. The manor belongs to the Prince of Wales, as part of the Duchy of Cornwall. The Long Barn was pulled down in 1795; and on the site are erected some houses, which form a continuation of Park Place, Kennington Cross. The road, by Elizabeth Place, to Lambeth Butts, is still called Princes' Road, and was so denominated in all ancient writings; having been the road by which the Black Prince came to his palace, when he landed at the stairs at Lambeth. Kennington gave the title of Earl to William Duke of Cumberland, son of George II. Kennington has improved much of late years in appearance and respectability.

KENNINGTON COMMON, on the road to Clapham, was the common place of execution for the county of Surry; this nuisance has however been removed to the top of the county goal, in Horsemonger Lane. Some of the rebels, who were tried by the special commission in Southwark, in 1746, suffered here; but the common is now nearly surrounded with modern respectable houses. Here is a bridge, formerly called Merton Bridge, because the Canons of Merton Abbey had lands for the purpose of repairing it.

KENSINGTON, a village in Middlesex, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. from Hyde Park Corner, contains the hamlets of Brompton, Earl's Court, the Gravels, and a part of Little Chelsea; but the royal palace, and about 20 other houses on the north side of the road, are in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster. At Earl's Court, was the villa of the late celebrated John Hunter, who here prosecuted his curious and useful experiments and discoveries, and whose valuable museum was lately purchased by Parliament, and presented to the College of Surgeons.

KENSINGTON PALACE, was the seat of Sir Heneage Finch, afterward Earl of Nottingham, and was sold by his son (Daniel the second Earl) to King William, who greatly improved it, and caused a royal park to be made to it, through Hyde Park. The gardens were originally only 26 acres. Queen Anne added 30 acres, which were laid out by her gardener, Mr. Wise; but the principal addition was made by Queen Caroline, who took in near 300 acres from Hyde Park, which were laid out by Bridgman; and they have since been much improved by Brown. They are $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference; and have, for many years past, been a very fashionable promenade, particularly on Sundays, when citizens, arrayed in their best clothes, repair thither for show and recreation.

The palace is a large irregular edifice of brick, built at various times. The state apartments, which are very noble, consist of a suite of 12 rooms. We first ascend the great staircase, in which are painted balconies, with the portraits of particular people, in

groups; and then proceed through the apartments in the following order: The Presence Chamber, the Privy Chamber, the Queen's Drawing Room, the Queen's Dining Room, the Queen's Dressing Room, the Queen's Gallery, the Cube Room, the Great Drawing Room, the King's State Bed Chamber, the Prussian Closet, the Green Closet, which was King William's writing closet, containing his table and escrutoir, and his Majesty's Gallery. We are next conducted down stairs to the Guard Chamber. These various apartments are adorned with paintings, tapestry, and sculpture, the productions of masters of distinguished celebrity.

This palace was the frequent residence of King William and Queen Mary, Queen Anne, George I. and the late King. These monarchs (George I. excepted, who died at Hanover) all expired within its walls, as did Prince George of Denmark, Queen Anne's consort, in 1703. During the present reign, Kensington has been forsaken by the royal family, though indeed lately it has been fitted up for the occasional residence of their Royal Highnesses the Princess of Wales and her august mother, the Duchess of Brunswick, who sought an asylum in this country from the commotions on the Continent; and his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent has also apartments here.

KENTISH TOWN, Middlesex, a village in the parish of St. Pancras, three miles N. from London, between London and Hampstead, containing several handsome houses, particularly an elegant seat built by the late Gregory Batemans, Esq. as a kind of miniature of Wanstead House. It is the property of Messrs. Biddulph, Cocks, Cocks, and Ridge, Bankers, and the residence of Richard Johnstone, Esq. Here is a handsome chapel of ease to St. Pancras. In its vicinity are many pleasant spots, which will be relished by the lovers of rural scenery. At this village, in 1798, died a gentleman of the name of Little, who, with an income of upwards of 4000 *l.* per annum, denied himself the absolute necessities of life, and actually died for want of food suited to his age!

KEN WOOD, Middlesex, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Mansfield, situate in the parish of Pancras, on a fine eminence between Hampstead and Highgate, was purchased, in 1755, of the Earl of Bute, by the first Earl of Mansfield, then Attorney General, who improved the whole, with the utmost elegance, after the designs of the celebrated architects of the Adelphi. The grand front, which is near the side of the road leading from Highgate to Hampstead, is opposite the wood that gives name to the house. The garden front, which is more extensive than the other, commands a fine view of rich meadows, falling in a gentle descent, and relieved by some noble pieces of

water, that supply part of the metropolis; but this view is terminated by the spires of London, enveloped in fogs and smoke, which can add no beauty to the rural scenery. The most remarkable room in the house is the library, a beautiful apartment, 60 feet by 21, designed by Adam, and ornamented with paintings by Zucchi. In this room is a whole length of the first Earl, by Martin, and a fine bust of him by Nollekins. There is another bust of his Lordship, when young, in the hall; one of Sir Isaac Newton; and the antique bust of Homer, which was bequeathed to him by Pope. The paintings in the hall are by Rebecca. In the breakfast parlour is a bust of Pope, and a portrait of Sir Christopher Hatton. In the other rooms are some portraits well deserving of notice; particularly those of Pope, Garrick, the Duchess of Queensberry, and a good head of Betterton, the tragedian, said to be by Pope, who had been instructed in the art of painting by his friend Jarvis. On the death of the Earl of Mansfield, in 1792, the title and estate devolved to his nephew, the late Viscount Stormont, who improved and enlarged the house very considerably, (under the direction of Saunders, the architect); he dying, in 1794, his son, the present Earl, enjoys the estate, who has also made improvements in the grounds.

The pleasure grounds, including the wood which gives name to the place, contain about forty acres. Their situation is naturally beautiful; and the hand of art has been successfully employed in making them still more picturesque. On the right of the garden front of the house, is a hanging wood of tall spreading trees: and, on the left, the rising hills are planted with clumps that produce a pleasing effect. A sweet shrubbery immediately before this front, and a serpentine piece of water, render the whole a very enlivening scene. The cedars of Libanus, though young, are fine, and are shot up to a great height with their leaders entire. One of them was planted with his own hands by the first Earl. The inclosed fields, adjoining to the pleasure grounds, contain about thirty acres. Hornsey great woods, held by the Earl of Mansfield under the Bishop of London, join this estate on the north, and have been lately added to the inclosures. Few noblemen's seats have been raised in a more charming situation.

KESTON, a village in Kent, five miles S. from Bromley, in the road to Westerham. At Holwood Hill, in this parish, are the remains of a large fortification (probably a Roman one) of an oblong form; the area of which is partly inclosed by rampires and double ditches of great height and depth. It is two miles in circumference, inclosing near 100 acres of ground. A path descends from the camp to the spring-head of the river Ravensbourne. Of this spring an excellent cold bath was formed,

surrounded by pales and trees ; but these have been long neglected and destroyed. The river flows hence through Bromley and Hayes, to Beckenham and Lewisham, and crossing the great road at Deptford bridge, falls into the Thames below. See *Holwood House*.

KEW, a village in Surry, formerly a hamlet of Kingston, but united to Petersham, as one vicarage, by act of Parliament in 1769, is seated on the Thames, seven miles W. S. W. from London. Here is a chapel, erected at the expense of the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood, on a piece of ground given by Queen Anne. Against the south wall is a tablet to the memory of Jeremiah Meyer, a celebrated miniature painter, with some elegant verses by Hayley.

In the cemetery adjoining is interred the celebrated artist, Thomas Gainsborough : a flat stone only recording his name and the day of his exit from this mortal scene. The woodlands of Suffolk were his first academy, where Nature herself taught him to sketch the rude rural landscape, between the tender years of ten and twelve. His talents, when matured by cultivation, produced exquisite approaches to perfection in his art.—On Kew Green, on the site of Mrs. Theobald's beautiful gardens, once stood a house, the favourite retirement, in the latter part of his life, of Sir Peter Lely. Here is a stone bridge, of seven arches, over the Thames, from a design of Paine's, which was opened in 1789, and is private property. The width is too contracted for its length and height ; it has neither a pavement for foot passengers, nor recesses for shelter in case of danger ; it is however a pleasing object, and heightens the beauty of the adjacent scenery.

KEW PALACE, now a royal palace, formerly belonged to the Capel family, and by marriage became the property of Samuel Molineux, Esq. Secretary to George II. when Prince of Wales. The late Frederic Prince of Wales took a long lease of the house, which he made his frequent residence ; and here too occasionally resided his favourite poet, James Thomson, the universally admired author of " *The Seasons* : " it is now held by his Majesty on the same tenure. The house was improved by Kent, and contains some pictures ; among which are a portrait of Lord Burleigh, and the celebrated picture of the Florence Gallery, by Zoffani. In the long room above stairs is a set of Canaletti's works. The gardens, which contain 120 acres, were begun by the late Prince of Wales, and finished by the Princess Dowager ; and of these we shall give a description, in the words of the late Sir William Chambers.

" The gardens of Kew are not very large ; nor is their situation advantageous, as it is low, and commands no prospects.

Originally the ground was one continued dead flat; the soil was in general barren, and without either wood or water. With so many disadvantages, it was not easy to produce any thing even tolerable in gardening; but princely munificence overcame all difficulties. What was once a desert is now an Eden.

“ On entering the garden from the palace, and turning toward the left hand, the first building which appears is

“ *The Orangery or Greenhouse.* The design is mine; and it was built in 1761. The front extends 145 feet; the room is 142 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 25 high. In the back shade are two furnaces to heat flues, laid under the pavement of the orangery, which are found very necessary in times of hard frost.

“ *The Temple of the Sun* is situated in an open grove near the orangery, in the way to the physic gardens. Its figure is of the circular peripteros kind, but without an attic; and there is a particularity in the entablature, the hint of which is taken from one of the temples of Balbec. The order is Corinthian, the columns fluted, and the entablature fully enriched. Over each column, on the frieze, are basso-relievos, representing lyres and sprigs of laurel; and round the upper part of the cell are suspended festoons of fruits and flowers. The inside of the cell forms a saloon richly finished and gilt. In the centre of its cove is represented the sun; and on the frieze, in twelve compartments, surrounded with branches of laurel, are represented the signs of the zodiac in basso-relievo. This building was erected in 1761.”

The next object to which we are conducted by Sir William Chambers, is *The Physic or Exotic Garden*: but as this was in its infancy in 1763, when Sir William published his description, we shall omit his account of it.

“ Contiguous to the Exotic Garden,” proceeds Sir William, “ is *The Flower Garden*, of which the principal entrance, with a stand on each side of it for rare flowers, forms one end. The two sides are inclosed with high trees, and the end facing the principal entrance is occupied by an aviary of a vast depth, in which is kept a numerous collection of birds, both foreign and domestic. The parterre is divided by walks into a great number of beds, in which all kinds of beautiful flowers are to be seen during the greatest part of the year; and in its centre is a bason of water, stocked with gold fish.

“ From the Flower Garden a short winding walk leads to *The Menagerie*. It is of an oval figure; the centre is occupied by a large bason of water, surrounded by a walk; and the whole is inclosed by a range of pens, or large cages, in which are kept great numbers of Chinese and Tartarian pheasants, beside many other sorts of large exotic birds. The bason is stocked with such water-fowl as are too tender to live on the lake; and in the

middle of it stands a pavilion of an irregular octagon plan, designed by me, in imitation of a Chinese opening, and executed in 1760.

“ Near the Menagerie stands *The Temple of Bellona*, designed and built by me in 1760. It is of the prostyle kind; the portico tetrastyle Doric; the metopes alternately enriched with helmets and daggers, and vases and pateras. The cell is rectangular, and of a sequialteral proportion, but closer with an elliptical dome, from which it receives the light.

“ Passing from the Menagerie toward the lake, in a solitary walk on the left, is *The Temple of the God Pan*, of the monopteros kind, but closer on the side toward the thicket, in order to make it serve for a seat. It is of the Doric order; the profile imitated from that of the theatre of Marcellus at Rome, and the metopes enriched with ox skulls and pateras. It was built by me in 1758.

“ Not far from the last described, on an eminence, stands *The Temple of Eolus*, like that of Pan, of the monopteros figure. The order is a composite, in which the Doric is predominant. Within the columns is a large semicircular niche, serving as a seat, which revolves on a pivot, and may with great ease be turned by one hand to any exposition, notwithstanding its size. *The Temple of Solitude* is situated very near the south front of the palace.

“ At the head of the lake, and near the Temple of Eolus, stands a Chinese octagon building of two stories, built, many years ago, from the designs of Goupy. It is called *The House of Confucius*. The lower story consists of one room and two closets; and the upper story is one little saloon, commanding a very pleasing prospect over the lake and gardens. Its walls and ceiling are painted with grotesque ornaments, and little historical subjects relating to Confucius, with several transactions of the Christian missions in China. The sofa and chairs were designed by Kent, and their seats and backs are covered with tapestry of the Gobelins. In a thicket, near the House of Confucius, is erected the engine which supplies the lake and basons in the gardens with water. It was contrived by Mr. Smeaton, and executed in 1761. It answers perfectly well, raising, by two horses, upwards of 3600 hogsheads of water in twelve hours.

“ From the House of Confucius, a covered close walk leads to a grove, where is placed a semi-octagon seat, designed by Kent. A winding walk, on the right of the grove, leads to an open plain, on one side of which, backed with thickets, on a rising ground, is placed a Corinthian colonnade, designed and built by me in 1760, and called *The Theatre of Augusta*.

“ *The Temple of Victory* is the next object. It stands on a hill, and was built in commemoration of the victory obtained

in 1759, near Minden, by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, over Marshal de Contades.

“ The figure is the circular peripteros; the order Ionic decastyle, fluted and richly finished. The frize is adorned with foliages; and round the attic are suspended festoons of laurel. The cell, which commands a pretty prospect towards Richmond, and over Middlesex, is neatly finished with stucco ornaments. Those in the ceiling represent standards and other French trophies. The whole was designed by me, and executed in 1759.

“ As you pass from the Temple of Victory toward the upper part of the gardens, are seen the ruins of an arch, surrounded by several vestiges of other structures. Its description will be given hereafter.

“ The upper part of the garden composes a large wilderness; on the border of which stands a Moresque building, commonly called *The Alhambra*, consisting of a saloon, fronted with a portico of coupled columns, and crowned with a lantern.

“ On an open space, near the centre of the same wilderness, is erected the tower, commonly called *The Great Pagoda*. It was begun in the autumn of the year 1761, and covered in the spring of the year 1762. The design is an imitation of the Chinese TAA. The base is a regular octagon, 49 feet in diameter; and the superstructure is likewise a regular octagon on its plan, and in its elevation composed of ten prisms, which form the ten different stories of the building. The lowest of these is 26 feet in diameter, exclusive of the portico which surrounds it, and 18 feet high; the second is 25 feet in diameter, and 17 feet high; and all the rest diminish in diameter and height, in the same arithmetical proportion, to the ninth story, which is 18 feet in diameter, and 10 feet high. The tenth story is 17 feet in diameter, and, with the covering, 20 feet high; and the finishing on the top is 17 feet high; so that the whole structure, from the base to the top of the fleuron, is 163 feet. Each story finishes with a projecting roof, after the Chinese manner, covered with plates of varnished iron of different colours, and round each of them is a gallery inclosed with a rail. All the angles of the roof are adorned with large dragons, 80 in number, covered with a kind of thin glass of various colours, which produces a most dazzling reflection; and the whole ornament at the top is double gilt. The walls of the building are composed of very hard bricks; the outside of well-coloured and well-matched greystocks, neatly laid, and with such care, that there is not the least crack or fracture in the whole structure, notwithstanding its great height, and the expedition with which it was built. The staircase is in the centre of the building. The prospects open as you advance in height; and from the top you command a very extensive view on all sides, and, in some directions, upward of 40 miles distant, over a rich and variegated country.

“ Near the grand Pagoda, on a rising ground, backed with thickets, stands *The Mosque*, which was designed and built by me in the year 1761. The body of the building consists of an octagon saloon in the centre, flanked with two cabinets, finishing with one large dome and two small ones. The large dome is crowned with a crescent, and its upright part contains 28 little arches, which give light to the saloon. On the three front sides of the central octagon, are three doors, giving entrance to the building; over each of which there is an Arabic inscription, in golden characters, extracted from the Koran, by Dr. Moreton, from whom I had the following explanation, viz.

Ne sit coactio in religione.
Non est Deus ullus præter Deum.
Ne ponatis Deo similitudinem.

“ The minarets are placed at each end of the principal building. In my design of them, as well as in the whole exterior decoration of the building itself, I have endeavoured to collect the principal particulars of the Turkish architecture. With regard to the interior decoration, I have not so scrupulously adhered to their style in building, but have aimed at something uncommon, and at the same time pleasing. The walls of the cabinet are painted of a rich rose colour, and those of the saloon are straw-coloured. At the eight angles of the room are palm-trees modelled in stucco, painted and varnished with various hues of green, in imitation of nature; which at the top spread and support the dome, represented as formed of reeds bound together with ribbons of silk. The cove is supposed to be perforated, and a brilliant sunny sky appears, finely painted by Mr. Wilson, the celebrated landscape painter.

“ In the way from the Mosque, toward the palace, is a Gothic building, the front representing a cathedral.

“ The gallery of Antiques was designed by me, and executed in 1757.

“ Continuing your way from the last mentioned building, toward the palace, near the banks of the lake, stands *The Temple of Arethusa*, a small Ionic building of four columns. It was designed and built by me in 1758.

“ Near it is a bridge thrown over a narrow channel of water, and leading to the island in the lake. The design is, in a great measure, taken from one of Palladio's wooden bridges. It was erected in one night.

“ In various parts of the garden are erected covered seats, executed from two designs composed by me in 1758.

“ There is also a Temple, designed by me, in commemoration of the peace of 1763. The portico is hexastyle Ionic, the columns fluted, the entablature enriched, and the tympan of the

pediment adorned with basso-relievos. The cell is in the form of a Latin cross, the ends of which are inclosed by semicircular sweeps, wherein are niches to receive statues. It is richly furnished with stucco ornaments, allusive to the occasion on which it was erected.

“ *The Ruin* was designed and built by me in 1759, to make a passage for carriages and cattle over one of the principal walks of the garden. My intention was to imitate a Roman antiquity, built of brick, with an incrustation of stone. The design is a triumphal arch, originally with three apertures, but two of them are now closed up, and converted into rooms, to which you enter by doors made in the sides of the principal arch. The soffit of the principal arch is enriched with coffers and roses, and both the fronts of the structure are rustic. The north front is confined between rocks, overgrown with briars and other wild plants, and topped with thickets, amongst which are seen several columns and other fragments of buildings; and at a little distance beyond the arch is seen an antique statue of a Muse. The central structure of the ruins is bounded on each side by a range of arches. There is a great quantity of cornices, and other fragments, spread over the ground, seemingly fallen from the building; and in the thickets on each side are seen several remains of piers, brick walls, &c.”

These gardens are opened every Sunday, from Midsummer to the end of Autumn. The Exotic Garden, since Sir William Chambers wrote this account, has been enriched with a great number of new plants; with several, in particular, from New South Wales. They were under the care of the late Mr. Aiton, celebrated throughout Europe for his excellent work, “*Hortus Kewensis*.”

The old house, opposite the palace, was taken on a long lease by Queen Caroline, of the descendants of Sir Richard Levett, and has been inhabited by different branches of the royal family. The Prince of Wales was educated there, under the superintendence of the late Dr. Markham, Archbishop of York. This house was bought in 1761 for her Majesty. Near this spot a *New Palace* is now erecting by his Majesty, under the directions of Wyatt, whose north front, the only part open to public inspection, possesses, indeed, an air of solemn, sullen grandeur; but it very ill accords with the taste and science generally displayed by its nominal architect. Genius, when shackled by restrictions, has very little opportunity of exhibiting its native energy; this observation arises from the unremitting watchfulness with which all access is here denied, by which we are compelled to regard this Anglo-Teutonic structure as one of the abortive productions of royalty; a production, at once illustrative of its bad taste and defective judgment. From the small size of the win-

dows, and the diminutive proportions of its turrets, it would seem to possess

“ windows that exclude the light,
And passages that lead to nothing.”

By Manning's Surry, we learn that the northern front is intended to be appropriated to the use of domestics; and, by common report, that the whole building is rendered nearly indestructible by fire, by means of cast-iron joists, rafters, &c.

KILBOURN, a village of Middlesex, two miles and a half N. W. from London, in the parish of Hampstead, is famed for a fine spring of mineral water, belonging to a tea-drinking house called Kilbourn Wells. Near this was once a hermitage, converted afterwards into a nunnery; of which there are not now any remains.

KINGSBURY, to the N. of St. Alban's, is the site of a palace of the Saxon princes, who, by their frequent visits to the neighbouring abbey, became an insupportable burden, till Abbot Altric prevailed on Ethelred II. to dispose of it.

KINGSBURY, a village in Middlesex, eight miles N. W. of London. Its name denotes it to have been a royal residence, perhaps of some of the Saxon monarchs.

KINGSLAND, a hamlet, partly in the parish of Hackney, and partly in that of Islington, had formerly an ancient hospital, or house of lepers, called *Les Loques*; an obsolete French word, signifying rags, whence a *lock* was formerly used as a synonymous term with a lazar, or poor house; and hence, in a periodical paper written in its favour, in 1713, (the *Tatler*, No. 17) this place is called *The Lock Hospital*. This hospital was long an appendage to St. Bartholomew's in London, and was used as a kind of outer ward, till 1761, when all the patients were removed from Kingsland, and the site of the hospital was let on a building lease. The neighbouring inhabitants having petitioned that the chapel might continue, it was repaired accordingly, but is one of the smallest in the vicinity of the Metropolis; the Chaplain is appointed by the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Kingsland is now united by a continued range of buildings to Shoreditch!

KING'S LANGLEY, near Abbot's Langley, in Herts, received its name from a royal palace built here by Henry III. the ruins of which are still to be seen. Richard II. was buried in its monastery, but afterward removed to Westminster by Henry V. Here was also born and buried Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, son of Edward III. his wife Isabel, and several

other noble personages. The palace, park, and manor, were given by James I. to Henry Prince of Wales. The Earl of Essex is now Lord of the Manor.

KINGSTON HOUSE, the seat of the late celebrated Duchess of Kingston, (tried and convicted of bigamy) now of Sir George Warren, K. B. situate on the south side of Knightsbridge, near Kensington Gore, but in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES, a market-town in Surry, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. W. from London, is, as its name implies, situated on the banks of the Thames, over which is a wooden bridge to Hampton Wick; and consists of two principal streets and several smaller ones. The erection of modern houses, intermixed with those of a more ancient date, gives an appearance of irregularity rather disagreeable. The church is a spacious structure, and the summer county assizes are generally holden here in the town-hall. The town formerly sent members to parliament, till by petition the inhabitants prayed to be relieved from the burden! The chief trade of the place consists in corn, meal, and malt, which are here purchased in large quantities. Kingston was either a royal residence, or a royal demesne, so early as the union of the Saxon heptarchy; for there is a record extant of a council held there in 838, at which Egbert, the first King of all England, and his son Athelwolf, were present; and in this record it is styled *Kyningenstun, fumosa illa locus*. Some of our Saxon Kings were also crowned here; and close to the north side of the church is a large stone, on which, according to tradition, they were placed during the ceremony. Adjoining to the same side was formerly a chapel, in which were the figures of some of the Saxon Kings that were crowned here, and also that of King John, who gave the inhabitants their first charter. Of these kings Mr. Lysons gives the following account, on the authority of our ancient historians, viz. Edward the Elder, crowned A. D. 900; his son Athelstan, in 925; Edmund, in 940; Eldred, or Edred, in 946; Edwy, or Edwin, in 955; Edward the Martyr, in 975; and Ethelred, in 978; Edgar, who succeeded to the throne in 959, is said to have been crowned either at Kingston or at Bath. In the inscriptions over these figures, some of them were said to be crowned in the market-place, and others in the chapel; but no particular spot is mentioned in the old chronicles. These figures were destroyed by the fall of the chapel in 1730; at which time Abraham Hammerton, the sexton of this parish, digging a grave, was buried under the ruins, with another person, and his daughter Esther. The latter, notwithstanding she lay covered seven hours, survived this misfortune 17 years, and was her father's successor. The memory of this event is preserved by a print of

this singular woman, engraved by M^cArdell. Here is a free school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, the school-room of which is an ancient chapel, that belonged to the demolished hospital of St. Mary Magdalen. Here also is an almshouse, built, in 1668, by Alderman Cleave, for six men, and as many women. In this place is Canbury-House, the seat of John Henry Parker, Esq.; near which is a spacious barn, in which twelve teams may unload at once. It has four entrances, four thrashing floors, and is supported by twelve pillars. In the hamlet of Norbiton (which is the entrance into the town from London) is Norbiton Hall, the seat of Thomas Lintall, Esq. Norbiton Place, belonging to John Sherrar, Esq.; and the handsome house of William Bowles, Esq. At the other extremity of the town is the hamlet of Surbiton, in which, on the banks of the Thames, is the villa of the late Edward Fuhr, Esq. and further on, in the road to Ewel, is Surbiton House, the seat of Thomas Fassett, Esq. whose gardens extend to the Thames. In 1769 an act of Parliament was obtained for separating the parish church of Kingston, and its dependent chapels of Richmond, Moulsey, Thames Ditton, Petersham, and Kew, and forming the whole parish into two vicarages and two perpetual curacies. *See Comb Nevil.*

KINGSWOOD LODGE, the elegant seat of William Smith, Esq. on Cooper's Hill, in the parish of Egham. Near the house is placed a seat, which the lovers of poetry will deem sacred, for being on the spot whence Denham took his view of the rich and various scenery described in his celebrated poem. From this house, which is 19 miles from London, the hour and minute hands of St. Paul's clock have, by the aid of a telescope, been distinctly seen.

KIPPINGTON, near Seven Oaks, in Kent, late the seat of Sir Charles Farnaby Radcliffe, Bart. now belongs to Motley Austins, Esq.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, Middlesex, the first village from London, in the great western road, is situated in the parishes of Chelsea, St. George, Hanover-square, and St. Margaret, Westminster, but has a chapel independent of those parishes. On the south side of Knightsbridge, near Kensington Gore, but in the parish of St. Margaret, are some handsome insulated villas, particularly those of James Vere, Esq. Sir George Warren, K. B. and the Duke of Rutland. *See Kingston House.*

Near Hyde Park Corner, on the south side of the road, is St. George's Hospital for the sick and lame. The centre part was the seat of James Lane, Viscount Lanesborough, who died there in 1724; and is recorded by Pope in this memorable line :

Sober Lanesborough dancing with the gout !





Lord Kent the Seat of the Duke of Dorset.

Near the end of Knightsbridge, a large range of barracks has, within these few years, been erected, capable of containing two regiments of cavalry.

In Sloane-street has lately been opened a new Botanic Garden and Library, planned and conducted by Mr. Salisbury, the ingenious pupil and successor of the late learned and universally respected botanist, Mr. William Curtis, author of *The Flora Londinensis*. There is much science and taste displayed in the arrangement of this garden; and, when completed, it will contain six acres. Being only three quarters of a mile from Hyde Park Corner, it is much easier of access than Curtis's old garden at Brompton, which Mr. Salisbury has converted into a nursery-ground since this work went to press; the account of it, at page 57, is therefore incorrect, and ought to have been omitted. The terms are, one guinea entrance, and one guinea per annum for each individual; two guineas per annum gives the privilege of introducing visitors. The library is fitted up in the cottage style; in which lectures on botany are read during the summer, viz. on Monday and Thursday evenings at seven o'clock. A concert of instrumental music is performed at the same hour on Tuesday and Saturday evenings: admission is granted to non-subscribers on paying two shillings and sixpence, which is returned if they afterwards become subscribers. A very extensive catalogue, and plan of the garden, may be purchased of the gardener, at the lodge; and an explanatory account of the whole institution, written by Mr. Salisbury, may be found in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for August 1810.

KNIGHT'S HILL, Surry, one mile E. S. E. from Streat-ham, was formerly the seat of the late Lord Thurlow. When his Lordship purchased this estate of the Duke of St. Alban's, a few years ago, there was only a farm-house upon it, which he new fronted; building, at the same time, some additional apartments: he afterwards took the whole down, and erected the late mansion, in a plain and simple style, under the direction of Mr. Holland. This house was the first ever finished throughout with the new invented cone flooring. From the upper stories were delightful views over Kent, Surry, and the Metropolis; and the Thames was discernible, in various parts, from Chelsea to Gravesend. His Lordship, during the building of the mansion, resided at a smaller house in the neighbourhood. Last year, the house was pulled down, and the materials sold by auction.

KNOLE, the seat of the Duke of Dorset, a minor, (but the residence of Lord Whitworth since his marriage with the Duchess of Dorset,) near Sevenoaks, in Kent, one of the most

magnificent ancient mansions in the kingdom, was possessed, in the time of King John, by Baldwin de Bethun. From him, through the Mareschals, Earls of Pembroke, and the Bigods, Earls of Norfolk, it descended to Otho de Grandison, who held it in the reign of Edward I. Sir Thomas Grandison, in the time of Richard II. conveyed it to Geoffrey de Say, whose daughter transferred it to Sir William Fiennes, and Sir William's son to Archbishop Bouchier, by whom considerable additions were made to the edifice, and who bequeathed it by will to the see of Canterbury. Archbishop Moreton likewise added to the building; and Cranmer observing that the grandeur of the structure excited the invidious remarks of the laity, exchanged it for lands with the crown. It continued a royal domain till the reign of Edward VI. who granted it to his uncle the Duke of Somerset. John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, obtained possession on Somerset's conviction. Northumberland's execution again transferred it to the crown; and Cardinal Pole procured it of Queen Mary for his life. On its lapsing a third time, Elizabeth presented it to her favourite the Earl of Leicester, who resigned it. The Queen then conferred it on Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset, who (with the exceptions of its being seized on in the time of the Usurpation, and of an alienation, by Richard, the third Earl, to Henry Smith, Esq. Alderman of London, which was redeemed by his Lordship's nephew) transmitted uninterrupted possession to his descendants. Scarcely any of the ancient mansions of our nobility can impress us more with the ideas of feudal magnificence than this does. Its site, "embosomed high in tufted trees;" the space it occupies, upward of five acres; its towers and battlements; all concur in recalling to recollection the days of chivalry and romance.

The entrance into the house is through a great tower portal, which leads into a large quadrangular court, with a grass plat on each side, in one of which is a gladiator, and in the other, *Venus orta Mari*. From this court is an entrance, through a large tower in the centre, into another court, with a portico in front, supported by eight Ionic columns; over which is an open gallery, with a balustrade, for walking. In visiting the apartments, in the order in which they are shown, we first enter

The Hall. In this room are the horns of an elk, seven feet two inches from tip to tip, and weighing 56 pounds; the horns of a rhinoceros; the horns of an antelope; a Caribbean canoe; a fine marble statue of Demosthenes, purchased in Italy, by the late Duke, for 700*l.*; a marble statue of Egeria; and a grand music gallery, with a screen of curious old carving. The antique windows are of stained glass.

The Brown Gallery; the Horn Gallery; Lady Betty Germaine's Bed Chamber; the Dressing Room.

The Spangled Bed Room, containing a state-bed, presented by James I. to Lionel Earl of Middlesex, Lord Treasurer, and a curious large ebony cabinet.

The Dressing Room; the Billiard Room.

The Venetian Room, in which is a state-bed intended for the reception of James II.

The Dressing Room; the Ball Room.

The Chapel Room. In this room are the portraits of Madame Baccelli, Gainsborough; and of Sir Fleetwood Shepherd; and a beautiful ebony cabinet, with figures of the Crucifixion.

The Chapel, in which is a picture of our Saviour; Christ scourged; Christ walking on the sea.

The Lower Chapel contains a picture of the Apostles composing the Creed, done in Raphael's School.

The Organ Room; the Drawing Room; the Cartoon Gallery.

The King's Bed Chamber, the pictures, Mr. Crewe; and Lucretia, by Guido Rheni, worth 1400*l*. Here is a state-bed of gold and silver tissue, that cost 8000*l*. It is lined with pink satin, embossed with gold and silver, &c.

The Dining Parlour: in the chimney is a curious pair of dogs, with the arms of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn.

In the Colonnade are the armorial quarterings, on curious painted glass, of all the marriages in the family, from Thomas, the first Earl, to the present time; marble busts (antiques, bought at Rome) of Antony, Mithridates, Pompey, an Ancient unknown, L. J. Brutus, Theseus, J. Cæsar Marcellus, M. Brutus, and a young Hercules; and two sideboards made of the lava of Vesuvius.

The Guard Room; the Blue Room; and the Drawing Room below stairs.

The pictures in these various apartments form one of the finest collections in the kingdom, being the rare productions of the most eminent painters.

In general, it will suffice to observe, that many of the rooms are hung with curious old tapestry; and that the furniture and decorations, which are ancient, and which exhibit a perfect idea of the style of decoration in the 16th century, are in high preservation.

The architecture of this immense pile bespeaks a variety of dates; the most ancient is probably coeval with the Mareschals and Bigods. It seems as if the whole of it was antecedent to its becoming the possession of the Sackvilles; though, certainly, many of the family have considerably repaired it, particularly Richard, the fifth Earl. No part of it appears of a more modern date than the reign of Elizabeth. Thomas, the first Earl of Dorset, came to reside at Knole in 1603: he died in 1607; and as the water-spouts, which were put up by him throughout the house, are dated 1605, it would appear that no part of the

building is subsequent to this period. The garden gates, the sundial, and many other places, bear the arms of Dorset and Middlesex; a title brought into the family by Frances Cranfield, heiress to the Earl of Middlesex, and Countess to the above named Richard.

The park owes much to nature, and much to its late noble proprietor. The line of its surface is perpetually varying, so that new points of view are constantly presenting themselves. The soil is happily adapted to the growth of timber. Stately beeches and venerable oaks fill every part of the landscape. The girth of one of these oaks exceeds 28 feet; and probably its branches afforded shade to its ancient Lords of Pembroke and Norfolk. The late Duke repaired the gaps made in the woods by one of his ancestors, who, "foe to the Dryads of his father's groves," had unveiled their haunts, and exposed their recesses to the garish eye of day. The plantations are not dotted about in clumps, as if they had no reference to a whole or general effect, but in broad and spacious masses cover the summits of the undulating line, or skirt the valleys in easy sweeps. Not to dwell, however, on "barren generalities," there are two points of view, among many others, that deserve attention: the one is from the end of a valley which goes in a south-west direction from the house. It forms a gentle curve; the groves rise magnificently on each side, and the trees (many of them beeches of the largest size) are generally feathered to the bottom. The mansion, with its towers and battlements, and a background of hills covered with wood, terminate the vista. The time most favourable for the prospect is a little before the setting sun, when the foreground is darkened by a great mass of shade, and the house, from this circumstance, and its being brightened by the sun's rays, is brought forward to the eye in a beautiful manner.—The other view is from a rising ground of the same valley, and of a different kind from the former. On gaining the summit of a hill, a prospect of vast extent bursts at once upon the eye; woods, heaths, towns, and villages, appearing all in bright confusion; and in the sudden and abrupt manner in which the prospect presents itself being in perfect unison with the wildness of the scenery. The eye takes in the greater part of West Kent, a considerable part of Sussex, and a distant view of the hills of Hampshire. The foreground is woody; the whitened steeples rising every where among the trees, with gentlemen's seats scattered round in great abundance; and Penshurst, the ancient residence of the Sidneys, standing conspicuously on a gentle swell; forming a middle point between the foreground and the South Downs that skirt the horizon, reminding the reader of the spot where the patriot Algernon Sidney, and the gallant Sir Philip, were born, and where the amorous Waller immortalized his Sappho. This delightful spot is called River Hill. In the park

is abundance of fine deer, which completes the richness and beauty of the scenery.

L.

L AINDON HILLS, LANGDON HILLS, or LANGDON WITH WEST LEA, a parish in Essex, contiguous to that of Langdon and Basildon, and lying in the road from Chelmsford to Tilbury Fort, 22 miles E. by N. of London. This parish was once supposed to be the highest ground in Essex; but on a survey, it has been found not to be so high as Danbury. The ascent on the north side is easy; but, on the south, S. E. and S. W. the traveller is astonished at the descent before him, which exhibits a very beautiful and extensive valley, with a view of London to the right, the Thames winding through the valley, and the view extending to the left beyond the Medway. Mr. Young, in his *Six Weeks' Tour* through the Southern Counties, thus describes this prospect: "On the summit of a vast hill, one of the most astonishing prospects to be beheld, breaks out, almost at once, upon one of the dark lanes. Such a prodigious valley, every where painted with the finest verdure, and intersected with numberless hedges and woods, appears beneath you, that it is past description; the Thames winding through it, full of ships, and bounded by the hills of Kent. Nothing can exceed it, unless that which Hannibal exhibited to his disconsolate troops, when he bade them behold the glories of the Italian plains! If ever a turnpike road should lead through this country, I beg you will go and view this enchanting scene, though a journey of forty miles is necessary for it. I never beheld any thing equal to it in the West of England, that region of landscape!" This turnpike road is not now wanting to augment the pleasure of the traveller who may be inclined to gratify an innocent curiosity.

L ALEHAM, a village in Middlesex, between Shepperton and Staines, two miles S. E. from the latter, is famed for the entertainment it affords to the lovers of angling. The Thames narrows considerably here; and, about the shallows or gulls, the water is beautifully transparent. The tranquillity of the scenery, the various objects gliding on the stream, and groups of cattle in the adjacent meadows, present a pleasing subject to the contemplative mind. Here the late Earl of Lonsdale had a handsome seat, which has been pulled down and sold.

L AMBETH, a village in Surry, which the late increase of buildings, in every direction, from the three bridges, has now united to the metropolis. It extends a considerable way along the banks of the Thames, from Vauxhall to Southwark; and the

parish, which extends to Norwood, Streatham, and Croydon, contains six precincts, or liberties; namely, the Archbishop's, the Prince's, Vauxhall, the Marsh and Wall, Stockwell, and the Dean's. Near Westminster Bridge, is a spot of ground, containing an acre and 19 poles, named Pedlar's Acre, which belongs to the parish, and is said to have been given by a pedlar, on condition, that his picture, with that of his dog, be perpetually preserved in painted glass, in one of the windows of the church; which the parishioners carefully performed in the south-east window of the middle aisle. It has been suggested however, and with probability, that this picture was intended rather as a rebus upon the name of the benefactor, than as descriptive of his trade; for, in the church at Swaffham, in Norfolk, is the portrait of *John Chapman*, a great benefactor to that parish; and the device of a pedlar and his pack occurs in several parts of the church; which circumstance has given rise to nearly the same tradition as at Lambeth. But whatever be the origin of this gift, when it took place, in 1504, it was only let at 2s. 8d. per annum; in 1752, it was leased at 100*l.* per annum, and a fine of 800*l.*; and it is now estimated at 250*l.* a year. The annual value of all the estates belonging to this parish is 968*l.* 16s. 8d.

The church is close to the palace. Mary, Queen of James II. flying with her infant son from the ruin impending over her family, after crossing the river from Whitehall, took shelter beneath the ancient walls of this church, a whole hour, from the rain of the inclement night of Dec. 6, 1688. Here she waited, a melancholy spectacle of fallen majesty, till a coach, procured from the next inn, arrived, and conveyed her to Gravesend, from whence she sailed to France, and never again returned to this country.

In this church were interred the mild and amiable prelates, Tunstal of Durham, and Thirleby of Ely, who being deprived of their sees for their conscientious attachment to the Catholic religion, lived, for the remainder of their days, in Lambeth palace, under the protection of the good Archbishop Parker, who revered their virtues, and felt for their misfortunes. The body of Thirleby was found, in digging a grave for Archbishop Cornwallis. His long and venerable beard, and every part, was entire, and of a beautiful whiteness; a slouched hat was under his left arm; his dress that of a pilgrim, as he esteemed himself to be upon earth!

In the church-yard is the tomb of John Tradescant, father and son, founders of the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford. It was ornamented, on the sides, by emblematic devices, denoting the extent of their travels, and their attention to natural history. These are nearly defaced; but, in 1773, a new slab was placed upon the tomb, and the epitaph engraved upon it, which no naturalist should neglect to read. An amusing account of these

remarkable characters will be found in Pennant's History of London. Here are also interred Mr. Edward Moore, author of Fables for the Female Sex, the Gamester, several comedies and poems; and Thomas Cooke, the celebrated translator of Hesiod, Terence, &c.

In 1769, an artificial stone manufactory was erected by Mrs. Coade, at King's Arms Stairs, Narrow Wall. It answers every purpose of stone carving, having the peculiar property of resisting frost, and, consequently, of retaining that sharpness in which it excels every kind of stone sculpture, and even equals marble. Here are many fine statues from the masterly models of Bacon. It extends also to every kind of architectural ornament, in which it comes much below the price of stone. In this parish is also a very capital British wine and vinegar manufactory, in which it is said, as much *fictitious Port wine* is made, as is *really* imported from Portugal! Every other kind of wine is also manufactured, *except Madeira*.

Here is the Asylum, instituted in 1758, for Orphan Girls, whose settlement, after a residence of six months in the bills of mortality, cannot be found; and the Westminster New Lying-in Hospital, founded in 1765, having particular wards appropriated to the reception of unmarried women.

At Lambeth, the Danish King Hardicanute died suddenly, in 1041, during an entertainment given on account of the marriage of a noble Dane. His death was imputed by some to poison; by others, to intemperance; and the scene of it was probably at Kennington, where the vestiges of an ancient royal palace were lately to be seen. In the beginning of the present century Lambeth contained 1400 houses. The present number, including those building, or newly built, and not yet inhabited (which are about 500) is 4250. At a public house in Oakley-street, in this parish, *Despard* and his *Associates* were seized, whilst holding their traitorous meeting.

Lambeth has been famed for astrologers and almanac makers, amongst whom were, Dr. Forman, the Rev. Dr. Napier, Capt. Bubb, and Francis Moore; but it has derived much greater celebrity for having been the birth-place of the late eminent sculptor, Thomas Banks, Esq. R. A.

LAMBETH PALACE, the venerable mansion of the Archbishops of Canterbury, situate on the Thames, opposite Westminster Abbey.

Its founder seems to have been Archbishop Boniface, in the 13th century. Archbishop Chichele built the Lollards Tower, in 1435. Archbishops Stafford, Morton, Warham, Cranmer, Pole, Parker, and Bancroft, expended great sums on this palace. It had suffered much in Wat Tyler's rebellion, in 1381, when the Commons of Essex there murdered Archbishop Sud-

bury; and, on the decollation of King Charles the First, it was purchased for 1073*l.* by Colonel Scott, who converted the chapel into a dancing-room, demolished the great hall, and, in other respects, reduced the venerable pile to a ruinous condition. Archbishop Juxon rebuilt the great hall, at the expense of 10,500*l.* and the Archbishops Sheldon, Sancroft, Tillotson, Tenison, Wake, Secker, and Cornwallis, spared no cost to render this ancient structure not only convenient and comfortable, but worthy of being the residence of the Primates of all England. In 1776 it was determined to be extra-parochial, by a decision in the Court of Common Pleas.

The gardens and park, which contain near thirteen acres, are laid out with taste, and were enlarged and improved by Archbishop Cornwallis, who (besides building an extensive brick wall) made a new access to the house, for carriages, through the park. In the garden are two remarkable fig-trees, of the white Marseilles, which bear delicious fruit. Tradition says, they were planted by Cardinal Pole. They cover a surface of 50 feet in height and 40 in breadth. The circumference of the southernmost is 28 inches, and the other 21.

We are now to take a cursory view of the apartments :

The Chapel: When this chapel was converted into a dancing-room, the body of Archbishop Parker was taken out of his tomb here, and buried in a dunghill. After the Restoration, Sir William Dugdale acquainted Archbishop Sancroft therewith, by whose care the body was discovered, and again deposited in the spot whence it had been taken. Over it is a Latin inscription, the English of which is : “ The body of Matthew the Archbishop here rests at last.” Another monument, recounting the demolition of his tomb, and the treatment of his body, was set up, by the same prelate, in the south-west corner of the chapel.

The Gateway: The archives of the see are kept in a room over the gateway, called the record room. This gateway, and the adjoining tower, which are of brick, were built by Archbishop Morton, about the year 1490.

The New Buildings: A house on the right hand of the first court, built by Archbishops Sancroft and Tillotson, is thus called.

The Great Hall: The dimensions of this hall are 93 feet by 38. It has a gothic roof of wood.

The Guard Chamber, anciently used as such, is 56 feet by 27½, and is supposed to have been built before the year 1424. It is roofed like the hall. Adjoining to this are a drawing room and dressing room, built by Archbishop Cornwallis.

The Presence Chamber has three windows adorned with painted glass, representing St. Jerome and St. Gregory, with old English verses beneath them. The middle window has a painted sun-dial, with a view of the theatre at Oxford, and the arms of

the See, and of Archbishop Sheldon, at whose expense it was done.

The Lobby: In this room is the portrait of Henry Prince of Wales, son to James I.

The Long Gallery, built by the mild and amiable Cardinal Pole, is 90 feet by 16. The wainscot remains in its original state, being all of mantled carving. In the windows are coats of arms of different Prelates of this See. It is filled with portraits, chiefly prelates, among which are Archbishops Warham and Parker, by Holbein; another of the last prelate, by Lyne; and Bishop Hoadly, by his second wife.

Archbishop Cornwallis made a very handsome bow window, in the modern taste, from the ceiling to the floor, which affords a fine view of the lawn and plantations; and, in the latter, openings have been made, through which Westminster Abbey, the Bridge, the Patent Shot Manufactory, St. Paul's, and the Monument, are seen to great advantage, and produce a fine effect.

The Great Dining Room has all the Archbishops from Laud to Cornwallis. That of Laud is by Vandyck; Juxton, from a good original, at Longleate; Tenison, by Dubois; Herring, by Hogarth; Hutton, by Hudson; Secker, by Reynolds; and Cornwallis, by Dance. In these portraits may be observed the gradual change of the clerical dress, in the articles of bands and wigs. A large ruff anciently supplied the place of the former. Archbishop Tillotson was the first prelate that wore a wig, which was then not unlike the natural hair, and worn without powder.

The Lollards Tower: At the top of this tower is the room in which the Lollards were confined. It is only 12 feet long and nine broad. In the wainscot, which is of oak, are fastened eight iron rings; and there are many half sentences, with names and letters, cut with a knife, as is supposed by the persons confined here. It is to be observed, that the Archbishops, before the Reformation, had prisons for the punishment of ecclesiastical offenders. Queen Elizabeth frequently made this palace a prison; not only committing the two Popish Prelates, Tunstall and Thirleby, to the custody of the Archbishop, but other persons of rank. Here the Earl of Essex was confined before he was sent to the Tower. It was usual for them to be kept in separate apartments, and to eat at the Archbishop's table.

The Library was founded by Archbishop Bancroft, in 1610. His successor, Abbot, took great pains to secure the books to the See, and, at his death, much increased them. During the civil war, they were deposited at Cambridge, at the suggestion of the celebrated Selden, that Trinity College, in that university, had a reversionary right to them, on the abolition of the hierarchy. Here they remained till the Restoration, when they were returned to Archbishop Seldon, who made a considerable addition to them. Archbishop Tennison also bequeathed part

of his books to this library, as did Archbishop Secker; many valuable books have been added by Archbishop Cornwallis; and the number of them amounts to 25,000 volumes. On the north-east window is painted in glass the portrait of St. Augustine, with old English verses beneath it; and near it is a figure of Archbishop Chichele, with the motto of Archbishop Stafford, put here by the mistake of a glazier. This library is adorned with a fine picture of Canterbury Cathedral, and prints of all the Archbishops from Warham to the present time. Here also Archbishop Cornwallis placed some small prints, framed, of the principal reformers from popery, and of the most eminent non-conformist ministers of the last and present century. The shell of a tortoise is shown, to which a label is affixed, importing, that this tortoise was put in the garden by Archbishop Laud, and killed in 1757 by the negligence of a gardener. This library stands over the cloisters, and forms a narrow gallery, which occupies the four quarters of a quadrangle. Among the books, is an octavo edition of the Liturgy of the Church of England, translated into the Mohawk language by the famous Indian Chief, Colonel Brandt.

The Library of MSS. stands over part of the last, and contains about 11,000 manuscripts, many of which are very curious: Archbishop Cornwallis gave a considerable sum for the fitting up of a proper repository for this collection.

The present *Archbishop Sutton*, was translated to Canterbury from Norwich, where he was esteemed for the politeness of his manners, and the suavity of his disposition. Ever since the time of the furious and bigotted Laud, the legislative power has raised persons distinguished for their moderation to this high station; wisely remembering, that such characters most effectually advance the interests of religion, and promote the welfare of the country.

In this palace, several of our Sovereigns have been entertained; particularly Henry VII. previous to his coronation; Catharine of Arragon, and her ladies, resided here prior to her marriage with Henry Prince of Wales (afterwards Henry VIII.;) Queen Mary often visited her cousin, Cardinal Archbishop Pole, having, at her own expense, caused the palace to be furnished for his reception; and Queen Elizabeth was frequently entertained here by Archbishop Parker. On one of these occasions, the following circumstance occurred: the Queen could never be reconciled to that part of the reformation which allowed the marriage of ecclesiastics; and unfortunately Parker had not only written a treatise on the lawfulness of marriage, but had absolutely entered into that holy state prior to the repeal of the statute forbidding celibacy. The haughty Elizabeth, although elegantly entertained by the Archbishop and his Lady for several days, could not at her departure refrain from venting her re-

sentment, in the following rude manner; addressing herself to Mrs. Parker, by way of taking leave, she said, "*Madam* I may not call you; *Mistress* I am ashamed to call you; yet as I know not what to call you, yet I thank you."

LAMBETH, SOUTH, between Stockwell and Vauxhall, is a pleasant and populous village, extending three quarters of a mile southward from Vauxhall turnpike into the Clapham road; and so long ago as the year 1600 was thought so agreeable a situation, by Sir Noel Caron (who was, for 33 years, Ambassador to this country from the United Provinces) that he erected here a handsome palace with two wings. On the front was written, *Omne solum forti patria*. What remains of it is an academy, called Caron House; and on a spot, which was part of his park, is the handsome villa of Sir Charles Blicke, Knt. Opposite to this is a new chapel of ease, built by a subscription of the inhabitants.

We shall here introduce a description of this place and neighbourhood, by a literary character "whose occupation's now, alas! no more." The vulgar tradition respecting the endowment of Sir Noel Caron's almshouses, in 1622, for seven poor women, is thus humorously related:

Where "satchell'd boys" now creep to Caron Place,
Con the long task, and lag in learning's race;
Sir Noel Caron, with affections low,
Made love to Molly as she milk'd his cow:

Nine month's after, his Excellency to appall,
A young Ambassador arrived—*Van Squawl!*

Since boldly thus we tell this gossip's tale,
This *Dutch amour* with humour quaint detail;
Let us not hide the good, from this bad deed
Which did in *charitable* act succeed.

Near Vauxhall spring, those dwellings of the poor,
Where palsied age peeps trembling at the door,
From this *mischance*, 'tis said, repentant rose;
And Caron's conscience lulled to sweet repose.

In scandal's page, the ill-report is shown,
The charitable deed is registered in *stone**.

That garden bounded by Sir Noel's park,
The white-wash'd house, that was Tradescant's ark†,
Where spare Ducarrel, antiquary sly‡,
Mur'd up a mummy till himself was dry!

* In a Latin inscription over the gateway.

† The first virtuoso in England.

‡ He published an account of Lambeth parish.

Became the villa next of *city* taste,
 A common-councilman laid *antiques* waste :
 He saw no *fun* in any thing, not *he*,
 But *eating* " calapash and calapee !"
 Each night rode down to smell his *in-door* trees,
 To *smoke*, to *gormandise*, to *drink*, and *wheeze* !

Where you decaying elms branch out a screen,
 A neat and quiet dwelling peeps between,
 There poet Moore, by tender strokes of art,
 Reveal'd and touch'd the feelings of the heart ;
 His fabling lessons, moral and refin'd,
 Stamp'd sweet instruction on the female mind*.
 In bolder lines of genuine tragic prose,
 A lasting moral more pathetic rose ;
 His trauntic *Gamester*, mad with desperate play†,
 Speaks to the gamesters of the present day :
 This lesson too conveys with equal force,
 That splendid talents cannot stay its course ;
 That Moore himself, who painted strong its sway,
 Was his own *Beverley*—a dupe to play !

A.

LANGLEY BROOM, a scattered village in Buckinghamshire, 18 miles W.S.W. from London, to the right of the road to Colnbrook. The parish consists of three districts, called Westmore Green, Horsmore Green, and the Southern or Middle Green ; in the last of which is the elegant seat of Mr. Irby, and a neat house, built by Mr. Webb, and the residence of Robert Spragge, Esq. Langley Broom is frequently appointed by his Majesty as the rendezvous for turning out the deer, and for meeting the nobility previous to the chase.

LANGLEY PARK, Bucks, near Colnbrook, the seat of Sir Robert Bateson Harvey, Bart. is a handsome stone building, erected by the late Duke of Marlborough. It is in the centre of a fine park, abounding with a variety of fine timber. A piece of water runs along the south front of the house, at the foot of a sloping lawn, on which are scattered some beautiful clumps of trees, and other woodland scenery. A rising ground, at the west extremity of the park, leads to an extensive inclosure, called the Black Park, entirely covered by firs, except where some roads are cut. In the centre is a fine lake. There is something of Alpine scenery in this sequestered spot, the idea of which is the more forcibly impressed by the surrounding sombre woods of deep-tinted firs.

LATTON PRIORY, three miles N. from Epping. The priory church, now used as a barn, consists of a nave and a

* Fables adapted to the Female Sex.

† The pathetic tragedy of the Gamester.

cross aisle ; and the inside of the building is of the lighter style of Gothic, with the pointed arch. The materials of which it is composed are flint, stones, mortar, and the old flat bricks called Roman ; and what appears to have been the site of the priory is surrounded by a moat, without which, south of the present buildings, human bones are frequently found ; which circumstance points out the ancient burial-place. East of the church, without the moat, appears a small rising, with a hollow without it, like the remains of an intrenchment. The interval between this rise and the moat, the inhabitants, from its appearance, call the Monks' Bowling-green. The canons of this priory were Augustine. At the Dissolution it was granted to Sir Henry Parker. It was purchased in 1562 by James Altham, Esq. whose descendant, Sir William Altham, sold it to William Lushington, Esq. with the fine manor and mansion of Marks Hall, in this parish. Mr. Lushington rebuilt the house in the modern style, and sold it to Montague Burgoyne, Esq.

LAVER, the name of three parishes four miles N. W. from Chipping Ongar, in Essex, distinguished by the appellations of *High*, *Magdalen*, and *Little*. In the parish of High Laver was Oates, the seat of Sir Francis Marsham, member of parliament for Essex, from 1690 to 1708. That illustrious philosopher, John Locke, spent much of his time, in the last ten years of his life, at Oates, where he was treated with the utmost friendship by Sir Francis and his excellent lady, Damaris, who consoled his last moments by her kind offices, and by reading to him the Psalms and other portions of Scripture. Here he died, in 1704, and was buried in the south side of the church-yard, under a black marble gravestone, inclosed by iron rails ; and on the wall of the church above is his epitaph, printed in his works. This tomb and monument are now in a decayed state. Oates continued in this family till the death of the last Lord Marsham, in 1776. We are sorry to add, that the mansion of Oates, which the author of the *Character of Mr. Locke*, published in 1705, fondly imagined would be famous to posterity for the long abode that great man made there, was levelled with the ground about seven years ago, and the ploughman now " plods his weary way " over a spot once the residence of so many virtues and accomplishments ! It is also to be regretted, that the monument of the great Locke should not be found either in St. Paul's or in Westminster Abbey.

LAYTONSTONE. See *Low Layton*.

LEA, a river of Herts, which rises out of Leagrave Marsh, in the south of Bedfordshire, and flowing obliquely to the eastern side of the county, washes the towns of Hertford and Ware, from the former of which it is navigable to the Thames. It collects in its course all the streams of the northern and eastern parts of the county, divides part of it from Essex, and is the

boundary between that county and Middlesex. From this river a short canal has, within these few years, been cut to the Thames, near Limehouse.

LEATHERHEAD, a village in Surry, four miles S. W. of Epsom, had formerly a market. Here is a neat bridge of several arches over the river Mole. In its vicinity are some handsome villas; particularly Thorncroft, the seat of Henry Boulton, Esq. lord of the manor; Randall House, the seat of Sir John Coghill, Bart.; and Gibbon Grove, the residence of Richard Bolton, Esq.

LEE, a rural village in Kent, six miles S. from London, on the south side of Blackheath, and on the road to Maidstone, contains Lee Place, the handsome seat of the late Lady Dacre, but now of Trevor Roper, Esq. Here is likewise the ancient family seat of Charles Boone, Esq. occupied by Benjamin Harrison, Esq. On the summit of the hill, next the heath, stands the ancient church of Lee, in a situation particularly rural and picturesque. In the church-yard are two fine monuments; the one of the Boone, and the other of the Fludyer family. The great astronomer royal, Dr. Edmund Halley, is interred here, under a plain tomb, with a Latin inscription, which is printed with his life. It is to be lamented, that the illustrious Halley had not the scientific and munificent patron of a Herschel. Here also lies buried, with a small headstone, Parsons, of comic memory.

In this church-yard also stands the monument of the Right Hon. Charles Roper, Baron Dacre; erected by his widow, Lady Dacre, who is lately dead, and lies buried with him. Of the very singular and pious attachment of this lady, the following sketch is given by Mr. Pratt, in his 'Gleanings.'

"In Lee church-yard are deposited the remains of the Right Hon. Charles Baron Dacre, who is preserved to the memory by more powerful ties upon it, than his wealth, titles, or the common tradition of his having been born one day, and having died on another. Suffer me to lead you, with consecrating steps, to what better separated him from the surrounding and oblivious map of mortality. You will, I trust, one day read the whole of the inscription graven on his tomb: meanwhile I shall offer you a partial extract.

'His afflicted Widow, as a testimony of their distinguished and unclouded union for near twenty years; their unexampled happiness, and of the unbounded confidence in which they lived, and as a sincere token of her real gratitude for his uniform endearing affection, and particular generosity, her deep-felt sorrow, and tenderest remembrance, has erected this unadorned Monument; and herself inscribed those well-known truths, to his beloved memory: accounting them most consonant to the purity of his life, his mild disposition, his amiable temper, and genuine character.'

“ This conjugal tribute proceeds in the same strain, and closes with the mourner’s assurance, that she submits with pious faith to the will of her God, and trusts in the same intercession to his mercy, with brightest hopes of lasting re-union in eternal bliss.

“ In this spirit of attachment she has acted ever since the era of her loss to the present hour, and will probably continue so to deport herself to the latest of her life ; at least while the power is given her to walk, or to be conveyed to the sacred spot where she has enshrined her heart. Lady Dacre has been in the practice of visiting the grave of her husband ever since the time of his burial ; in truth almost daily, as she chiefly resides at her villa in this parish. The precincts of the tomb are kept sacred from every profanity, both of ill accident or malicious design ; indeed, from the elements and winds of heaven, which she will ‘ not suffer to visit too roughly.’

“ While I was making these reflections with my pencil, I observed the lady who had called them forth coming towards the church-yard with hasty and anxious steps ; which, on perceiving I was seated on the stile, she directed to a smaller gate, and found it locked, and seemed much disappointed. Unwilling to interrupt her pious purpose, I quitted the stile, when, bending in acknowledgment, she passed into the church yard, but was again diverted from her purpose.

“ A party of people (it being Sunday) were hastening to the tomb to read the inscription ; the throng increasing by the entrance of some additional company, her ladyship went back into the road, where she remained, walking backward and forward in view of the church-yard, till the intruders had left it ; when, returning to the spot from whence she had been so long withheld, she redoubled her attention ; and I saw her, while I stood aloof, (myself unseen) kneel in reverence at the foot of the grave. After remaining some time (I presume in prayer) she went back to her villa, where, in his lifetime, she had so long been blessed with the society of him whose loss she now bewails.

“ Hallowed be that tender and generous fortitude, and sacred be the pious griefs, that are superior to and resist such contemptible dominion over all the ribald jests and insults, that a reverence for natural impression induces !

“ The care of this tomb was undertaken by the valet of the deceased, upon principles of unbought attachment to his noble master, under the sanction of his lady ; who had the heartfelt satisfaction to perceive her wishes (that the sacred structure should be kept unsullied) accomplished by this faithful domestic ;* who has continued uniformly attentive, defying all seasons and circumstances ; and, even when the whole village appeared

* But, since the death of Lady Dacre, the tomb is no longer distinguished for that neatness in which it was formerly kept.

to be lost in snow, his care was never allowed to feel more weight than must inevitably collect in the few hours that suspended his visit."

In one of this lady's pious visits a depraved villain robbed her of her gold watch and purse.~

LEITH HILL, five miles W. by S. of Dorking, in Surry, is admired for affording one of the noblest prospects in Europe, of which Mr. Dennis has given the following description, in his 'Familiar Letters.'

"In a late journey I took through Surry, I passed over a hill which showed me a more transporting sight than ever the country had shown me before, either in England or Italy. The prospects which in Italy pleased me the most, were, the Valdarno from the Appennines; Rome and the Mediterranean from the mountains of Viterbo, the former at forty and the latter at fifty miles distance; and the Campagna of Rome from Tivoli and Frascati: from which places you see every foot of that famous Champagne, even from the bottom of the Tivoli and Frascati to the very foot of the mountains of Viterbo, without any thing to intercept your sight. But from a hill I passed in my late journey, I had a prospect more extensive than any of these, and which surpassed them at once in rural charms, pomp, and magnificence—the hill which I speak of is called Leith Hill, and is situated about six miles south of Dorking. It juts out about two miles beyond that range of hills which terminate the north Downs on the south. When I saw from one of those hills, at about two miles distance, that side of Leith Hill which faces the Downs, it appeared the most beautiful prospect I had ever seen. But, after we had conquered the hill itself, I saw a sight that would transport a stoic; a sight that looked like enchantment and a vision! Beneath us lay open to our view all the wilds of Surry and Sussex, and a great part of those of Kent, admirably diversified in every part of them with woods, and fields of corn and pasture, and every where adorned with stately rows of trees. This beautiful vale is about thirty miles in breadth, and about sixty in length, and is terminated to the south by the majestic range of the southern hills and the sea; and it is no easy matter to decide, whether the hills, which appear thirty, forty, or fifty miles distance, with their tops in the sky, seem more awful and venerable, or the delicious vale between you and them more inviting. About noon, on a serene day, you may, at thirty miles distance, see the water of the sea through a chasm of the mountain; and that, above all, which makes it a noble and wonderful prospect is, that at the very time that, at thirty miles distance, you behold the very water of the sea, at the same time you behold to the southward the most delicious rural prospect in the world. At the same time, by a little turn of your head towards

the north, you look full over Box Hill, and see the country beyond it between that and London; and, over the very stomachers of it, see St. Paul's, at twenty-five miles distance, and London beneath it, and Hampstead and Highgate beyond it!" It commands a view of the county of Surry, part of Hampshire, Berkshire, and Nettlebed in Oxfordshire, some parts of Bucks, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Kent, and Essex; and, by the help of glasses, Wiltshire. The whole circumference of the extent of vista is at least two hundred miles, which far exceeds that of the keep and terrace at Windsor Castle, over which you may see as far as the eye, unarmed with art, is able to distinguish land from sky.

At the top of one part of the hill a square tower has been erected, with an inscription, importing, that Mr. Hull, after having served in several parliaments, retired from public business to the exercise of the private virtues, and having chosen this delightful spot for the depository of his bones, is here interred.

Leith Hill Tower is a very conspicuous object, and very lately it has been thoroughly repaired.

ST. LEONARD'S HILL, a fine eminence in Windsor Forest, beautifully clothed with venerable oaks and majestic beeches. On the summit is a noble seat, built by Maria Countess Dowager Waldegrave, and having been greatly improved by the late Duke of Gloucester, on his marriage with that lady, it received the name of Gloucester Lodge. This elegant villa, with the pleasure-grounds, lawns and meadows, consisting of about seventy-five acres, were sold by auction, in 1781, to Mr. Macnamara, for 7100 guineas; of him it was purchased by General Harcourt for 10,000*l*. The principal elevation of the building is regular, and the apartments are spacious and elegant. In the south front, adjoining the hall, is a Gothic room, called the Saloon, where the plate-glass in the compartments on one side, and the large convex mirrors on the other, reiterate the objects, and produce a very pleasing effect.

LEWISHAM, a village in Kent, five miles and a half S. from London, in the road to Bromley. In this parish is a hill, with an oak upon it, called the oak of honour, because Queen Elizabeth is said to have dined under it. The original tree, which served for a canopy to this illustrious princess, is, long ago, perished; but care has been taken to plant an oak on the spot, that this traditional anecdote may not be forgotten. The church is an elegant modern edifice, which contains several monuments by Messrs. Banks and Flaxman. A branch of the river Ravensbourn runs through the street of this village, and is a great addition to its beauty.

LIMEHOUSE, ST. ANNE'S, at the eastern extremity of the metropolis, is a parish taken from that of Stepney. The church,

a massy inelegant structure, is one of the fifty new churches built in the reign of Queen Anne. Its tower has a remarkable appearance, and seems to want a spire for its completion. A new cut, from the river Lea, enters the Thames at this place, and saves the circuitous navigation round the Isle of Dogs. It was made about the year 1797, and must have many advantages attending it.

LIMEHOUSE HOLE, part of the hamlet of Poplar, has two considerable yards for ship-building; one belonging to Mr. Batson, and the other to Messrs. Hill and Mellish.

LINGFIELD, in Surry, four miles and three quarters N. from East Grinstead, on the borders of Kent and Sussex; has a fine spring on a common, paleo in, possessing the same properties as the Tunbridge waters.

LITTLETON, a village in Middlesex, three miles S. E. from Staines. Here is the handsome seat of Thomas Wood, Esq.

LONG DITTON, a village in Surry, two miles S. from Kingston, has a neat, and even elegant, new church.

LONGFORD, a hamlet of Harmondsworth, in Middlesex, 15 miles W. from London, in the road to Bath, is watered by the river Coln, which crosses the road here in four branches. It is frequented by the lovers of angling.

LOUGHTON, a village in Essex, 11 miles E. N. E. from London, in the road to Epping. Loughton Hall is the seat of Miss Whitaker, and Golden Hill, in the same parish, of Mrs. Clay. Here also is an ancient building, called Queen Elizabeth's Lodge, said to have been a hunting seat of that princess. It is the property of William Heathcote, Esq. and is occupied by his game-keeper.

LOW LAYTON, a village in Essex; (which, with that of Laytonstone, forms but one parish) on the skirts of Epping Forest, five miles and a quarter N. E. from London. Here are some fine seats; particularly the Forest House, fronting the forest, the property of the late Samuel Bosanquet, Esq.; the beautiful mansion of the late Thomas Oliver, Esq.; and the Manor House, once the seat of that great lawyer, Sir John Strange, and now of ——— Lane, Esq. Here was a Roman station; several foundations, with Roman bricks and coins, having been found near the Manor House; and some urns, with ashes in them, have been dug up in the church-yard and other parts.

LULLINGSTON PLACE, Kent, six miles N. from Sevenoaks, the fine seat and park of Sir John Dixon Dyke, Bart.

LUXBOROUGH, was the elegant villa of the late Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, K. B. and afterwards of Lady Hughes,

situated in the parish of Chigwell, near Woodford Bridge, Essex, and was built by Lord Luxborough, in the year 1742. It afterwards became the property of Sir Edward Walpole, who having in vain endeavoured to drain effectually the surrounding land, which was occasionally flooded, disposed of it to Mr. Samuel Peach, who purchased it on speculation; and by him it was again sold, in 1782, to Lady Hughes, who, during the absence of the admiral, in the East Indies, directed all the improvements in the house and gardens. In these she displayed a fine taste, and indefatigable perseverance; for she contrived the most effectual preservation against any future encroachments of the river Roding, which afterwards adorned the fertile grounds it had been accustomed to disfigure by its terrible inundations. In July 1800, the mansion was pulled down, and the materials sold by auction.

M.

MADAM's COURT HILL, a hill in Kent, 19 miles S. S. E. from London, in the road to Sevenoaks, commanding a very rich and extensive prospect.

MALDEN, a village in Surry, four miles S. E. from Kingston, has a powder-mill, on a stream that runs from Ewell to that town.

MARBLE HILL, the villa of the late Earl of Buckinghamshire, at Twickenham, Middlesex, situate on a fine green lawn, open to the Thames, and adorned on each side by a beautiful grove of horse-chestnut trees. The house is a small white building, without wings, but of a pleasing appearance. It was built by George II. for the Countess of Suffolk, mistress of the robes to Queen Caroline. Henry Earl of Pembroke was the architect; and the gardens were laid out by Pope. They are very pleasant, and have a beautiful grotto, to which you are conducted by a winding alley of flowering shrubs. This house was lately in the occupation of Mrs. Fitzherbert, but is now advertised for sale.

MARDEN PARK, near Godstone, in Surry, the fine seat and park of — Hatsell, Esq.

MARGARETTING, (pronounced *Marget-End*) a village in Essex, five miles and a half S. W. from Chelmsford; on the left hand of which is Coptford Hall, the handsome seat of J. H. Harrison, Esq.

MARYBONE, or **ST. MARY-LE-BONE**, once a country village to the north-west of London. It was anciently called Tyburn, from its situation near a small *bourne*, or rivulet (for-

merly called Aye Brook, or Eye Brook, and now Tyburn Brook) which runs from the south side of Hampstead, by Belsyse, and, after a subterranean course, through different parts of Marybone, Oxford Street, St. James's Park, &c. flows through Tothil Fields into the Thames. Hence it is conjectured, (*See Lysons, vol. iii. p. 242*) that when the site of the church was altered to another spot near the same brook, it was called *St. Mary at the bourn*, now corrupted to *St. Mary-le-bone*, or *Mary-bone*. Here was once a royal park well stocked with game; and, in Queen Elizabeth's 'Progresses,' it is recorded, that, "on the third of February, 1600, the ambassadors from the Emperor of Russia, and other Muscovites, rode through the city of London to Marybone Park, and there hunted at their pleasure, and shortly after returned homeward." What a contrast to the present state of this parish, now containing magnificent streets and squares, which form a part of the metropolis! Of two thousand five hundred acres of land, which it contains, one third is occupied by buildings; the remainder, extending northward to Primrose Hill, and west to Kilbourn turnpike, is almost wholly grass-land, with a few acres occupied by market gardeners.

At the beginning of the last century, Marybone was a small village, about a mile distant from the nearest part of the metropolis. The commencement of building was before 1720, by the erection of Cavendish Square. Maitland, who published his *History of London* in 1739, says there were then five hundred and seventy-seven houses in the parish of Marybone, and thirty-five persons who kept coaches. The buildings have since proceeded progressively (though not without occasional checks by every war) and the present number of houses is computed at upwards of *eight thousand*! Indeed, such has been the increase of buildings, that the quota of this parish to the land-tax (564*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*) is raised by a rate of only one farthing in the pound!

MERTON, a village in Surry, eight miles S. S. W. from London, in the road to Epsom, is seated on the river Wandle, and was once celebrated for an abbey, founded in the reign of Henry I. In 1227, Hubert de Burgh, the able and virtuous minister of Henry III. being disgraced, took shelter in the church of the abbey; whence the king ordered him to be dragged, but recalled his orders, and, in the sequel, restored him to favour. At a parliament held in this abbey, in 1236, the famous "*Provisions of Merton*" (the most ancient body of laws after *Magna Charta*) were enacted, and the Barons gave that celebrated answer to the clergy, *Nolumus leges Angliæ mutare*—"We will not change the laws of England." It is not less memorable for the constitutions which the clergy of England made there in 1258; which were not only calculated to promote their own grandeur, at the expense of the crown, but were so inimical also to the authority

of the Pope, that, at the King's request, the Sovereign Pontiff himself thought proper to abrogate them; although some of the principal articles which they enacted were in favour of points, for which the great champion of the papal authority, the canonized Becket, had suffered assassination. At Merton Abbey also, in 1216, was concluded the peace between Henry III. and Prince Lewis, the eldest son of Philip king of France. During the civil wars between Charles I. and the Parliament, this abbey appears to have been used as a garrison. In 1680 it was advertised to be let, and was described as containing several large rooms and a fine chapel. This chapel, so late as the year 1733, was entire. At present there is no other vestige of the abbey, but the east window of the chapel, which appears, from the style of its architecture, to have been built in the fifteenth century. The walls which surround the premises, including about sixty acres, are nearly entire, being built of flints. On the site of the abbey (which, after the Dissolution, passed into various hands) a manufactory for printing calicoes was established in 1724; it is now occupied by Messrs. Newton, Hodgson, and Leach. Another calico manufactory, established within these walls in 1752, is now carried on by Mr. Halfhide: and, at the north-west corner of the premises, is a copper-mill, in the occupation of Mr. Thoytts. Upon a moderate computation, one thousand persons are now employed in the different manufactories within the walls; a pleasing contrast to the monastic indolence which reigned here in the gloomy ages of superstition! The parish church was built of flints, early in the twelfth century, by the founder of the abbey. From the style of architecture there can be little doubt that the present church was the original structure. It has been lately neatly plastered on the outside, and beautified in other respects. The bridge over the river, built in 1633, is remarkable for its arch, which is turned with tiles, instead of brick or stone; and it is the boundary of the three parishes of Mitcham, Wimbledon, and Merton.

MERTON PLACE, built by Sir Richard Hotham, became afterwards the residence of Thomas Sainsbury, Esq. from whom it was purchased by the late and much lamented Lord Nelson. Here he intended to pass the evening of life, having had the house and grounds tastefully arranged by the accomplished Lady Hamilton: the latter are particularly beautiful; the walks representing, in miniature, the windings of the Nile, in compliment to the Hero *. This desirable place was lately advertised for

* The following very appropriate summary of the character of Nelson was given in a periodical publication of the day, after a full description of his funeral, &c.

“ Thus has died, and thus has been buried, with the tears of a nation over the bier of their benefactor, a MAN as truly our own, as

sale. In this parish are the seats of Joseph Huddart, Esq. and James Heron Park, Esq.

MICKLEHAM, Surry, three miles N. from Dorking, a village, at the foot of Box Hill, between Leatherhead and Dorking, is watered by the Mole. Here Lady Talbot has a seat; and adjoining the Downs is Juniper Hill, a handsome house, with curious plantations, the seat of Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart.; and Juniper Hall, the residence of J. Worrall, Esq.

MILE END, Middlesex, at present joins Whitechapel on the west and Stratford-le-Bow on the east; although, formerly, it was situated at the end of one mile from London. Here are Bancroft's almshouses, (*see Bancroft*) and a row of almshouses belonging to the Trinity House, in one of which the widow of the great Captain Cook resided.

MILL GREEN HOUSE, the property of Mr. Smith, wine merchant, London, in the parish of Fryerning, two miles S. E. from Ingatestone, Essex, may justly be styled a palace in miniature, being fitted up with uncommon elegance. The windows of the drawing-room, which front the east, command a beautiful prospect. The extensive pleasure grounds are planted with exquisite taste; and great judgment is visible in the garden, which has a capital greenhouse, hothouse, grapery, &c.

MILL HILL, a village in Middlesex, in the parish of Hendon, nine miles and a half N. from London, has the handsome seat of Sir J. W. Anderson, which commands a beautiful prospect.

truly formed in the characteristic mould of British virtue, as has ever dignified the most golden page of our days of glory; a man, whose courage was a principle, not a passion, an element which, cherished by natural honour, informed and animated his prudence; and thus by a rare union of judgment and resolute enterprise, rendered it equal to the perils of the time: a man whose exalted merit was only equalled by his retreating simplicity; a simplicity so without any visible promise, any external appearance of the mighty soul within, that the Hero was unknown till seen in his acts, and then by his unequalled modesty, seemed known as such to all, but unknown to himself. And if any thing be yet wanting to complete the full measure of that excellence with which the best of our poets have ever arrayed that fond image of their imagination, a *perfect English Hero*, he had it; for, with a piety equal to his valour, considering himself, in his best successes, as an humble instrument of God, he imputed the whole of his success to the protecting hand of Providence; and that Providence, in return, remembering him in the day of peril, and in the hour of death, allotted him a death in victory, and an eternal name amongst the brave defenders of their country." *See Greenwich Hospital.*

MIMS, NORTH, a village in Hertfordshire, two miles S. from Hatfield. In its neighbourhood was the seat of the late Sir Joseph Jekyll, master of the rolls, in right of his lady, heiress to her brother, the great Lord Somers. The body of that nobleman is interred in the chancel of the church, without any inscription. Here is Mims Place, the fine seat of the Duke of Leeds.

MIMS, SOUTH, a village of Middlesex, 15 miles from London, in the road to St. Alban's. The tower of the church, which stands by the road side, is so entirely mantled with ivy as to form a very picturesque object. The church-yard is quite in unison with it, the perfect *village cemetery*, and has produced the following verses :

“ How sacred are the *turfy heaps*,
 That verdant show where VIRTUE sleeps !
 And where the *chisel* seeks no fame,
 But just to *cut the valu'd name* !
 There, blooming round the peasant's grave,
 ‘ Flow'rs in wild luxuriance wave :’
 The mallow streak'd ; the speedwell blue ;
 The cranesbill soft, of purple hue ;
 The yarrow white with branchy head,
 Peering o'er, archangel red ;
 The yellow cinquefoil, ranker grown,
 Rooting thro' the rifted stone,
 The body lost in kindred clay,
 The hollow slab has given way !
 Ascending from the belfry wall
 Pellitory with blossoms small ;
 And glossy ivy, climbing higher,
Mantling-green the taper spire :
 The velvet moss, when these decay,
 And drifting snows obscure the day ;
 As flitting, tame, from stone to stone,
 The frost-pinch'd robin pipes alone.
 Here ‘ uncouth rhymes’ in sad detail,
 Deform the grief-erected rail ;
 And, wet with drops of morning dew,
 Dripping from leaves of mournful yew,
 Some rustic friend with awe draws near,
 To *spell the rhyme—and leave the tear.*”

A.

MITCHAM, a village in Surry, eight miles S. S. W. from London, on the road to Reigate. Mitcham Grove is the handsome seat of Henry Hoare, Esq. The river Wandle, which is an excellent trout stream, winds through the plantations, and adds greatly to their beauty. On this river is erected a small wheel, by which the water is conveyed in pipes to the highest part of the house.

In this parish also are Collier's Wood House, Ravensbury, and other villas. On the river are some snuff mills, spinning mills, and calico manufactories; in one of the latter is an engine, in case of fire, the pumps of which are worked by the same wheel that is used in the business. In the chancel of the church is a monument to the memory of Sir Ambrose Crowley, an alderman of London, who died in 1713, and is celebrated in the *Tatler*, No. 73, under the name of Sir Humphrey Greenhat. By the construction of a rail-road from Wandsworth to Croydon, which passes within a mile of this village, the inhabitants are supplied with coals, lime, and other articles, at a comparatively easy rate.

MOLE, a river in Surry, which rises in the south part of the county, runs north to Dorking, and passing beneath Box Hill, is generally believed to disappear in its vicinity, and to rise again near Leatherhead. Hence Pope calls it,

The sullen Mole that hides his diving flood.

But the fact is, that a tract of soft ground, nearly two miles in length, called The Swallows, in very dry seasons, absorbs the waste water in caverns in the sides of the banks; but not so as to prevent a constant stream from taking its course in an open channel above ground, winding round in the valleys from Dorking to Leatherhead; though not of that breadth as when it crosses the road at Mickleham; beyond which, at Burford Bridge, its channel, in very hot seasons, is sometimes dry. This river, proceeding from Leatherhead to Chobham, enters the Thames at East Moulsey, on the south side of Hampton Bridge.

MONKEY ISLAND, Berks, in the centre of the Thames, between Maidenhead and Windsor, three miles W. N. W. from the latter; and in the parish of Bray. On this island, which contains three acres, is a neat house, with convenient offices, built by the late Duke of Marlborough. On the ceiling of the room called Monkey Hall, is painted a variety of such flowers as grow by the water-side. Here are also represented several monkeys, some fishing, some shooting, and one sitting in a boat smoking, while a female is rowing him over the river. In the temple, the inside of the saloon is enriched by stucco modelling, representing mermaids, dolphins, sea-lions, and a variety of sea shells, richly gilt. The establishing this delightful seat cost the duke 10,000 guineas. The lease of it for some years, at 25 *l.* a year, was sold by auction, in July 1787, for 240 guineas, to the late Henry Townley Ward, Esq. who had a seat in the neighbourhood. See *The Willows*.

MONTREAL, the handsome seat of Lord Amherst, situate in the valley of Holmesdale, at Riverhead, near Sevenoaks, Kent.

In the park is a column, erected to perpetuate the happy meeting of this noble lord and his brother, who, after having been engaged on different services, in distant parts of the globe, during the last war but two, and gained honour both to themselves and their country, were permitted, by the favour of Heaven, to embrace each other on their native spot. This instance of fraternal affection does honour not only to the individuals immediately concerned but to mankind.

MOOR PARK, near Rickmansworth, in Herts, was formerly the seat of the late Lord Anson, and afterwards of Thomas Bates Rous, Esq.; of whose executors it was purchased by Robert Williams, Esq. The park is extensive and beautiful. The house was originally built by Cardinal Wolsey, and was afterward in the possession of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth. It then came into the hands of Mr. Styles, who enlarged and beautified it, under the direction of Sir James Thornhill. From the south, or principal front, he made a vista through the hill, that once obstructed its view toward Uxbridge. He erected also a north front, and cut through the hill toward Watford, for a vista. This circumstance did not escape the censure of Pope:

Or cut wide views thro' mountains to the plain,
You'll wish your hill or shelter'd seat again.

This he thus explains in a note: "This was done in Hertfordshire, by a wealthy citizen, at the expense of above 5000*l.*; by which means (merely to overlook a dead plain) he let in the north wind upon his house and parterre, which were before adorned and defended by beautiful woods." The house is built of stone, of the Corinthian order. The principal front has a portico and pediment of four columns. The offices are joined to the house by a beautiful circular colonnade, of the Ionic order. Great improvements were made in the house and gardens by George Adams, Esq. to whom the united fortunes of his uncles devolving, he assumed the name of Anson. The carriage of the stone from London alone cost 10,000*l.* Mr. Anson soon after sold it for 20,000*l.* to the late Sir Lawrence Dundas, Bart.; whose son, Sir Thomas, completed the improvements. This noble seat was sold by auction to Mr. Rous, in 1787.

MORDEN COLLEGE, Kent, on the east side of Blackheath, in the parish of Charlton, for the support of decayed merchants, was erected by Sir John Morden, Bart. a Turkey merchant, several years before his death, which happened in the year 1708. It consists of a large brick building, with two wings. The principal entrance is decorated with Doric columns, festoons, and a pediment on the top, over which rises a turret with a dial; and from the dome rise a ball and vane. To this entrance there is an

ascent by a flight of circular steps ; and having passed through this part of the building, we enter into an inner square, surrounded by piazzas. The chapel has a costly altar-piece.

This structure Sir John Morden erected at a small distance from his own habitation, and endowed it, after his lady's decease, with his whole estate, to the value of about 1300 *l.* per annum. He placed in this hospital twelve decayed Turkey merchants in his lifetime ; but Lady Morden, finding that the share, allotted her by Sir John's will was insufficient for her decent support, was obliged to reduce the number to four. Upon her death the number was increased ; there are now thirty-five ; and the number being unlimited, is to be increased as the estate will afford ; for the building will conveniently hold forty.

The treasurer has 40 *l.* a year ; and the chaplain, who reads prayers twice a day, and preaches twice every Sunday, had at first a salary of 30 *l.* per annum, which Lady Morden doubled at her death. She was, in other respects, a benefactress of the collége, and, as she had put up her husband's statue in a niche over the gate, the trustees put up hers in a niche adjoining. The pensioners have each 20 *l.* a year, and at first wore a gown with the founder's badge ; but this has been long disused. They have a common table in the hall to eat and drink together at meals ; and each has two convenient rooms, with a cellar.

The treasurer, chaplain, and pensioners, are obliged to reside in the college ; and, except in case of sickness, no other persons are to reside or lodge there. No person can be admitted as a pensioner under sixty years of age.

Seven merchants have the direction of this hospital, and the nomination of the persons to be admitted into it. To them the treasurer is accountable ; and when any of these die, the surviving trustees choose others in their room.

MORDEN PARK, the elegant villa of George Ridge, Esq. is situated at Morden, 10 miles S. S. W. from London, in the road to Epsom, on an eminence, happily formed by nature, and embellished by art. The extensive pleasure grounds are agreeably diversified by plantations, two fine sheets of water, an elegant temple, tea-room, &c. Here also are the seats of Sir Robert Burnett and Abraham Goldsmid, Esqrs. ; the latter, uniting all the beauties of nature and art, is at once formed for the enjoyment of the comforts and luxuries of life, and is illustrative of the taste and opulence of the proprietor.

MORTLAKE, a village of Surry, on the Thames, about seven miles W. from London. Great part of this parish is inclosed in Richmond Park. The stone lodge, upon the hill, was built after a design of Henry Earl of Pembroke's, and was intended by George I. as a place of refreshment after the fatigues of hunting ;

but it was not finished till the late princess Amelia became ranger of the park. Great quantities of asparagus are raised in this parish; and, at the extremity of the parish, toward Richmond, his Majesty has a farm of about eighty acres, in his own occupation. The manor, which is included in that of Wimbledon, belonged once to the see of Canterbury; and the manor-house at Mortlake was occasionally the residence of the archbishops, from Anselm, who celebrated the feast of Whitsuntide here, in 1099, to Warham, who was the last, and whose successor, Cranmer, alienated the manor to Henry VIII. in exchange for other lands. This monarch, at the Dissolution, gave the manor to his new-erected dean and chapter of Worcester, with the great tithes of the church at Wimbledon, on condition of their appointing three perpetual curates, to serve the church there, and the two chapels of Mortlake and Putney. At Mortlake are the handsome house and gardens of Mr. Franks; and there is an ancient house, let to Miss Aynscomb, which is said to have been the residence of Oliver Cromwell; but which was certainly the residence, in the present century, of that excellent man, Edward Colston, Esq., the great benefactor of the city of Bristol, who, in his lifetime, expended more than 70,000*l.* in charitable institutions! The account of his being preserved, on his voyage home from the Indies, by means of a dolphin stopping a hole in the ship, shows the interference of Providence. In memory of this event, the boys educated at the school in Bristol wear a brass dolphin on their breasts.

MOULSEY, two villages in Surry, so denominated from the river Mole, which flows between them to the Thames. East Moulsey is situated opposite Hampton Court, and was granted by Charles II. to Sir James Clarke, grandfather to the late lord of the manor, who had the ferry thence to Hampton Court, in the room of which he erected a handsome bridge, where a high toll is taken of all passengers, carriages, &c. It is now the property of Lord Brownlow. West Moulsey has a ferry to Hampton town, which belongs to the same nobleman.

MUSWELL HILL, a village in Middlesex, five miles and a half N. from London, in the parish of Hornsey. It derives its name from a famous well on the hill, where, formerly, the fraternity of St. John of Jerusalem, in Clerkenwell, had their dairy, with a large farm adjacent. Here they built a chapel for the benefit of some nuns, in which they fixed the image of our Lady of Muswell. These nuns had the sole management of the dairy; and it is singular, that the said well and farm do, at this time, belong to the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell. The water of this spring was then deemed a miraculous cure for scrofulous and cutaneous disorders. For that reason it was much resorted

to; and, as tradition says, a king of Scotland made a pilgrimage thither, and was perfectly cured!

There is not within one hundred miles of London a village more rural and pleasant, or that can boast more varied and extensive prospects. Here are many genteel seats of persons of respectability.

N.

NASING, a village in Essex, between Waltham Abbey and Roydon, thus noticed by the Poet of Amwell :

Delightful habitations ! o'er the land
Dispers'd around, from Waltham's osier'd isles
To where black Nasing's lonely tow'r o'erlooks
Her verdant fields.

SCOTT.

NAVESTOCK, a village in Essex, four miles and a half S.W. from Chipping Ongar. Here is Navestock Hall, the seat of the Earl of Waldegrave.

NETTLEWELL, a village near Harlow, in Essex. In this parish a school was built, pursuant to the will of William Marten, Esq. for poor children of this and two adjoining parishes. In the chancel is a monument to the memory of this gentleman, with a Latin inscription. There is another monument erected by the widow of Mr. Marten, to the memory of her brother and nephew : on a pyramid, rising from an elevated base, are the medallions of both : she is represented below, as large as life, in a mourning posture, looking up earnestly at both the medallions.

NEW CROSS, Kent, three miles and three quarters S.S.E. from London, was, till lately, only noticed for having its turnpike-gate erected on the boundary line separating the counties of Kent and Surry : but, since the construction of the Grand Surry Canal, it has assumed an air of bustle and business ; and the navigation here presents the singular spectacle of seven locks within the short distance of a quarter of a mile ! Here are the seats of Thomas Hulcomb and Robert Stanfield, Esqrs. At half a mile's distance on the left, in the road leading from hence to Peckham, is Plow Garlic Hill, on whose summit is erected the second station of the Deal telegraph ; the first being in West Square, St. George's Fields. An officer of the navy, who has lost a leg, bears more the character of better days than the other members of this dull triumvirate, who occasionally work this curious and "thought-executing" machine. A *single* signal has been communicated, in a clear day, from the Admiralty to Deal, a distance of seventy three miles, in *two minutes and a half* ; but the usual time required to convey a *full message* is fifteen minutes.

The pedestrian will be amply rewarded by crossing the fields and ascending this verdant hill; the prospect surrounding it being both extensive and beautiful, particularly that part of it commanding the view of Greenwich and the Thames. This variety of scenery, the confined inhabitants of the telegraph cannot enjoy through their magnifying tubes, the telescopes being screwed to a post, and ever pointing at the same unpicturesque object :

Thus fix'd and dull, the married man must peep
At *ugly spousy* till he falls asleep;
Nor change the view, or other focus try,
Tho' beauties tempt his unrelieved eye.

A.

NEWINGTON BUTTS, a village in Surry, extending from the end of Southwark to Kennington Common, is said to have received the name of Butts from the exercise of shooting at *butts*, anciently much practised here, and in other towns of England, to fit men to serve as archers. In this village are the almshouses of the Fishmongers' Company; the most ancient of which is St. Peter's Hospital, erected in 1618, for twenty-two of their poor members. To the south of this hospital is another, founded in 1719, by Mr. Hulbert, whose statue stands upon a pedestal. This is for twenty poor men and women. The church was rebuilt, on a larger scale, but on the same inconvenient spot, by the side of a great road, in 1793. It has in its churchyard a remarkable tomb, raised over the body of William Allen, a young man killed by the firing of the soldiers at the time that John Wilkes was in the King's Bench prison. There are several singular inscriptions, and amongst the rest—*O earth, cover not thou my blood!* which has excited general attention.

NEWINGTON GREEN, a village in Middlesex, between Islington and Stoke Newington, consisting of a handsome square, partly in the parish of Islington, and partly in that of Newington. On one side of it is a meeting-house, of which the late celebrated Dr. Price was minister for many years. An old house, in the centre of the south side, is said to have been the residence of Henry VIII.; and a footpath in the neighbourhood retains the name of King Harry's Walk. On the ceiling of the principal room of this house are the arms and initials of James I. Over the fireplace are the arms of Lord Compton.

NEWINGTON, or STOKE NEWINGTON, a village in Middlesex, two miles and a half N. from London, in the road to Edmonton. Behind the church is a pleasant grove of tall trees, known by the name of Queen Elizabeth's Walk. In the manor-house, then the seat of Sir Thomas Abney, the excellent Dr. Watts was treated, for thirty-six years, with all the kindness that friendship and respect could dictate. The golden ball, at the top

of the house, is noticed by Dr. Watts, in his *Lyric Poems*, as well as the other parts of the mansion, then just built for its recently deceased proprietor. Mrs. Abney, the daughter of Sir Thomas, whose piety and virtues rendered her worthy of such a father and such a friend, ordered, by her last will, that this estate should be sold, and the produce distributed in charitable donations. It was accordingly sold to Jonathan Eade, Esq. and the produce, amounting to many thousand pounds, was distributed accordingly. Here is a pleasant villa, near the New River, erected lately by Jonathan Hoare, Esq. and now the property and residence of Peter Gudgeon, Esq. In the churchyard is a monument recording the deaths of the late Alderman Picket, his son, and daughter. His daughter fell a victim to filial affection: in endeavouring to cover her father's face with her handkerchief, whilst asleep in his dining-room, her dress caught fire, and she was so much burnt as to occasion her death. His son, Lieut. Picket, was slain on board the Triton East Indiaman, in Tellicherry Roads, by a body of French, who made their escape from prison and seized the ship. Thus were the expectations of a good man blighted! The memory of Alderman Picket will be ever remembered with respect; for by his exertions those improvements near Temple Bar were principally effected, which, by the unanimous resolution of the city, now bear his name.

NEW LODGE, the seat of Francis Baroneau, Esq. at Hadley, in Middlesex, which deserves attention as one of the most elegant villas in the county.

NEW LODGE, Berks, the agreeable seat of General Hodgson, on a delightful plain in Windsor Forest, four miles S. W. from Windsor, commands an extensive prospect.

NEW RIVER, a fine artificial stream, brought from Herts, for the supply of the metropolis with water. This river has its source at the village of Amwell, on the Hertford road, at the distance of twenty miles from London. A number of springs are here collected into a wide open basin, of considerable depth, on the side of which is placed a large stone, with inscriptions on each side, implying that from the Chadwell spring the river flows forty miles, and that the stream was opened in 1608. The original supply of water having been found inadequate to its vast consumption, the mill stream of the river Lea was resorted to; and, after various disputes and litigations between its proprietors and the New River Company, the mill, at length, became the Company's property, and they have now the unrestrained use of the water; so that the river Lea may be considered one of its sources. A man is constantly employed to raise or lower the floodgates, according to the fulness of the water below; and, that he may not err in the given quantity, a gauge, consisting of

a stone of immense bulk, is placed across the sluice, palisadoed round, appearing from the road like a tomb, under which all the water passes; so that by this simple contrivance it is perfectly easy to regulate the current. In order, however, to preserve a level, the New River takes a winding course; its general direction being parallel to the Lea, at the distance of a mile or two from it, on higher ground, passing Ware, Hoddesdon, Amwell, Broxbourne, and Cheshunt; at Waltham Cross it enters Middlesex; and making a circuit towards Enfield Chase, returns to the town of Enfield. At Bush Hill the water was conveyed across the valley in a large wooden trough, six hundred and sixty feet in length, supported by arches. The vast improvements in forming canals, have, however, suggested a better mode for the purpose, by means of a raised mound of earth, completed in 1785, over which the water proceeds in a new channel. The river, with two very devions bends, returns to Hornsey, between which place and Highbury another wooden aqueduct, one hundred and seventy-eight yards in length, is exchanged for a raised bank of clay. Still winding among the gentle elevations of this charming valley, it approaches the upper end of Stoke Newington; and passing onward beneath Highbury to the east side of Islington, ingulfs itself under the road in a subterranean channel of two hundred yards. At this part of the river is a brick building, containing several mains, by which the water is conveyed to the eastern parts of London; and a little spring above, which contributes its store to the genuine stock, is much used by the inhabitants of Islington. The river again rises in Colebrook Row, and still coasting the southern side of Islington, reaches its termination at the New River Head, Sadler's Wells.

In the third year of James I. an act of parliament was obtained, whereby the city was empowered to bring water from the springs of Chadwell and Amwell; but the city not attempting it, the arduous undertaking was begun by Mr. Hugh Middleton, citizen and goldsmith, who, in the course of the work, met with great difficulties and other obstructions, and when he had surmounted these, and brought the water into the neighbourhood of Enfield, was so impoverished by the expense, that he was obliged to apply to the city to assist him. On their refusal, he applied, with more success, to the king, who, in consideration of one moiety of the undertaking, agreed to pay half the expense. It then went on with vigour, and, on Michaelmas Day, 1613, the water was brought into the basin, called the New River Head, at Islington, in presence of Mr. Middleton's brother, Sir Thomas Middleton, lord mayor elect, and Sir John Swinnerton, lord mayor, attended by many of the aldermen, &c.; when about sixty labourers with green caps, carrying spades, &c. preceded by drums and trumpets, marched thrice round the basin, and stopping before the lord mayor, &c. seated upon an emineuce,

one of them spoke some verses in praise of this great undertaking; and then, the sluices being opened, the stream rushed into the basin, under the sound of drums and trumpets, the discharge of cannon, and acclamations of the people. The property of this water was divided into twenty-nine shares, and the proprietors were incorporated by the name of The New River Company, in 1619; but though King James was a proprietor of one half of the whole work, Mr. Middleton, to prevent the direction of the company's affairs from falling into the hands of courtiers, precluded him from having any share in the management; and only allowed him a person to be present at the meetings of the company, to prevent any injustice to his royal principal. No dividend was made till 1633, when 11*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* was divided upon each share. But the second dividend amounted only to 3*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* and, instead of a third dividend, a call being expected, Charles I. resolved to get rid of such an hazardous affair: and therefore proposed to Sir Hugh Middleton, now created a baronet, that if he would secure to him and his successors a clear annual rent of 500*l.* out of the profits, he would reconvey to him all his right in the New River: which proposal being accepted, the royal moiety was reconveyed to Sir Hugh, who divided it into thirty-six shares, to equal the shares of the other moiety, called 'The Adventurers,' now divided into thirty-six shares also; and he not only burdened them with the said rent of 500*l.* but likewise subjected two of the Adventurers' shares to the payment of it. From this time there were seventy-two shares, one half of which are called the Adventurers' the others the King's. The proprietors of the former, as above-mentioned, being originally twenty-nine in number, the government of the company was lodged in their hands; and by this preclusion of the holders of the King's shares from the government, their shares, exclusive of being subject to the said annuity, are not quite so valuable as those of the Adventurers. This corporation consists of a governor, deputy governor, treasurer, twenty-six directors; a clerk and his assistant; a surveyor and his deputy; fourteen collectors, who, after deducting five per cent. for collecting the rents, pay the money every Tuesday to the treasurer; fourteen walksmen, who have their several walks along the river, to prevent the throwing of filth into the same; sixteen turncocks; twelve pavours; twenty pipe-borers, &c. By an exact measurement of this river, it appears to be thirty-eight miles three quarters and sixteen poles long. It has forty-three sluices and two hundred and fifteen bridges; over and under it, a great number of brooks and watercourses have their passage; and as, in some places, it is carried over vales, in others it forces its way through subterraneous passages, and arriving at the basin, near Islington, it is ingulfed by fifty-eight main pipes of a bore of seven inches; by which it is conveyed into all parts of the metropolis, to the great

convenience of the inhabitants, who, by leaden pipes of a half-inch bore, have the water brought into their houses, to the amount of near forty thousand ! The shares, in consequence, are of considerable value. By means also of one water and two steam-engines, the water is raised to a higher level, and supplies the inhabitants of Pentonville, Tottenham Court Road, and great part of Marybone and its vicinity. We cannot better conclude our account of the New River, than in the words of its own poet, Scott :

————— From Chadwell's pool
 To London's plains, the Cambrian artist brought
 His ample aqueduct ; suppos'd a work
 Of matchless skill, by those who ne'er had heard
 How, from Preneste's heights and Anio's banks,
 By Tivoli, to Rome's imperial walls,
 On marble arches came the limpid store,
 And out of jasper rocks in bright cascades
 With never-ceasing murmur gush'd ; or how,
 To Lusitanian Ulyssippo's tow'rs*
 The silver current o'er Alcant'ra's vale
 Roll'd high in air, as ancient poets feign'd
 Eridanus to roll thro' heav'n ; to these
 Not sordid lucre, but the honest wish
 Of future fame, or care for public weal,
 Existence gave : and unconfin'd, as dew
 Falls from the hand of evening on the fields,
 They flow'd for all. Our mercenary stream,
 No grandeur boasting, here obscurely glides
 O'er grassy lawns or willow shades.
 As thro' the human form, arterial tubes
 Branch'd every way, minute and more minute,
 The circulating sanguine flood extend ;
 So pipes innumerable to peopled streets
 Transmit the purchas'd wave ! Old Lea, meanwhile,
 Beneath his mossy grot o'erhung with bows
 Of poplar, quiv'ring in the breeze, surveys
 With eye indignant his diminish'd tide
 That laves yon ancient pri'ry's wall, and shows
 In its clear mirror Ware's inverted roofs.

The surveyor, Robert Mylne, Esq. resides at the New River Head ; but the business of the company is transacted at a handsome house in Dorset-street, Salisbury-square.

NONSUCH, Surry, two miles N. E. from Ewell, was the name of a magnificent palace begun by Henry VIII. in a village called Codinton, or Cudington, which no longer exists, but which was then contiguous to the parish of Cheam, near Epsom. It obtained its name from its unparalleled beauty. Hentzner

* The ancient name of Lisbon.

says, that "it was chosen for his pleasure and retirement, and built with an excess of magnificence. One would imagine every thing that architecture can perform to have been employed in this one work: there are every where so many statues that seem to breathe, so many miracles of consummate art, so many casts that rival even the perfection of Roman antiquity, that it may well claim its name of Nonsuch. It is so encompassed with parks full of deer, delightful gardens, groves ornamented with trellis-work, cabinets of verdure, and walks so embrowned by trees, that it seems to be a place pitched upon by Pleasure herself to dwell along with Health. In the pleasure and artificial gardens are many columns and pyramids of marble, two fountains that spout water one round the other, like a pyramid, upon which are perched small birds that stream water out of their bills. In the grove of Diana is a very agreeable fountain, with Acteon turned into a stag, as he was sprinkled by the goddess and her nymphs, with inscriptions; and there is another pyramid of marble full of concealed pipes, which spirt upon ail who come within their reach." Such were the palace and gardens when Hentzner wrote: and on this description Mr. Walpole has made the following observations: "We are apt to think, that Sir William Temple and King William were, in a manner, the introducers of gardening in England; but, by the description of Lord Burleigh's gardens at Theobalds, and of those at Nonsuch, we find that the magnificent, though false taste was known here as early as the reigns of Henry VIII. and his daughter. There is scarce an unnatural and sumptuous impropriety at Versailles, which we do not find in Hentzner's description of these gardens." Henry only began the palace of Nonsuch; but Henry Earl of Arundel, "for the love and honour he bare to his olde maister," purchased it of Queen Mary, and completely finished it, according to the intentions of the royal founder. He left this house to his posterity; but Lord Lunley, who had married his daughter, reconveyed it to the crown in 1591. It afterward became a favourite residence of Elizabeth, and it was here that the Earl of Essex first experienced her displeasure. It was settled upon Anne, Queen of James I., and, in the following reign, upon Queen Henrietta Maria. Charles II. granted it to the Duchess of Cleveland, who pulled down the house, sold the materials, and disparked the land. Her grandson, Charles Duke of Grafton, sold the estate, in 1730, to Joseph Thompson, Esq. uncle to the late proprietor, the Rev. Joseph Whately; here is at present a very elegant house built by — Farmer, Esq. See *Durdans*.

NORBURY PARK, in the parish of Mickleham, near Leatherhead, Surry, is the seat of William Lock, Esq. This estate was many years possessed by the ancient family of Stydolfe, a

name considerable in this and the adjoining counties ever since the Conquest. (In an old register, from 1549 to 1680, is a curious licence granted in 1632 by Moses Wall, parson of Mickleham, upon the certificate of Lawrence Wright, M.D. to the worshipful Lady Frances Stydolfse, to eat flesh during Lent, and on all fish days, on account of her ill health, she paying all dues for this indulgence. The next year the whole family were taken ill, and had the same licence on the same conditions.) This ancient family declining in a female, the Tryons came into possession: from them it passed to Mr. Chapman, of whom the proprietor purchased the estate, with all its manorial appendages. The old mansion-house stood on the lower side of the park, near the road; but being decayed and ruinous, Mr. Lock pulled down the greatest part of it, reserving the north end for his farm, and erected, upon a well-chosen eminence on the opposite side of the park, one of the most elegant and beautiful seats in the county. From the church-yard, the rising slopes of Norbury Park, beautifully variegated with stately trees, appear to the greatest advantage: the park itself is extensive and well diversified: it is asserted that, when Sir Richard Stydolfse was owner, it was famed for containing 40,000 walnut trees.

The extent and richness of prospect from the house fill the beholder with admiration. To the north a large expanse of country displays a varied and magnificent scene. The south presents a picture equally striking: elegant villas and plantations on each side; Deepden, late the Duke of Norfolk's, but now belonging to Lady Burrell, majestically closing the view. The hanging hills, adorned with stately beech on the right, contrast with the fine downs covered with evergreens, and the chalky crags of Box Hill, on the left. Beneath is a fertile vale through which the river Mole silently pursues its course, and then sinks imperceptibly from the sight. The banks of Arno cannot excel this scene. Mr. Lock's saloon unites this grand amphitheatre of nature with the most excellent production of the late Barrett's inimitable pencil: an attempt unprecedented. The magnificent scenery with which he has embellished the walls, being artfully managed to appear as a continuation of the view, introducing in the western compartment an assemblage of the lakes and mountains in Cumberland and Westmorland, blended together, forms a landscape expressive of the most majestic idea of rural grandeur. The rude crags and distant summit of Skiddaw, are contrasted with the placid meer below, which seems genially heated by the warm rays of a summer's setting sun, rendered more brilliant by the tints of a retiring storm, shadowing the mountain's side. The second compartment presents a nearer view of immense rocks in the dreary complexion of those stupendous deserts: the sun here scarcely affords a ray to cheer the gloomy scene. The fire-place forms the third: here the chimney glass

is so let into the wall, that were it not for the real appearance of the hearth, imagination would suggest the entrance of an elegant arbour. In the fourth compartment the scene is continued, but with the placid effect of evening serenity: here the shepherd tells his amorous tale to the attentive fair. The figures are happily introduced. This scene opens to an organ, with a figure of St. Cecilia, by Cipriani, who painted the landscape figures—as did Gilpin the cattle. The ocean, bounded on one hand by hills and rocks, with a variety of characteristic accompaniments, complete the fifth scene. The ceiling represents a correspondent sky, seen through a circular treillage, by Pastorini; the carpet resembles a mown lawn. The whole is admirably connected with a view from the windows, and adapted to convey a classical idea of a perfect landscape.—The water to supply the house is raised by an engine, from a depth of 361 feet.—At Norbury many Roman coins have been found.

NORTHEND, a village in the parish of Fulham, Middlesex, three quarters of a mile S. S. E. from Hammersmith. Here is Browne's House, the handsome villa of the Dowager Lady Heathcote, the gardens of which are finely disposed.

NORTHFLEET, a village in Kent, 21 miles S. from London. The church is uncommonly large; and, on the north wall, is a beautiful alabaster monument to the memory of Dr. Edward Browne, who resided at Ingress. He was physician to Charles II. and eminent for his skill in natural history, as appears from his *Travels*, published in 1685. The steeple commands a diversified prospect. Vast quantities of lime are burnt here. The grounds having been cut away, in different directions, for this purpose, a scene is exhibited perfectly romantic. Extraneous fossils have also been dug up. But the circumstance most worthy of observation is, that in the flint stones (of which there are frequent strata, and which are wrought up into flints for guns) complete cockleshells filled with chalk are found, and sometimes of so large a size as to be esteemed a great curiosity.

NORWOOD, a village in Surry, two miles S. from Camberwell, scattered round a large wild common, five miles from London, in the parishes of Croydon, Streatham, Lambeth, and Camberwell. It bears no marks of its vicinity to the capital; and those who love an occasional contemplation of unimproved nature, will find great satisfaction in a visit to this place. It was, some years ago, a principal haunt of the gipsies. At Norwood Green is *Norwood House*, the seat of William Spencer, Esq. remarkably well built, and surrounded by his own estate. The pleasure-grounds are laid out with much taste and beauty.

NORWOOD, a village of Middlesex, 11 miles W. from Lou-



Catlands - the Seat of the Duke of York.

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don, between the roads to Uxbridge and Hounslow. Dorman's Well, near Southall, in this parish (formerly the seat of Lord Dacre, and described by Norden, as surrounded by a park and pale) is now the property of George Merick Ayscough, Esq. The little chapel of Norwood is only an appendage to Hayes.

O.

OAKS, the villa of the Earl of Derby, on Bansted Downs, between Croydon and Dorking, Surry, was built by a society of gentlemen, called the Hunters' Club, to whom the land was leased by Mr. Lambert. Mr. Simmons was the first occupier of the house, which was intended as a place of festivity in the hunting season. Sir Thomas Gosling afterward occupied it for a short time. General Burgoyne then purchased the lease, and built a dining-room 42 feet by 21, with an arched roof, elegantly finished; 28 small cased pillars of fine workmanship, and a concave mirror at each end. The dining table is of plain deal boards, in conformity to the style of a hunting seat. The red hall entrance is small, but elegant: it contains two landscapes and a few other pictures. The drawing room, on the first floor, is an octagon, ornamented with a variety of small pictures. It commands a prospect of Norwood, Shooter's Hill, many churches in London and its environs, Hampstead, Highgate, &c. Lord Derby having acquired a fee simple in the estate, added, at the west end, a large brick building, with four towers at each corner; and there is a similar erection at the east end, which renders the structure uniform, and gives it an elegant Gothic appearance. In the pleasure grounds are a number of ancient beeches. In one tree, in particular, it is said, there is a spring; because it always contains water, although the well at the house is 300 feet deep. Lord Derby, who is remarkable for his hospitality to the gentlemen hunters, can accommodate his guests with upward of fifty bed chambers.—This circumstance forms a just picture of ancient hospitality.

OATLANDS, adjoining to Weybridge, in Surry, the seat of the Duke of York, who purchased it of the late Duke of Newcastle. The park is four miles round. The house is situated about the middle of the terrace, whose majestic grandeur, and the beautiful landscapes it commands, cannot be described by words. The serpentine river, when seen from the terrace, though artificial, appears as beautiful as if it were natural; and a stranger, who did not know the place, would conclude it to be the Thames; in which opinion he would be confirmed by the view of Walton Bridge over that

river, which, by a happy contrivance, is made to look like a bridge over the serpentine river, and gives a pleasing finish to this delightful prospect. The grotto, which is uncommonly beautiful and romantic, was constructed and finished by three persons, a father and his two sons, and is reported to have cost nearly 12,000*l.*! A gate, erected from a design of Inigo Jones, has been removed a small distance from its original situation, and repaired, with the addition of an inscription, by the Duke of Newcastle. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York passes much of her time here in an agreeable and pleasant retirement.

OCKHAM, Surry, six miles N. E. from Guildford, where Lord King has a seat and park. The church stands almost opposite to the house; and in the church-yard is a stone over the grave of John Spong, a carpenter, on which is this punning epitaph:

Who many a sturdy oak had laid along,
Fell'd by Death's surer hatchet, here lies Spong;
Posts oft he made, yet ne'er a place could get;
And liv'd by railing, though he was no wit;
Old saws he had, although no antiquarian;
And stiles corrected, yet was no grammarian!

OLD FORD, Middlesex, two miles and three quarters, E. N. E. from London, in the parish of Stratford Bow, and on the river Lea, over which, in this place, passed a Roman military way. Here is an ancient gateway, still entire, supposed to be the remains of a royal palace, vulgarly called King John's palace. Here, in ancient times, was a ford over the river Lea, in which Maud, Queen of Henry I. was nearly drowned: this occasioned the building of Stratford Bridge with *stone*, which in those times was thought so beautiful, as to be called *Le Beau*, and since corrupted into *Le Bow*.

ONGAR, the name of two adjoining parishes in Essex, called Chipping Ongar and High Ongar. Chipping Ongar is an ancient market-town, seven miles and a half E. N. E. from Epping, chiefly consisting of one long street, situated within the area of an extensive entrenchment, which may yet be traced on its different sides. The church is a small neat structure, and, having many Roman bricks worked into it, has been by some antiquarians supposed to occupy the site of a Roman station. The market is not much used, though from the term Chipping or Cheping, affixed to the name of the town, it is probably of remote origin. Market, Saturday. High Ongar is one mile and three quarters W. from Chipping Ongar. It was the manor of Richard Lacy,

who, being protector of England, while Henry II. was in Normandy, built the church. He also built a castle, which was situated on the top of an artificial mount, and surrounded by a large moat; but this castle growing ruinous, was taken down in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and a brick structure erected on its site. This was demolished in 1745, by Edward Alexander, Esq. who erected, instead of it, a handsome summer-house, surrounded by a moat, and ascended by a steep winding walk, arched over, the greatest part of the way, by trees and shrubs. From the embattled top is a beautiful prospect. Near Ongar is Kelvedon Hall, the seat of John Wright, Esq. and Myless, the seat of the late John Luther, Esq. who left it to Francis Fane, Esq. It is now in the occupation of Duncan Davidson, Esq. Mr. Luther had been the pupil of Dr. Watson, Bishop of Landaff, and bequeathed him a handsome sum of money at his dissolution. See *Kelvedon Hall and Greensted Hall*.

ORPINGTON, a village in Kent, on the river Cray, four miles and a half S. E. from Bromley. Henry VIII. granted the manor to Sir Percival Hart, who built a seat here, in which he magnificently entertained Queen Elizabeth, July 22, 1573; who on her reception here, "received," says Philipot (Hist. of Kent, p. 259) "the first caresses of a nymph who personated the genius of the house: then the scene was shifted, and, from several chambers, which, as they were contrived, represented a ship, a sea conflict was offered up to the spectators' view, which so much obliged the eyes of this Princess with the charms of delight, that, upon her departure, she left upon this house (to commemorate the memory both of the author and the artifice) the name and appellation of "*Bank Heart*," by which it is still called. Such anecdotes give us a just idea of the manners of that period of our history, which was distinguished for its romantic hospitality. It belongs to Sir John Dixon Dyke, Bart.

OSTERLEY PARK, Middlesex, one mile and three quarters N. from Hounslow, in the parish of Heston, formerly the seat of the late Robert Child, Esq. but now of the Earl of Jersey. It belonged to the convent of Sion, on the suppression of which it was granted to Henry, Marquis of Exeter; and, reverting to the crown on his attainder, Edward VI. granted it to the Duke of Somerset. Being again forfeited by his attainder, it was granted, in 1557, to Augustine Thayer. Between this period and 1570, it came into the possession of Sir Thomas Gresham, by whom a noble edifice was erected. Here this great merchant magnificently entertained Queen Elizabeth*. This man-

* Of this visit the following anecdote is recorded in Mr. Nichols' Progresses of that Queen: "Her Majesty found fault with the court of this house, affirming it would appear more handsome,

sion afterwards passed into several hands, and was the seat of Sir William Waller, the celebrated Parliamentary General. In the beginning of the last century it was purchased by Sir Francis Child.

We enter the park by a gate, on each side of which is a handsome lodge. The park, finely wooded, is six miles in circumference. The house (the shell of which was completely rebuilt by Francis Child, Esq. in 1760) is a magnificent structure, extending 140 feet from E. to W. and 117 from N. to S. At each angle is a turret; and to the east front is a fine portico of the Ionic order, which is ascended by a grand flight of steps, and profusely adorned by antiques, &c. The apartments are spacious, and are magnificently fitted up with the richest hangings of silk, velvet, and Gobelin tapestry, elegantly sculptured marbles, highly enriched entablatures of mosaic work, &c. The decorations of the apartments display the great talents of the late Mr. Robert Adam, the architect, and of Signior Zucchi, the painter; and they were all fitted up by the late Robert Child, Esq. who succeeded his brother Francis in 1763.

From the lodges at the entrance of the park, we descend a spacious road, between two fine sheets of water, which being on different levels, may be termed the upper and lower. The first is opposite the east front, and in view of the house. Though not large, it gives beauty and variety to this part of the park. The lower water is of much greater extent, and partly inclosed by woods, through which it makes a noble sweep. On the north shore of this lake is a menagerie, containing a fine collection of exotic birds. Here the lake bends to the N. W. and, at some distance, has a bridge of stone: beyond this it begins to contract, and is soon lost to the eye of the observer.

Mr. Child's only daughter having married the Earl of Westmoreland, he left this estate to the second son of that nobleman, or, in default of a second son, to any daughter who should first attain the age of 21; and, in either case, the said son or daughter to assume the name of Child. In consequence of this, the

if divided with a court in the middle. What does Sir Thomas, but in the night time sends for workmen to London, who so speedily and silently apply their business, that the next morning discovered the court double, which the night had left single before. It is questionable whether the Queen, next day, was more contented with the conformity to her fancy, or more pleased with the surprise and sudden performance thereof. Her courtiers disported themselves with their several expressions; some avowing it was no wonder he could so soon change a building, who could build a Change: others, reflecting on some known differences in the Knight's family, affirmed, that a house is easier divided than united."

estate was vested in the hands of the late Robert Dent, Esq. and others, in trust for Lady Sarah Child, (the eldest daughter of the late Countess) who married the Earl of Jersey.

OTFORD, a village, in Kent, three miles N. of Sevenoaks, where Offa, King of Mercia, defeated Lothaire, King of Kent. Offa, the treacherous murderer of Ethelbert, to atone for the blood he had shed in this battle, gave Otford to Christ Church, Canterbury, *in pascua porcorum* (as the deed says) *for pasture for the Archbishop's hogs*. Such were the acts of piety, so much esteemed in that superstitious age, that Malmesbury, one of the best of the old English historians, declares himself at a loss to determine, whether the merits or crimes of this prince preponderated! Such were the times of Popery—when religion seemed to sanction and encourage the vices of mankind. Otford continued in the See of Canterbury till exchanged with Henry VIII. for other lands.

OTTERS HAW, Surry, the seat, with a fine park and gardens, of Edmund Boehm, Esq. four miles S. W. of Chertsey. This gentleman has improved both the house and grounds, and has enclosed and planted 160 acres of the adjoining common.

OXHEY PLACE, in Hertfordshire, the seat of the Hon. William Bucknall, three miles south of Watford.

P.

PADDINGTON, a village one mile N. W. of London. The church, a beautiful structure, erected in 1790, near the site of the old church, is seated on an eminence, finely embosomed among venerable elms. Its figure is composed of a square about 50 feet. The centres on each side of the square are projecting parallelograms, which give recesses for an altar, a vestry, and two staircases. The roof terminates with a cupola and vane, and the whole does the highest credit to the taste and skill of the architect, Mr. John Plaw. Although Paddington is now contiguous to the Metropolis, there are many rural spots in the parish, which appear as retired as if at a distance of many miles. From this place a canal has been made, which joins the Grand Junction Canal at or near Hayes. It is now finished, and there are noble wharfs for Staffordshire coal, &c.

At the Basin, a passage boat to Greenford Green, and Uxbridge, sets off daily during the summer months at eight o'clock in the morning: a breakfast is provided on board, and other refreshments may be obtained. The terms are reasonable, viz. five miles for a shilling, ten miles for eighteen pence, and the

extent of this *still* voyage to Uxbridge may be enjoyed for half a crown.

Here, like a gorging alderman on Lord Mayor's day,
A city wife may float and eat, in proud array,
No chance of being tempest-tost, or even sick,
Unless o'er surfeited with half-bak'd ham and chick;
For such refreshment, in this voyage of *twenty* miles
The longing lady, or the squawling babe beguiles !

About three miles west from the Basin, is the Mitre tavern, situate on the bank of the canal, opposite to a spot, once of pugilistic note, called Wormwood Common, or more generally Wormwood Scrubs : this brutal amusement no longer defiles this verdant waste, and the contemplative man may here view uninterruptedly, a panorama of beautiful and very distant objects in Surry ; the spire of Streatham, the pinnacles of Croydon church, the heights of Headly, the foliage of Box Hill, the commanding tower of Leith, and, still more distant, the telegraph on Netley Heath near Guildford ; but the latter requires the aid of a telescope, being distant about 30 miles.

A pleasure boat is established by the civil and attentive landlord of the Mitre, which leaves the Basin of the canal early in the afternoon, and returns at a reasonable hour in the evening : in this rural place of accommodation, the refreshments are *excellent*. A.

Little Shaftesbury House, in this parish (near Kensington Gravel Pits) is the seat of Ambrose Godfrey, Esq. and is said to have been built by the Earl of Shaftesbury, author of the *Characteristics*, or by his grandfather, the Lord Chancellor. See *Days-water, Tyburn, and Westbourn Place*.

PADDINGTON GREEN, is about a mile N. N. W. from Tyburn turnpike, on which stands Paddington House, the residence of Mr. Symmonds. In the front court are four bronzed antique figures, very fine. This gentleman possesses a most ample fortune, "and is of very great and approved allowance." His favourite pursuit ten years ago was botany, and he had a choice and rare collection of plants, exotic and indigenous, which were arranged according to the Linnean system. It is reported that the ground thus formerly scientifically occupied, is now appropriated to the purposes of common vegetation.

Where the proud canna rear'd his lofty head,
The curling parsley forms an humble bed ;
Where the rich orange bow'd with odorous fruit,
The trailing pea extends his vagrant shoot. A.

PAINE'S HILL, Surry, seven miles and three quarters S. W. from Kingston, the elegant seat and celebrated gardens of the

late Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq. but now of the Earl of Carhampton, in the parish of Walton upon Thames. The gardens are formed on the verge of a moor, which rises above a fertile plain watered by the river Mole. Large valleys, descending in different directions toward the river, break the brow into separate eminences; and the gardens are extended along the edge, in a semicircular form, between the winding river which describes their outward boundary, and the park which fills up the cavity of the crescent. The moor lies behind the place, and sometimes appears too conspicuously; but the views on the other sides, into the cultivated country, are agreeable. Paine's Hill, however, is little benefited by external circumstances; but the scenes, within itself, are grand and beautiful; and the disposition of the gardens affords frequent opportunities of seeing the several parts, the one from the other, across the park, in a variety of advantageous situations.

The house stands on a hill, in the centre of the crescent. The views are charming, and in the adjacent thicket is a parterre, and an orangery, where the exotic plants are intermixed, during the summer, with common shrubs, and a constant succession of flowers.

The hill is divided from another much larger by a small valley; and, from a seat placed on the top of the second eminence, a scene totally different appears. The general prospect, though beautiful, is the least engaging circumstance; the attention is immediately attracted from the cultivated plain to the point of hanging wood at a distance, but still within the place. Opposite to the hill thus covered is another in the country, of a similar shape, but bare and barren; and beyond the opening between them, the moor, falling back into a wide concave, closes the interval. Had all these heights belonged to the same proprietor, and been planted in the same manner, they would have composed as great, as romantic a scene, as any of those we rarely see, but always behold with admiration, which are the work of nature alone, matured by the growth of ages.

But Paine's Hill is all a new creation; and a boldness of design, and a happiness of execution, attend the efforts which art has there made to rival nature. Another point of the same eminence exhibits a landscape, distinguished from the last in every particular, except in the area of its existence: it is entirely within the place, and commanded from an open Gothic building, on the very edge of a high steep, which rises above an artificial lake in the bottom. The whole of this lake is never seen at once; but by its form, by the disposition of some islands, and by the trees in them and on the banks, it always seems to be larger than it is. On the left are continued plantations, to exclude the country; on the right, all the park opens; and, in front, beyond the water, is the hanging wood, the point

of which appeared before; but here it stretches quite across the view, and displays all its extent and varieties. A river, issuing from the lake, passes under a bridge of five arches near the outlet, directs its course toward the wood, and flows underneath it. On the side of the hill is couched a low hermitage, encompassed with thickets, and overhung with shade; and, far to the right, on the summit, rises a lofty tower, eminent above all the trees. About the hermitage, the closest covert and darkest greens spread their gloom: in other places the tints are mixed; and in one a little glimmering light marks an opening in the wood, and diversifies its uniformity, without diminishing its greatness. Throughout the scene consistency is preserved in the midst of variety; all the parts unite easily: the plantations in the bottom join to the wood which hangs on the hill; those on the upper grounds of the park break into groves, which afterward divide into clumps, and in the end taper into single trees. The ground is various; but it points from all sides toward the lake, and, slackening its descent as it approaches, slides, at last, gently into the water. The groves and lawns on the declivities are elegant and rich; the expanse of the lake, enlivened by plantations on the banks, and the reflection of the bridge on the surface, animate the landscape; while the extent and height of the hanging wood give an air of grandeur to the whole.

An easy winding descent leads from the Gothic building to the lake, and a broad walk is afterward continued along the banks, and across an island, close to the water on one hand, and skirted by wood on the other. The spot is retired, but the retirement is cheerful; the lake is calm, but it is full to the brim, and never darkened with shadow; the walk is smooth and almost level, and touches the margin of the water; the wood, which secludes all view into the country, is composed of elegant trees, full of the lightest greens, and bordered with shrubs and flowers; and though the place is almost surrounded with plantations, yet within itself it is open and airy. It is embellished with three bridges, a ruined arch, and a grotto; and the Gothic building, still very near, and impending directly over the lake, belongs to the place; but these objects are never visible all together; they appear in succession as the walk proceeds; and their number does not crowd the scene, which is enriched by their frequency.

The transition is sudden, almost immediate, from this polished spot, to another of the most uncultivated nature; not dreary, not romantic, but rude: it is a wood, which overspreads a large tract of uneven ground. The glades through it are sometimes closed on both sides with thickets; at other times they are only cut through the fern in the openings; and even the larches and firs, which are mixed with beech on the side of the principal glade, are left in such a state of apparent neglect, that they

seem to be the product of the wild, not decorations of the walk. This is the hanging wood, which before was so noble an object, and is now such a distant retreat. Near the tower it is thin, but about the hermitage it is thickened with trees of the darkest greens. A narrow gloomy path, overhung with Scotch and spruce firs, leads to the cell, composed of logs and roots. The design is as simple as the materials, and the furniture within old and uncouth. All the circumstances which belong to the character are retained in the utmost purity, but in the approach and entrance; in the second room they are suddenly changed for a view of the gardens and the country, which is rich with every appearance of inhabitants and cultivation. From the tower, on the top of the hill, is another prospect, much more extensive, but not more beautiful: the objects are not so well selected, nor seen to so great advantage; some of them are too distant; some too much below the eye: and a large portion of the heath intervenes, which casts a cloud over the view.

Not far from the tower is a scene polished to a high degree of improvement, in which stands a large Doric building, called the Temple of Bacchus, with a fine portico in the front, a rich alto-relievo in the pediment, and on each side a range of pilasters; it was formerly decorated within with antique busts, and a beautiful antique colossal statue of the god in the centre, which has lately been sold by auction; the room has nothing of that solemnity which is often affectingly ascribed to the character, but, without being gaudy, is full of light, ornament, and splendour. The situation is on a brow, which commands an agreeable prospect; but the top of the hill is almost a flat, diversified, however, by several thickets, and broad walks winding between them. These walks run into each other so frequently, their relation is so apparent, that the idea of the whole is never lost in the divisions; and the parts are, like the whole, large. They agree also in style: the interruptions, therefore, never destroy the appearance of extent: they only change the boundaries, and multiply the figures. To the grandeur which the spot receives from such dimensions, is added all the richness of which plantations are capable; the thickets are of flowering shrubs; and the openings embellished with little airy groups of the most elegant trees, skirting or crossing the glades; but nothing is minute or unworthy of the environs of the temple.

The gardens end here: this is one of the extremities of the crescent, and hence, to the house in the other extremity, is an open walk through the park. In the way, a tent is pitched, upon a fine swell, just above the water, which is seen to greater advantage from this point than from any other. Its broadest expanse is at the foot of the hill: from that it spreads in several directions, sometimes under the plantations, sometimes into the midst of them, and at other times winding behind them. The

principal bridge of five arches is just below. At a distance, deep in the wood, is another, a single arch, thrown over a stream which is lost a little beyond it. The position of the latter is directly athwart that of the former; the eye passes along the one and under the other; and the greater is of stone, the smaller of wood. No two objects bearing the same name can be more different in figure and situation. The banks also of the lake are infinitely diversified: they are open in one place, and in another covered with plantations, which sometimes come down to the brink of the water, and sometimes leave room for a walk. The glades are either conducted along the sides, or open into the thickest of the wood; and now and then they seem to turn round it toward the country, which appears in the offskip, rising above this picturesque and various scene, through a wide opening between the hanging wood on one hand, and the eminence crowned with the Gothic tower on the other.

The house was built by the late Mr. Hopkins, but the enchanting scenes we have been describing were created by the late Mr. Charles Hamilton.

The premises, which consist of 98 acres and three roods, are situated in the parishes of Chobham, Walton, and Wisley. They were vested, by the last will of Mr. Hopkins, in trust, in George Chamberlaine, Esq. George Bond, Esq. and Sir Samuel Hayes, Bart.; by whom the whole, under certain provisions, were to be sold. The estate, however, consisting partly of freehold land, and partly of detached parcels held by lease under the crown, and the boundaries of which could not be ascertained, the trustees obtained an act of parliament in 1795, to enable his Majesty to grant to them all the said pieces of leasehold ground in fee.

PANCRAŚ, an extensive parish of Middlesex, situate N. of London, one mile from Holborn Bars. It not only includes one-third of the hamlet of Highgate, but the hamlets of Kentish-town, Battle-bridge, Camden-town, Somers-town, as well as all Tottenham-court Road, and all the streets to the west, as far as Cleveland-street and Rathbone-place. The church and church-yard, dedicated to St. Pancras, have been long noted as the burial place for such Roman Catholics as die in London and its vicinity; almost every stone exhibiting a cross and the initials R. I. P. (*Requiescat in Pace*—May he rest in peace) which initials are always used by the Catholics on their sepulchral monuments. "I have heard it assigned," says Mr. Lysons, "by some persons of that persuasion, as a reason for this preference to Pancras as a burial-place, that before the late convulsions in that country, masses were said in a church in the south of France, dedicated to the same Saint, for the souls of the deceased interred at St. Pancras in England!" The church-yard was enlarged in

1793, by the addition of a large piece of ground to the south-east, in which is to be seen the monument of Mrs. Godwin (the celebrated *Mary Woolstonecroft*) author of the *Rights of Woman*, and of other publications which excited general attention. In this parish are likewise several chapels of ease, and the cemeteries belonging to the parishes of St. James, Westminster; St. Andrew, Holborn; St. George the Martyr; and St. George, Bloomsbury. The Foundling Hospital, at the end of Lamb's Conduit-street, is in this parish; in which also is the Hospital for Inoculation, to which a building was added, in 1795, for the Hospital for the reception of patients with the natural small-pox, then removed from the site in Cold-bath Fields. In Gray's Inn Lane, is the Welsh Charity School, built in 1771. In a house, near the church-yard, is a mineral spring, formerly called Pancras Wells, in great esteem some years ago; and near Battle-bridge is another called St. Chad's. *See Highgate, Kenwood, Kentish Town, and Veterinary College.*

PARK FARM PLACE, a beautiful villa, the property of the late Lady James, and residence of the late Sir Benjamin Hammet, at Eltham, Kent. It is ornamented with pilasters of the Ionic order; and the grounds are laid out with great taste. It stands in a very pleasant situation, and is occupied by Lord Raneliffe.

PARSON'S GREEN, a hamlet to Fulham, from which it is distant one mile N. E. An ancient house, at the corner of the Green, belonged formerly to Sir Edmund Saunders, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in 1682, who raised himself to that elevated situation from the low station of an errand-boy in an attorney's chambers, in which he taught himself writing, and first obtained an insight into the law, by copying precedents, &c. in the absence of the clerks. It was the residence of Samuel Richardson, the celebrated author of *Sir Charles Grandison*, &c. A house on the east side of the Green, built by Sir Francis Child, Lord Mayor of London in 1699, and modernized by the late John Powell, Esq. is now the residence of Sir John Hales, Bart.

PECKHAM, a hamlet of Camberwell, Surry, three miles and a half S. S. E. from London, with several seats in its neighbourhood, is famous for its fair during the summer season. Hence the common saying, "*All Holiday at Peckham.*" It is held on the 21st, 22d, and 23d days of August, and succeeds that of Camberwell, which is on the 19th and 20th.

This fair, although it affords as much *fun*, does not abound with so many *delicacies* as Croydon. There are no *walnuts*, *roast pork*, or *tough old geese*; but plenty of *clammy gingerbread*,

sizzling sausages, and oysters stewed in the sun! all cool, summer-like refreshments!*

Nor here, the *scratching* rattle do we lack,
Which *tickles sore* the tender maiden's back.
This very pretty, *titilating* sport,
Moves the warm damsel to a quick retort;
And *sweetheart* BILL, who soon's to make a match,
Receives in turn the *animating* scratch!

So CATS in gutters, at the midnight hour,
Shew first by *scratching*, Love's tormenting power! A.

Peckham has recently been embellished by many gentlemen's seats, which contribute to its richness and beauty. Here is a whimsical building called the Folly, which at some distance forms a conspicuous object.

PENTONVILLE, a village, on a fine eminence to the west of Islington, and, although joining that village, is in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell; and when that parish church was rebuilt by act of parliament, an elegant chapel here was made parochial. The houses in general are neat and commodious, and have nearly all sprung up within the last thirty years. The late Dr. De Valangen's mansion was almost the first built on the spot, and he lived to see a town rising around him!

PETERSHAM, a village of Surry, nine miles and a half S. W. from London, situate on the Thames, in the midst of beautiful scenery. The church was a chapel of ease to Kingston till 1769, when, by act of parliament, this parish and Kew are now one vicarage. Here stood a seat, built by Lawrence, Earl of Rochester, Lord Treasurer in the reign of James II. It was burnt down in 1720; and the noble furniture, curious paintings, and inestimable library and MSS. of the great Earl of Clarendon, were destroyed. On the site of this house, William, first Earl of Harrington, erected another, after one of the Earl of Burlington's designs. On the death of the late Earl, it was sold to Lord Camelford, of whom the Duke of Clarence bought it in 1790. It was sold, in 1794, to Colonel Cameron; and is now the residence of Sir William Manners, Bart. The front, next the court, is plain; but the other, next the garden, is bold and regular, and the state apartments on that side are elegant. The pleasure grounds are spacious and beautiful, extending to Richmond Park, a small part of which has been added to them by a grant from his Majesty, including the Mount, where, according to tradition, Henry VIII. stood to see the signal for Anne Boleyn's execution!

* A Suffolk word for frying.

PINNER, Middlesex, a hamlet to Harrow on the Hill, from which town it is distant about three miles N. W. Though not parochial, it had once a weekly market, long ago disused. Pinner Hill is the residence of Major Bracey.

PISHIOBURY, Herts, five miles and a half S. S. E. from Bishop's Stortford, the seat of Mrs. Milles, said to have been built by Inigo Jones, for Sir Walter Mildmay. Mrs. Milles made great improvements in the grounds, which are watered by the Stort; a river, navigable from Stortford to the Lea.

PLAISTOW, a village near Bromley, in Kent. Here is the seat of Mrs. Thellusson, widow of the late Peter Thellusson, Esq. fitted up in a style of elegance, scarcely to be equalled in the kingdom*.

PLASTOW, a village in the parish of West Ham, Essex, two miles S. W. from Barking, gives the name of Plastow Levels to the low land between the mouth of the river Lea and Ham Creek.

PLUMSTED, a village in Kent, between Woolwich and Erith, on an eminence rising from the Thames, has a neat church, and had formerly a market.

POLESDEN, in the parish of Great Bookham, Surry, nine miles S. W. from Ewell, the noble seat of the late Sir William Geary, Bart. but now of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq. is situated on an eminence, commanding a beautiful prospect. Behind the house are the finest beech woods imaginable.

POPLAR, a hamlet of Stepney, on the Thames, two miles and a quarter E. from London, is, by the late construction of the East and West India Docks, daily rising into opu-

* Peter Thellusson was a native of Geneva, and after having been in partnership in Paris, with the late great financier, Necker, settled in London as a brandy merchant, where he acquired an immense fortune. He died in 1798, leaving to his relations legacies to the amount of 100,000*l.*; the remainder, amounting to more than half a million, was, by his will, to accumulate till a certain period; when, if none of his descendants and name existed, the whole should be applied by Parliament towards paying off the national debt. In about 100 years, the amount will be nearly 143 millions. The family have endeavoured to set aside this will, but without success.

His eldest son died suddenly, Sept. 16, 1808, aged 47, whilst out with a shooting party near his house in Suffolk; consisting of Louis XVIII. and several noblemen, having only enjoyed the title of Lord Rendlesham for two years!

lence. The chapel was erected in 1654, by subscription, the ground being given by the East India Company; since which time that Company have not only allowed the Minister a house, with a garden and field containing three acres, but 20*l.* a year during pleasure. It was nearly rebuilt by the Company in 1776. The chaplain's salary is now 100*l.* with the pew rents and burial fees. Here is an hospital belonging to the Company, in which are 22 pensioners (some men, but more widows) who have a quarterly allowance, according to the rank which they, or the widows' husbands, had on board; and a chaldron of coals annually. There are also many out-pensioners belonging to the Company.

Poplar Marsh, called also Stepney Marsh, or the Isle of Dogs, is reckoned one of the richest spots in England; for it not only raises the largest cattle, but the grass is esteemed a restorative for all distempered cattle; and cattle turned into it soon fatten, and grow to a large size. In this marsh was an ancient chapel, called the Chapel of St. Mary; perhaps an hermitage, founded by some devout persons, for the purpose of saying masses for the souls of mariners. On its foundation, still visible, is a neat farm-house. But the improvements recently introduced into this spot have greatly altered the appearance of the situation. *See Docks.*

PORTER'S LODGE, Herts, the seat of the Countess Howe, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles N. W. from London, situate between Radler and Colney Street, on the right hand of the road from Edgware to St. Alban's.

PRIMROSE HILL, between Tottenham Court and Hampstead, has been also called Green-Berry-Hill, from the names of the three persons who were executed for the supposed assassination of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, and who were said to have brought him hither after he had been murdered near Somerset House. But Mr. Hume, while he considers this tragical affair as not to be accounted for, chooses to suspect, however unreasonably, that Sir Edmund had murdered himself. *Hume, Vol. VIII. p. 77.*

This verdant and gently-sloping hill, (which commands an extensive view of the Metropolis) even in modern times has been contaminated with blood. At the south-east declivity several duels have been fought. That of most note was between Colonel Montgomery and Captain Macnamara, in the year 1803: the former fell, and expired at Chalk Farm, a house of public entertainment on the same spot; known also a few years back as the rendezvous of the Corresponding Society, who first assembled in a discontented manner at Copenhagen House. Having, in our former editions, omitted to notice this well-known resort of

Sunday smokers, and Monday skittle-players, we shall here remark, that it deserves equally to be ranked with White-Conduit House and Bagnigge Wells, for its ample supply of "hot rolls and butter in July." A.

PROSPECT PLACE, Surry, the villa of James Meyrick, Esq. situate on an eminence three miles N. E. from Kingston. The grounds are well laid out, and command a rich view.

PURFLEET, in Essex, 19 miles S. E. from London, is situated on the Thames, and has a public magazine for gunpowder, which is deposited in detached buildings, that are all bomb-proof; so that, in case an accident should happen to one, it would not affect the others. Each of these buildings has a conductor. This place has also some extensive lime-works.

PURLEY, in the parish of Sandersted, Surry, two miles S. from Croydon, lately the delightful residence of John Horne Tooke, Esq.; whence an ingenious philological work, by that gentleman, derived the singular title of "The Diversions of Purley." This house was the seat of Bradshaw, president of the court at the trial of Charles I., a circumstance to which Mr. Tooke humorously alludes in his introduction to the above mentioned work. The second part of this interesting work has lately appeared, and though *two large Quarto Volumes* have been published, yet the plan is not finished.

PUTNEY, a village in Surry, four miles and three quarters S. W. from London, is pleasantly situated on the southern bank of the Thames, over which there is a wooden bridge connecting it with Fulham. The church is an old gothic structure similar to that of the former place, and has an additional cemetery in the road from Wandsworth to Richmond, the ground for which was given to the parish by the Rev. Roger Pettiward, D. D. in the year 1763. Putney was the birth-place of the unfortunate Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, whose father was a blacksmith here. It gave birth also to Nicholas West, Bishop of Ely, an eminent statesman of the same reign, whose father was a baker. In 1647, the head-quarters of the army of the Parliament were at Putney, General Fairfax being then quartered at the ancient house of Mrs. D'Aranda, and Ireton in a house which is now a school belonging to the Rev. Mr. Adams: during this period, the officers held their councils in the church, round the communion table! An obelisk was erected in 1736, on Putney Common, on the side of which, toward the road, is an inscription, importing, that it was erected 110 years after the fire of London, on the anniversary of that dreadful event, in memory of an invention, for securing buildings against fire; an inscription toward Putney records a resolution of the House of Commons, in 1774, granting 2500*l.* to David Hartley, Esq. for

this invention; on the side toward London, is a resolution of a Court of Common Council, granting the freedom of the city to Mr. Hartley, in consideration of the advantages likely to accrue to the public from this invention; and, on the side toward Kingston, is their resolution, ordering this obelisk to be erected. Near it, is a house three stories high, and two rooms on a floor, built by Mr. Hartley, with fire plates between the ceilings and floors, in order to try his experiments, of which no less than six were made in this house, in 1776; one, in particular; when their Majesties, and some of the Royal Family, were in a room over the ground floor, while the room under them was furiously burning.

On Putney Common, in the road to Roehampton, are the agreeable villas of Lady Lucas, Lady Grantham, the Right Hon. Thomas Steele, Andrew Berkley Drummond, Esq. Beilby Thomson, Esq. and Mr. Church. On the side of the Thames, is Copt Hill, the late residence of the Countess Dowager of Lincoln, and a house the property of Simeon Warner, Esq. Between the roads which lead to Wandsworth and Wimbledon, is the late villa of Mrs. Wood, widow of the late Robert Wood, Esq. so well known to the public as a scientific and a classical traveller. The farm and pleasure grounds, which adjoin the house, are spacious, and command a beautiful prospect of London and the adjacent country. Mr. Wood purchased it of the executors of Edward Gibbon, Esq. whose son, the celebrated historian, was born there. In Putney Lane (leading to Putney Common) are the villas of Godschall Johnson, Esq. Lady Barker, Walter Boyd, Esq. and Sir John Eamer.

On Putney Heath, in January 1806, died that eminent statesman, the Right Hon. William Pitt; who, for the long period of nearly thirty years, filled the high stations of Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Treasury; enjoying in the most ample sense, the confidence of his Sovereign and the nation at large*. Besides his official situations, he was Warden of the Cinque-Ports, Governor of the Charter House, Master of the

* The character of this Great Man must be left to posterity, fully and justly to appreciate: the utmost that his greatest enemies pretend to charge him with, is ambition; whilst they are compelled to allow him the merit of vigorous application to business, uncommon eloquence, profound financial wisdom, and above all, perfect disinterestedness. Though he had been so many years in power, and had at his disposal sinecure places to the amount of millions, he never appropriated to himself any other than the Wardenship of the Cinque-Ports; and at length died in debt! This debt was discharged by a vote of Parliament, and his remains interred at the public expense, in the same vault with those of his father. See *Westminster Abbey*.

Trinity House, and High Steward of the University of Cambridge.

R.

RAGMAN'S CASTLE, a pretty box on the banks of the Thames, at Twickenham, Middlesex, so named from a cottage that once stood there, built by a dealer in rags. It is so hid by trees as hardly to be seen, and is the property of George Hardinge, Esq.

RAINHAM, a village in Essex, 15 miles E. from London, is situated on the Ingerburn, which is navigable to the Thames, where there is a ferry to Erith. The road hence to Purfleet commands an extensive view of the Thames and the Marshes, which are here uncommonly fine, and in summer are covered with prodigious numbers of cattle.

RANELAGH, a once celebrated place of amusement, situated near Chelsea, was highly admired for the beauty of its structure, the taste of its interior decorations, and the elegance of its entertainments. The Rotunda, somewhat resembling the ancient Pantheon at Rome, was 185 feet in its external, and 150 feet in its internal diameter; the sides being tastefully fitted up with recesses, for such part of the company as chose to partake of the refreshments of coffee, tea, &c.; and the amusements, consisting of concerts, vocal and instrumental, contributed in no small degree to enliven a promenade, at once the resort of fashion and the display of splendour. With all these fascinating accomplishments, Ranelagh was doomed to feel the all-powerful influence of ever-varying fashion; and, having ceased to be the resort of the 'haut ton,' became an unprofitable concern to the proprietors: it has therefore been pulled down, and the materials sold. This place, which like all others devoted to public gratification, was liable to what in *high life* is termed the intrusion of mixed company, has given rise to the following very appropriate, sprightly, and justly satirical lines:

The gay *Rotunda*, where in circling rows,
In dizzy mill-horse pace, mov'd bag-wig'd beaus;
Where belles in rustling silks of rich brocade,
And hoop'd, wheel'd round in stiff parade;
Where sworded 'prentices, fine city fops!
Forgot their warehouses, and vulgar shops,
And cramming half-bak'd rolls, for half a crown,
Half-choaking, as the doughy lumps went down,

Till the **blue* tea, with sweet diluting charm
Un-choak'd, and eas'd them from this dread alarm :
 Where these *regal'd*, these *giddy* folks turn'd round,
 No stone is left, no vestige can be found ! A.

Bloomfield, whose poems are universally known and admired, was, at the pressing solicitations of his friends, induced to visit this spectacle, on the evening of the fete celebrated in honour of the peace of 1803. The impressions made on the mind of one unaccustomed to the glittering lustre of factitious embellishment, produced from his untutored muse the following sketch ; abounding in accurate description, native humour, and keen satire clothed in his own peculiar simplicity of diction :

To Ranelagh, once in my life,
 By good-natur'd force I was driv'n ;
 The nations had ceas'd their long strife,
 And PEACE beam'd her radiance from Heav'n.
 What wonders were there to be found
 That a clown might enjoy or disdain ?
 First we trac'd the gay ring all around,
 Eye—and then we went round it again.

A thousand feet rustled on mats,
 A carpet that once had been green ;
 Men bow'd with their outlandish hats,
 With corners so fearfully keen !
 Fair maids, who at home in their haste
 Had left all clothing else but a train,
 Swept the floor clean, as slowly they pac'd,
 And then—walk'd round and swept it again.

The music was truly enchanting !
 Right glad was I when I came near it ;
 But in fashion I found I was wanting :—
 'Twas the fashion to walk and not hear it !
 A fine youth, as beauty beset him,
 Look'd smilingly round on the train ;
 " The king's nephew," they cried, as they met him ;
 Then—we went round and met him again.

Huge paintings of Heroes and Peace
 Seem'd to smile at the sound of the fiddle,
 Proud to fill up each tall shining space
 Round the lantern† that stood in the middle.

* *Blue* from *bad* milk, called at boarding-schools *sky* blue.

† The intervals between the pillars in the centre of the Rotunda were filled up by transparent paintings.

And GEORGE'S head too ; Heav'n screen him !

May he finish in peace his long reign !

And what did we when we had seen him ?

Why—went round and saw him again.

A bell rang, announcing new pleasures,

A crowd in an instant press'd hard,

Feathers nodded, perfumes shed their treasures,

Round a door that led into the yard.

'Twas peopled all o'er in a minute,

As a white flock would cover a plain !

We had seen every soul that was in it,

Then we went round and saw them again.

But now came a scene worth the showing,

The fireworks ! midst laughs and huzzas,

With explosions the sky was all glowing,

Then down stream'd a million of stars ;

With a rush the bright rockets ascended,

Wheels spurted blue fires like a rain ;

We turn'd with regret when 'twas ended,

Then—star'd at each other again.

There thousands of gay lamps aspir'd

To the tops of the trees and beyond ;

And, what was most hugely admir'd,

They look'd all up-side-down in a pond !

The blaze scarce an eagle could bear ;

And an owl had most surely been slain ;

We return'd to the circle, and there——

And there we went round it again.

'Tis not wisdom to love without reason,

Or to censure without knowing why :

I had witness'd no crime, nor no treason,

“ O life, 'tis thy picture,” said I.

'Tis just thus we saunter along,

Months and years bring their pleasure or pain ;

We sigh midst the *right* and the *wrong* ;

—And then *we go round them again !*

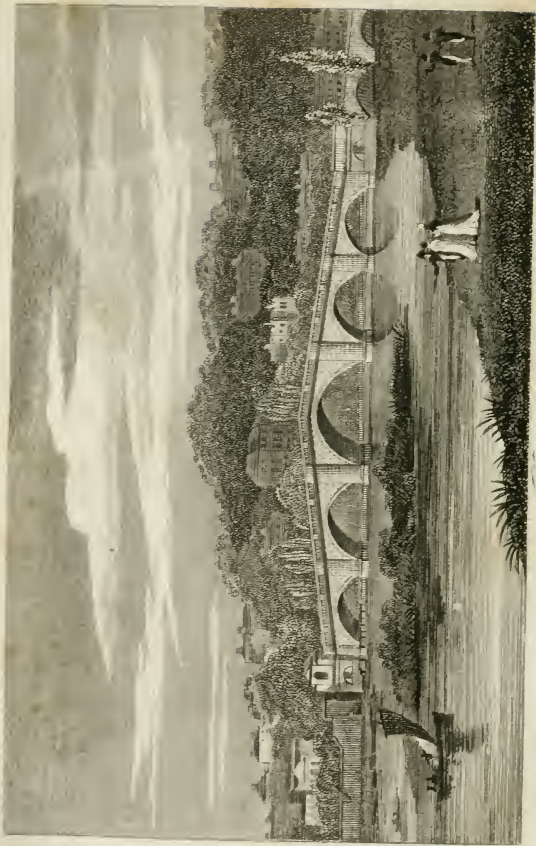
RANELAGH, NEW, which is situated on Millbank, Westminster, has been lately fitted up in humble imitation of the one mentioned above. The house, formerly the King's Arms Tavern, is well furnished, and calculated to entertain the company frequenting it; and the grounds are laid out something after the manner of those at Vauxhall. The amusements, which consist of a ball, fireworks, transparencies, &c. are afforded to the public at an easy price of admission ; and thus allow the more humble votaries of pleasure to participate in those enjoyments which are denied them at other more expensive places.

RANMER COMMON, Surry, an elevated and extensive common, one mile W. N. W. from Dorking, commanding some fine views, in which St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, and Windsor Castle, are distinctly seen, so as to form a beautiful landscape, having the constituent qualities of a delightful scenery.

REIGATE, a borough in Surry, in the valley of Holmesdale, 21 miles S. from London, returns two members to Parliament. The town is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley, chiefly consisting of two well built streets; the church and town-hall forming its only public buildings. The latter was in ancient times a chapel, dedicated to Thomas a Becket. In the neighbourhood are several pits of fuller's earth, which is now easily forwarded to the Metropolis by means of the rail road terminating at Wandsworth. Here are still a part of the ruins of a castle built by the Saxons, particularly a long vault, with a room at the end, large enough to hold 500 persons; where the Barons, who took up arms against John, are said to have had their private meetings, especially the evening preceding the general congress at Runny-Mead: from this circumstance, this cave (for such it may be called) becomes an object of curiosity. On the south side of the town is a large house formerly a priory, belonging to Mr. Jones, beautified with plantations and a large piece of water, and surrounded by hills, which render the prospect very romantic.

In this town the Earl of Shaftesbury, author of the *Characteristics*, had a house, to which he retired when inclined to seclude himself from company. It came afterwards into the possession of a gentleman, who laid out and planted a small spot of ground in so many parts, as to comprise in miniature whatever can be supposed in the most noble seats. It may properly be deemed a model of a garden and park; for in it are a mount, river, parterre, wilderness, and gardens, and a lawn containing four or five deer, terminated by a small wood: yet the whole extent of ground does not exceed four acres. This has occasioned it to be called 'All the world in an acre.' It is now the seat of Richard Barnes, Esq.

RICHING PARK, one mile and a half N. E. from Colnbrook, in Bucks, a new seat, erected by John Sullivan, Esq. It stands on the site of Percy Lodge, formerly the residence of Frances Countess of Hertford, afterwards Duchess of Somerset, (the Cleora of Mrs. Rowe, and the Patroness, whom Thomson invokes in his "Spring"). "It was her practice," says Dr. Johnson, "to invite, every summer, some poet into the country, to hear her verses, and assist her studies. This honour was one summer conferred on Thomson, who took more delight in



Richmond.

carousing with Lord Hertford and his friends, than assisting her Ladyship's poetical operations, and therefore never received another summons." But whatever were the merits of this excellent lady's poetry, some of her letters, which have been published, evince, in the opinion of Shenstone, "a perfect rectitude of heart, delicacy of sentiment, and a truly classic ease and elegance of style."

RICHMOND, in Surry, nine miles W. S. W. from London, the finest village in the British dominions, was anciently called *Sheen*, which, in the Saxon Tongue, signifies *resplendent*. From the singular beauty of its situation, it has been termed the *Frescati* of England. Here stood a royal palace, in which Edward I. and II. resided, and where Edward III. died of grief, for the loss of his heroic son the Black Prince. Here also died Anne, Queen of Richard II. who first taught the English ladies the use of the side-saddle; for, before her time, they rode astride. Richard was so affected at her death, that he deserted and defaced the fine palace; but it was repaired by Henry V. who founded three religious houses near it. In 1497, it was destroyed by fire; but Henry VII. rebuilt it, and commanded that the village should be called Richmond; he having borne the title of Earl of Richmond before he obtained the crown; and here he died. Queen Elizabeth was a prisoner in this palace for a short time, during the reign of her sister. When she became Queen, it was one of her favourite places of residence; and here she closed her illustrious career. It was afterwards the residence of Henry Prince of Wales; and Bishop Duppa is said to have educated Charles II. here. It is not now easy to ascertain when this royal palace absolutely ceased to be such. Some parts of it appear to have been repaired by James II. whose son, the Pretender, it is said, was nursed here. [*See Bishop Burnet, Vol. I. p. 753.*] It is not totally demolished. The houses now let on lease to William Robertson and Matthew Skinner, Esquires, as well as that in the occupation of Mr. Dundas, which adjoins the gateway, are parts of the old palace, and are described in the survey taken by the order of Parliament in 1649; and, in Mr. Skinner's garden, still exists the old yew-tree, mentioned in that survey. [*See Lysons, Vol. I. p. 441.*] On the site of this palace also is Cholmondeley House, built by George, third Earl of Cholmondeley, who adorned the noble gallery with his fine collection of pictures. It is now the property of the Duke of Queensberry, who transferred hither the pictures and furniture from his seat at Ambresbury. The tapestry, which hung behind the Earl of Clarendon in the Court of Chancery, now decorates the hall of this house. A large house, the property of Mrs. Sarah Way, and the residence of herself and her late sister, the Countess Dowager of Northamp-

ton, is also on the site of this palace, as is the elegant villa of Whitshed Keene, Esq. built by the late Sir Charles Asgill, Bart. from a design of the late Sir Robert Taylor.

There was formerly a park adjoining Richmond Green, called the Old or Little Park, to distinguish it from the extensive one made by Charles I. and called the New Park. In this Old Park was a lodge, the lease of which was granted, in 1707, for 99 years, to James Duke of Ormond, who rebuilt the house, and resided there till his impeachment in 1715, when he retired to Paris. Not far from the site of the lodge, stands the observatory, built by Sir William Chambers in 1769. Among a fine set of instruments, are to be noticed a mural arch of 140 degrees, and eight feet radius; a zenith sector of 12 feet; a transit instrument of eight feet; and a 10 feet reflector by Herschel. On the top of the building is a moveable dome, which contains an equatorial instrument. The observatory contains also a collection of subjects in natural history, well preserved; an excellent apparatus for philosophical experiments, some models, and a collection of ores from his Majesty's mines in the forest of Hartz in Germany. A part of the Old Park is now a dairy and grazing farm in his Majesty's own hands. The remainder constitutes the royal gardens, which were altered to their present form by the exquisite taste of Browne.

Instead of the trim formality of the ancient style, we now see irregular groups of trees adorning beautiful swelling lawns, interspersed with shrubberies, broken clumps, and solemn woods; through the recesses of which are walks, that lead to various parts of these delightful gardens. The banks along the margin of the Thames are judiciously varied, forming a noble terrace, which extends the whole length of the gardens; in the S. E. quarter of which, a road leads to a sequestered spot, in which is a cottage that exhibits the most elegant simplicity. Here is a collection of curious foreign and domestic beasts, as well as of rare and exotic birds. Being a favourite retreat of her Majesty, this cottage is kept in great neatness. The gardens are open to the public every Sunday, from Midsummer till toward the end of Autumn.

At the foot of Richmond Hill, on the Thames, is the villa of the Duke of Buccleugh. From the lawn there is a subterraneous communication with the pleasure grounds on the opposite side of the road, which extend almost to the summit of the hill. Near this is the charming residence of Lady Diana Beauclerk, who has herself decorated one of the rooms with lilacs and other flowers, in the same manner as at her former residence at Twickenham. Here likewise are the villas of Lady Morshead, the Earl of Cardigan, the Earl of Leicester, Marquis Townshend, and Miss Darell.

On Richmond Green is a house belonging to Viscount Fitz-

william, whose maternal grandfather, Sir Matthew Decker, Bart. an eminent Dutch merchant, built a room here for the reception of George I. In this house is an ancient painting of Richmond Palace by Vinkeboom; and there is another, said to be the work of one of Rubens' scholars, and supposed to represent the Lodge in the Old Park, before it was pulled down by the Duke of Ormond. The Green is surrounded by lofty elms, and at one corner of it is a theatre, in which, during the summer season, dramatic entertainments are performed. Mrs. Jordan often performs here, and other actors of celebrity.

The town runs up the hill, above a mile, from East Sheen to the New Park, with the Royal Gardens sloping all the way to the Thames. Here are four alms houses; one of them built by Bishop Duppa, in the reign of Charles II. for ten poor widows, pursuant to a vow he made during that Prince's exile. An elegant stone bridge, of five semi-circular arches, from a design by Paine, was erected here in 1777.

The summit of Richmond Hill commands a luxuriant prospect, which Thomson, who resided in this beautiful place, has thus celebrated in his Seasons:

Say, shall we ascend
 Thy hill, delightful *Sheen*? Here let us sweep
 The boundless landscape: now the raptured eye,
 Exulting swift, to huge *Augusta* send;
 Now to the sister-hills* that skirt her plain,
 To lofty Harrow now, and now to where
 Majestic Windsor lifts his princely brow,
 In lovely contrast to this glorious view,
 Calmly magnificent, then will we turn
 To where the silver Thames first rural grows.
 There let the feasted eye unwearied stray:
 Luxurious, there, rove through the pendent woods,
 That nodding hang o'er Harrington's retreat †?
 And stooping thence to Ham's embowering walks ‡,
 Here let us trace the matchless vale of Thames;
 Far-winding up to where the muses haunt
 To Twit'nam bow'rs: to royal Hampton's pile,
 To Claremont's terrass'd height, and Esher's groves,
 Enchanting vale! beyond whate'er the muse
 Has of Achaia, or Hesperia sung!
 O vale of bliss! O softly-swelling hills!
 On which the Power of Cultivation lies,
 And joys to see the wonder of his toil.
 Heav'n's! what a goodly prospect spreads around,
 Of hills and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires,
 And glitt'ring towns, and gilded streams, till all
 The stretching landscape into smoke decays

* Highgate and Hampstead.

† Petersham Lodge.

‡ Ham House.

A native poet, fondly attached to the subject of his poem, may possibly be suspected of a partiality, from which a foreigner must be exempt: viewing it even in this light, we subjoin a cursory description of the beauties of this charming spot by Mr. C. P. Moritz, of Berlin.

"In every point of view, Richmond is assuredly one of the first situations in the world. Here it was that Thomson and Pope gleaned from nature all those beautiful passages, with which their inimitable writings abound.

"Here I trod on that fresh, even, and soft verdure, which is to be seen only in England: on one side of me lay a wood, than which nature cannot produce a finer; and on the other, the Thames with its shelvy bank, and charming lawns, rising like an amphitheatre; along which here and there, one espies a picturesque white house, aspiring in majestic simplicity, to pierce the dark foliage of the surrounding trees; thus studding, like stars in the galaxy, the rich expanse of this charming vale.

"Sweet Richmond! never, no never, shall I forget that lovely evening, when from thy fairy hills thou didst so hospitably smile on me, a poor, lonely, insignificant stranger! as I traversed to and fro thy meads, thy little swelling hills, and flowery dells; and above all, that queen of all rivers, thy own majestic Thames. I forgot all sublunary cares, and thought only of Heaven and heavenly things. Happy, thrice happy am I, I again and again exclaimed, that I am here in Elysium, in Richmond!"

Thomson's residence, Rosedale House, in Kew-foot Lane, came into the possession of the late Hon. Mrs. Boscawen, but has been since sold by her son, Lord Falmouth. It was purchased after the poet's death by George Ross, Esq. who, out of veneration to his memory, forbore to pull it down, but enlarged and improved it at the expense of 9000*l*.! Mrs. Boscawen repaired the poet's favourite seat in the garden, and placed in it the table on which he wrote his verses. Over the entrance is inscribed;

"Here Thomson sung the Seasons and their Change."

The inside is adorned with suitable quotations from authors who have paid due compliments to his talents; and in the centre appears the following inscription: "Within this pleasing retirement, allured by the music of the nightingale, which warbled in soft unison to the melody of his soul, in unaffected cheerfulness, and genial though simple elegance, lived James Thomson. Sensibly alive to all the beauties of Nature, he painted their images as they rose in review, and poured the whole profusion of them into his inimitable Seasons. Warned with intense devotion to the Sovereign of the Universe, its flame glowing through all his compositions; animated with unbounded benevolence, with the tenderest social sensibility, he never gave one moment's pain to

any of his fellow-creatures, save only by his death, which happened at this place, on the 22d of August, 1748."—Thomson was buried at the west end of the north aisle of Richmond church. There was nothing to point out the spot of his interment, till a brass tablet, with the following inscription was lately put up by the Earl of Buchan: "In the earth below this tablet are the remains of James Thomson, author of the beautiful poems entitled, *The Seasons*, *The Castle of Indolence*, &c. who died at Richmond on the 22d of August, and was buried there on the 29th O. S. 1748. The Earl of Buchan, unwilling that so good a man and sweet a poet should be without a memorial, has denoted the place of his interment for the satisfaction of his admirers, in the year of our Lord 1792." Underneath is this quotation from his "Winter:"

Father of Light and Life, Thou God Supreme!
 O, teach me what is good! teach me Thyself!
 Save me from folly, vanity, and vice,
 From every low pursuit! and feed my soul
 With knowledge, conscious peace, and virtue pure;
 Sacred, substantial, never-fading bliss!

RICHMOND PARK, formerly called the Great or the New Park, to distinguish it from that which was near the Green, was made by Charles I. Sir Robert Walpole (afterward Earl of Orford) was fond of hunting in this Park, and his son, Robert Lord Walpole, being the Ranger, he built the Great Lodge for him, and thus paid nobly for his amusement. This is an elegant stone edifice, with wings on each side of brick. It stands on a rising ground, and commands a very good prospect of the Park, especially of the fine piece of water. When Lord Walpole, afterward second Earl of Orford, died, the Princess Amelia was appointed Ranger. While it was in her hands, the public right to a foot-way through the park, was established by the issue of a trial at law, in 1758, at Kingston assizes, in consequence of which decision, ladder-gates were put up at some of the entrances. Here also is another Lodge, called the Stone Lodge. *See Mortlake*. This park is eight miles in circumference, and contains 2253 acres, of which not quite 100 are in Richmond parish: there are 650 acres in Mortlake, 265 in Petersham, 230 in Putney, and about 1000 in Kingston. His Majesty, who since the death of the last Ranger, the Earl of Bute, has taken the Park into his own hands, is now making several improvements, which promise to make it one of the most beautiful parks in the kingdom. The present Deputy Ranger is the Countess Dowager of Mansfield.

RICHMOND HOUSE, a handsome villa, on the banks of the Thames at Twickenham, Surry, was, in the last century,

the seat of the Earl of Bradford, a distinguished character in the reigns of Charles and James II. and an active promoter of the Revolution. Since his death it has belonged to different proprietors, and is now the seat of Mrs. Allanson.

RICKMANSWORTH, a market-town in Herts, 18 miles N.W. from London, situate on the Coln, has lately received considerable improvements in consequence of the formation of the Grand Junction Canal, which adjoins the town; and several manufactories have been recently established, particularly a silk mill, which is an object worthy of curiosity. In the neighbourhood is a warren-hill, where the sound of the trumpet is repeated twelve times by the echo! In this place is Bury Park, the seat of Fotherby Whitfield, Esq.

RIPLEY, Surry, $23\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. from London, in the road to Portsmouth, has a chapel of ease to the parish of Send. It is one of the prettiest villages in the county, and was formerly famous for cricket-players. Dunsboro' House, on the beautiful green, belongs to the Rev. C. W. Onslow.

RIVERHEAD, a village, near Sevenoaks, in Kent, so called from the Darent having its source in this parish, is situated in the celebrated valley of Holmesdale, which gives the title of Baron Holmesdale to Lord Amherst. It has a delightful vicinity. *See Montreal.*

RODING, the name of eight parishes in the west of Essex, distinguished by the appellations of Abbots, Berners, Beauchamp, Eythorp, High, Leaden, Margaret, and White. They take their name from the river, which flowing through them from Canfield, falls into the Thames below Barking. Formerly the Rodings were proverbially distinguished for the badness of the roads, and the uncouth manners of the inhabitants; in both these respects they are now very much improved. Roding Berners is supposed to be the birth-place of Juliana Berners, daughter of Sir James Berners, of that parish, who was beheaded in the reign of Richard II. This lady, who was Prioress of Soperwell Nunnery, was one of the earliest female writers in England. She was beautiful, of great spirit, and fond of hawking, hunting, &c. In these sports she was so thoroughly skilled, that she wrote treatises on hunting, hawking, and heraldry. "From an abbess disposed to turn author," says Mr. Warton, "we might reasonably have expected a manual of meditations for the closet, or select rules for making salves, or distilling strong waters. But the diversions of the field were not thought inconsistent with the character of a religious lady of this eminent rank, who resembled an abbot in respect of exercising an extensive manorial jurisdiction, and who hawked and hunted with other ladies of distinction." Mrs. Thornton has had, it seems, a predecessor in the annals of the chase, of great celebrity!

ROEHAMPTON, Surry, a hamlet to Putney, at the west extremity of Putney Heath. Here are many handsome villas ; among which are Mount Clare, late Sir John Dick's ; and the houses belonging to the Earl of Besborough, Lady Robert Bertie, Richard G. Temple, Esq. John Thompson, Esq. Mrs. Goldsmid, and Colonel Fullarton, the latter in Roehampton Lane ; Herbert Lodge, the villa of James Daniel, Esq. situate in Putney Park Lane. Clarence Lodge, the seat of Sir Thomas Jones, Bart. and Mount Clare, which was built, in the Italian style, by the late George Clive, Esq. Sir William Chambers was the architect of the Earl of Besborough : in this house are some valuable antiques ; particularly, the celebrated trunk of a Venus, from the collection of Baron Stosch ; and there is a bust of Demosthenes, by Benvenuto Cellini ; with some good pictures, among which are, the Interment of a Cardinal, by John ab Eyck, the first painter in oil colours ; Sir Theodore Mayerne, Physician to James I. by Rubens ; and Bishop Gardiner, by Holbein. In this hamlet is a neat chapel, over the altar of which is the Last Supper, by Zuccherò. *See Roehampton Grove and Roehampton House.*

ROEHAMPTON GROVE, lately the seat of Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq. but now of William Gosling, Esq. is situated on part of the ancient royal park of Putney, which no longer exists. The fee simple of this park was granted by Charles I. to Sir Richard Weston, afterward Earl of Portland, whose son alienated both the house and park. They were afterward the residence of Christian, Countess of Devonshire *, whose family sold this estate in 1689 ; after which it came into the hands of different proprietors, till it was purchased by Sir Joshua Vanneck, afterwards Lord Huntingfield, who pulled down the old mansion, and built the present elegant villa, after a design of Wyatt's ; forming a fine piece of water, which is supplied by pipes from a conduit on Putney Common. On the acquisition

* She was a woman of celebrity, and of singular character. She was extolled for her devotion ; and yet she retained Hobbes, the freethinker, in her house, as tutor to her son. She kept up the dignity of her rank, and was celebrated for her hospitality : yet so judicious was her economy, that her jointure of 5000*l.* a year she nearly doubled ; and she extricated her son's estate, from a vast debt and thirty lawsuits ; so that King Charles once jestingly said to her, " Madam, you have all my Judges at your disposal." She was the patroness of the wits of that age, who frequently assembled at her house, and there Waller often read his verses. She was active in the restoration of Charles II., who had such a sense of her services, that he frequently visited her at Roehampton, in company with the Queen Dowager, and the royal family, with whom she enjoyed an intimacy till her death in 1675.

of his brother's estate, Lord Huntingfield sold Roehampton Grove to Mr. Fitzherbert, who likewise expended great sums in improvements. The principal front commands a view of Epsom Downs in the distance: but Richmond Park approaches so near, that it seems to belong to the grounds, and gives an air of sylvan wildness to the whole. The prospect to the north charms the eye with variety; at the termination of the lawn, is the piece of water before mentioned; and beyond this, the Thames is seen, at high water, winding through a well-wooded valley, from which a rich display of cultivated country, adorned with villages and seats, rises to Harrow and the adjacent elevated parts of Middlesex.

ROEHAMPTON HOUSE, the seat of William Drake, Esq. at Roehampton, was built in the year 1710. The ceiling of the saloon, which was painted by Thornhill, represents the Feast of the Gods, an interesting portion of the Heathen Mythology.

ROMFORD, a town in Essex, $11\frac{3}{4}$ miles E. N. E. from London; in the road to Harwich, is governed by a bailiff and wardens, who, by patent, were once empowered to hold a weekly court for the trial of treasons, felonies, debts, &c. and to execute offenders. Its church was a chapel of ease to Hornchurch, but is both a neat and roomy structure. In 1795, adjoining the town on the west, barracks were erected capable of containing six troops of cavalry. Romford has three market-days in each week, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday; on the two former of which, immense numbers of calves and pigs are sold for the supply of the London Market.

RUNNY MEAD, near Egham, in Surty, is celebrated as the spot where King John, in 1215, was compelled to sign Magna Charta and Charta de Foresta. It is true, that here his consent was extorted; but these charters were signed, it is said, in an island between Runny Mead and Ankerwyke House. This island, still called Charter Island, is in the parish of Wraysbury, in Bucks.

In the reigns of John and his son, Henry III. the rigours of the fendal tenures and forest laws were so strictly enforced, that they occasioned many insurrections of the barons or principal feudatories; which at length produced the most beneficial effect, as, first King John, and afterwards his son, consented to the two famous charters of English liberties, *Magna Charta* and *Charta de Foresta*. The particulars may be seen in Hume's History of England, and a *Fac Simile* of the paper signed on the occasion may be inspected in the British Museum, which is most assuredly a real curiosity.

On Runny Mead are annual horse-races, which are attended by their Majesties and the royal family.

RUSSEL FARM, Herts, two miles and a half N. N. W. from Watford, the handsome seat of Lord Henley

RYE HOUSE, Herts, an ancient house, in the parish of Stanstead Abbot, in the road from Hoddesdon to Ware, one mile N. E. from the former, was built by Andrew Ogard, in the reign of Henry VI. that monarch having granted him a licence to build a castle on his manor of Rye. It came afterwards into the family of the late Paul Field, Esq. Part of the building (which now serves as a workhouse to the parish) has both battlements and loopholes, and was probably the gate of the castle which Andrew Ogard had liberty to erect: and if so, it is among the earliest of those brick buildings, erected after the form of bricks was changed, from the ancient flat and broad to the modern shape.

The Rye House has become celebrated from having been tenanted by Rumbold, one of the persons engaged in the real or pretended conspiracy to assassinate Charles II. and the Duke of York in 1683, on their return from Newmarket. *See Hume, Vol. III. chap. 5.* where an account is given of this singular business, forming a curious part of the English History.

The Lea and the New River, in this vicinity, afford excellent sport to the London anglers, who frequently resort here during the summer.

What though NO TROUT they *tickle* with the tempting fly,
A tempting dinner *tickles* them at ANCIENT RYE!

S.

SAINT ANNE'S HILL, Surry, one mile and a quarter W. N. W. from Chertsey, was the favourite residence of the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox, and is now occupied by Mrs. Fox. The house, which is elegantly furnished, contains a choice collection of paintings by the first masters, and a selection of very valuable curiosities. The lawn and pleasure-grounds are tastefully interspersed with statues descriptive of the Heathen Mythology, producing a classic effect; and ornamented by a handsome green-house supported by pillars, which is stored with a splendid collection of odoriferous plants and flowers. The grotto, seen through a romantic avenue at the bottom of the garden, is a neat structure, finished in 1790; and adjoining the grounds is a dairy, which for its decorations may be considered an unique structure; the sides being lined with white tiles edged with green, and the marble dressers and stands supported by fluted green and white pillars. On the hill, commanding a beautiful and extensive prospect over the counties of Surry, Middlesex,

Bucks, and Berks, is still a part of the stone wall of an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Anne. To this charming little villa, Mr. Fox frequently retired from the embarrassment of conflicting circumstances; here he planned a final retirement from public life; and here he is believed to have commenced the arrangement of some important collections for a history of the royal family of Stewart*.

SALTHILL, in Bucks, $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. from London, on the Bath road, is remarkable for its fine situation and elegant inn. It is also famous as being the spot to which the scholars of Eton make their triennial procession; when a public collection is made from the company, for the benefit of the Captain of the School, who is generally elected a member of King's College, Cambridge. This collection, in some years, amounts to near 1000*l*. Owing to the carelessness of a cook, some gentlemen were poisoned here several years ago: they had made an excursion hither to enjoy the pleasures of the country.

SANDERSTED, in Surry, three miles S. S. E. from Croydon, has a delightful prospect on the north to Croydon, and on the north-west to Harrow on the Hill, some parts of Bucks, Berks, Hampshire, and over all Bansted Downs. *See Purley.*

SANDRIDGE, a village in Hertfordshire, three miles N. by E. of St. Alban s. Here is the elegant seat of Charles Bouchier, Esq. who has lately made great improvements in the house and grounds.

* The character of this Great Statesman, has been thus ably portrayed by a late biographer: "He has been seen a nursling in science and policy, growing up in the prevalent vices of the times, and ascending the tribune rash, impetuous, and inconsiderate, but showing at the same time a mind strong, well stored, and educated. He is seen expanding into man with all the best principles of patriotism: views enlarged beyond self or country, opinion or belief, rank or profession; creating a policy suited to all, and to which all are suited; and forming a government at once great and beneficent: then struggling with adversity, and with conflicting passions; sometimes a partizan, and then retiring to rustic vacancy, social endearment, and infantine simplicity. Again called suddenly to the restoration of a mighty government, stretching every nerve, and exciting beneficence; receiving the applause of private friends and enemies, and expiring patiently under a painful disease, with no other affliction than that of sorrowing friends and of a sorrowing country!" Thus died the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, on the 13th day of September, 1806, in the 58th year of his age, at Chiswick House, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, to which he had been removed as a place of repose, between London and his own seat.

SEVENOAKS, a market-town in Kent, 23 miles S. S. E. from London, is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence; and contains many large and respectable mansions, the residences of genteel and independent families. The church, which is a spacious, handsome structure, forms a very conspicuous object for several miles round, through its elevated situation at the south end of the town. Here is an hospital and school, for the maintenance of aged people, and the instruction of youth, first erected by Sir William Sevenoaks, Lord Mayor of London, 1418, who, according to tradition, was a foundling, educated at the expense of a person of this town, whence he took his name. Queen Elizabeth having augmented the revenue of this school, it was called Queen Elizabeth's Free-School, and now possesses an annual income of 800*l*. It was rebuilt in 1727. Near this town, in 1450, the royal army, commanded by Sir Humphrey Stafford, was defeated by the rebels headed by John Cade; and at the end of the street leading to Dartford, is an open space called Sevenoak-Vine, where many of the grand matches of cricket, the provincial amusement of Kent, have been played. This town is supposed to have obtained its name from seven large oaks which grew on the spot when it was first built. *See Kippington and Knole.*

SHEEN, EAST, Surry, a hamlet to Mortlake, situated on the Thames, two miles E. from Richmond. Here are several villas; particularly that of Lord Palmerston, a descendant from Sir John Temple, brother of the celebrated Sir William Temple; the seats of Henry Hope, Esq. Sir Philip Francis, and Lady Watson, relict of Sir Brook Watson, Bart.

SHEEN, WEST, the name of a hamlet to Richmond, which once stood a quarter of a mile to the N. W. of the Old Palace of Richmond. Here Henry V. in 1414, founded a convent of Carthusians, within the walls of which Perken Warbeck sought an asylum. An ancient gateway, the last remains of this priory, was taken down in 1770. The whole hamlet, consisting of 18 houses, was at the same time annihilated, and the site, which was made into a lawn, added to the King's enclosures. Sir William Temple had a lease of the site and premises of the priory; and West Sheen was his favourite residence till his removal to Moor Park, near Farnham. King William frequently visited him at this place. When his patron was lame with the gout, Swift usually attended his Majesty in his walk round the gardens, and here he became acquainted with the beautiful and accomplished Stella, who was born at this place, and whose father was Sir William's steward.

SHENLEY, a village of Hertfordshire, two miles N. by W. of Chipping Barnet. Here is High Canons, the handsome seat of Henry Bonham, Esq. The many elegant improvements

were effected by T. Fitzherbert, Esq. a former proprietor, particularly two fine pieces of water in the park, which, sloping from the house, terminate, at some distance, in a delightful wood.

SHEPPERTON, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames, $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. from London, is much resorted to by the lovers of angling. Hence is a bridge to Walton.

SHOOTER'S HILL, Kent, eight miles S. from London, in the road to Dover, from the summit of which is a fine view of London, and into Essex, Surry, and even part of Sussex. The Thames also exhibits a magnificent appearance. There is a handsome inn and gardens for the entertainment of those who visit this delightful spot. On the top of this hill is a tower, seen at a great distance from almost every part of the adjacent country. It was built by Lady James, to commemorate the reduction of Severndroog, in 1756, a strong fort which belonged to Angria the pirate on an island near Bombay. This structure, called *Severndroog Castle*, was erected from the design of Mr. Jupp, and is of a triangular form, with turrets at each angle.

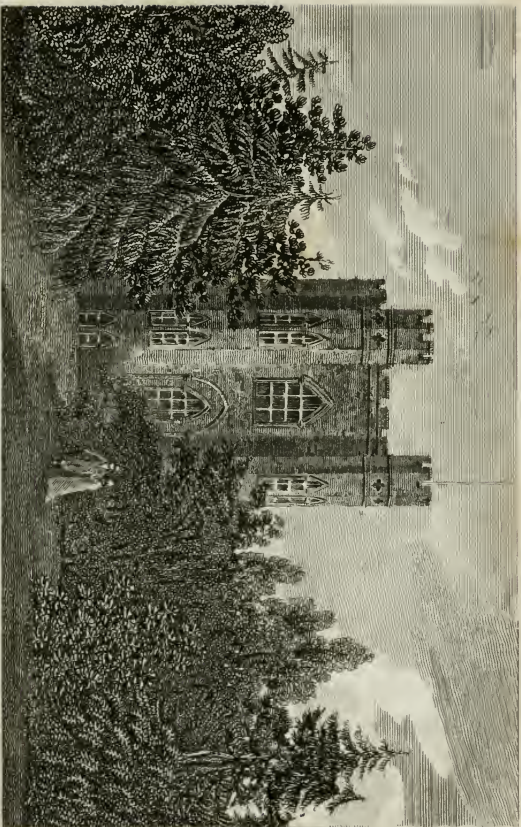
Mr. Bloomfield, in his recent little volume called *Wild Flowers*, has a charming piece entitled *Shooter's Hill*, from which we take the following stanza :

This far-seen monumental tower
Records the achievements of the brave,
And Angria's subjugated power,
Who plunder'd on the eastern wave ;
I would not that such turrets rise
To point out where my bones are laid ;
Save that some wandering bard might prize
The comforts of its broad cool shade !

The view of the country from the top of the tower is truly delightful, including the great metropolis, with its lofty and numerous spires, the shipping of the river Thames, and the long range of the Surry hills. The eye indeed may be said to be presented with a rich and overpowering variety. On the top of this hill, whose summit is 410 feet above the low water mark at Woolwich, is a fine mineral spring.

SHORNE, a village in Kent, three miles and a half S. E. of Gravesend, containing a variety of landscape. The hills are wide, steep, and almost covered with wood ; rising into bold variations, beneath the breaks of which prospects of the valley beneath, and the Thames winding through it, are seen, and from the tops of them prospects of the surrounding country.

SION HILL, in the parish of Isleworth, Middlesex, the elegant villa of the Duke of Mariborough. The grounds, which were planted by Brown, fall with a gentle descent from the house to the great road to Hounslow.



The Tower on Shooter's Hill.



SION HILL LODGE, near the last mentioned, the seat of Mrs. Palmer, a neat villa, with extensive offices, pleasantly situate in a small paddock. This estate is a manor, called Wyke: it anciently belonged to the convent of Sion: and, among its proprietors since the dissolution, we find the name of Sir Thomas Gresham.

SION HOUSE, in the parish of Isleworth, Middlesex, a seat of the Duke of Northumberland, situated on the Thames, opposite Richmond Gardens, is called Sion, from a nunnery of Bridgetines, of the same name, originally founded at Twickenham, by Henry V. in 1414, and removed to this spot in 1432.

After the dissolution of this convent in 1532, it continued in the crown during the remainder of our eighth Henry's reign. His unfortunate Queen, Catharine Howard, was confined here, from Nov. 14, 1541, to Feb. 10, 1542, being three days before her execution. Edward VI. granted it to his uncle the Duke of Somerset, who, in 1547, began to build this magnificent structure, and finished the shell of it nearly as it now remains. The house is a majestic edifice, of white stone: the roof is flat and embattled. Upon each of the four outward angles is a square turret; flat-roofed and embattled. The gardens were enclosed by high walls before the east and west fronts, and were laid out in a grand manner; but being made at a time when extensive views were deemed inconsistent with the stately privacy affected by the great, they were so situated as to deprive the house of all prospect. To remedy that inconvenience, the Protector built a high triangular terrace in the angle between the walls of the two gardens: this, by his enemies, was afterwards called a fortification, and adduced as one proof, among others, of his having formed a design dangerous to the liberties of the king and people. After his execution, in 1552, Sion was forfeited; and the house, which was given to John Duke of Northumberland, then became the residence of his son, Lord Guildford Dudley, and of his daughter-in-law, the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, who resided at this place, when the Dukes of Northumberland and Suffolk, and her husband, came to prevail upon her to accept the fatal present of the crown; and hence she was conducted, as then usual on the accession of the sovereign, to reside for some time in the tower.

The Duke being beheaded in 1553, Sion House reverted to the Crown. Queen Mary restored it to the Bridgetines, who possessed it till they were expelled by Elizabeth. In 1604, Sion House was granted to Henry Percy, ninth Earl of Northumberland, in consideration of his eminent services. His son Algernon employed Inigo Jones to new face the inner court, and to finish the great hall in the manner in which it now appears.

In 1682, Charles Duke of Somerset, having married the only

child of Josceline Earl of Northumberland, Sion House became his property. He lent this house to the Princess Anne, who resided here during the misunderstanding between her and Queen Mary. Upon the Duke's death, in 1748, his son Algernon gave Sion House to Sir Hugh and Lady Elizabeth Smithson, his son-in-law and daughter, afterwards Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, who made the fine improvements.

The most beautiful scenery imaginable is formed before two of the principal fronts; for even the Thames itself seems to belong to the gardens, which are separated into two parts by a new serpentine river, which communicates with the Thames. Two bridges form a communication between the two gardens, and there is a stately Doric column, on the top of which is a finely proportioned statue of Flora. The greenhouse has a Gothic front, in so light a style, as to be greatly admired. The back and end walls of it are the only remains of the old monastery. These beautiful gardens are stored with a great many curious exotics, and were principally laid out by Brown.

The entrance to the mansion, from the great road, is through a beautiful gateway, adorned on each side with an open colonnade. The visitor ascends the house by a flight of steps which leads into *The Great Hall*, a noble oblong room, 66 feet by 31, and 34 in height. It is paved with white and black marble, and is ornamented with antique marble colossal statues, and particularly with a cast of the dying gladiator in bronze, by Valladier.

Adjoining to the Hall is a magnificent *Vestibule*, in an uncommon style; the floor of scagliola, and the walls in fine relief, with gilt trophies, &c. It is adorned with 12 large Ionic columns and 16 pilasters of *verde antique*, purchased at an immense expense, being a greater quantity of this scarce marble than is now perhaps to be found in any one building in the world; on the columns are 12 gilt statues. This leads to *The Dining Room*, which is ornamented with marble statues, and paintings in chiaro oscuro, after the antique. At each end is a circular recess separated by columns, and the ceiling is in stucco gilt.

The Drawing Room has a coved ceiling, divided into two small compartments richly gilt, and exhibiting designs of all the antique paintings, that have been found in Europe, executed by the best Italian artists. The sides are hung with a rich three-coloured silk damask, the first of the kind ever executed in England. The tables are two noble pieces of antique mosaic, found in the Baths of Titus, and purchased from Abbate Furietti's collection at Rome. The glasses are 108 inches by 65, being two of the largest ever seen in England. The chimney-piece is of the finest statuary marble, inlaid and ornamented with *or moulté*.

The Great Gallery, which also serves for the library and mu-

seum, is $133\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 14. The bookcases are formed in recesses in the wall, and receive the books so as to make them part of the general finishing of the room. The chimney-pieces are adorned with medallions, &c. The whole is after the beautiful style of the antique, and gave the first instance of stucco-work finished in England, after the finest remains of antiquity. Below the ceiling, which is richly adorned with paintings and ornaments, runs a series of large medallion paintings, exhibiting the portraits of all the Earls of Northumberland in succession, and other principal persons of the houses of Percy and Seymour; all taken from originals. At the end of this room is a pair of folding doors into the garden, which uniformity required should represent a bookcase, to answer the other end of the library. Here, by a happy thought, are exhibited the titles of the last Greek and Roman authors, so as to form a pleasing deception, and to give, at the same time, a curious catalogue of the *authores desperditi*. At each end is a little pavilion, finished in exquisite taste; as is also a beautiful closet in one of the square turrets rising above the roof, which commands an enchanting prospect.

From the east end of the gallery are a suit of private apartments, that are convenient and elegant, and lead us back to the great hall by which we entered. All these improvements were begun in 1762 by the late Duke, under the direction of the late Robert Adam, Esq. The present illustrious Duke (who distinguished himself at the battle of Bunker's Hill) passes the principal part of his time here, as he seems to entertain a predilection for this spot and its vicinity.

SLOUGH, a village in Bucks, $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. from London, and two from Windsor. Part of it is in the parish of Stoke, the other in that of Upton. Here the celebrated Dr. Herschel pursues his astronomical researches, assisted by a royal pension. His telescope is a prodigious instrument; the length of the tube is 39 feet 4 inches; it measures 4 feet 10 inches in diameter; and every part of it is of rolled or sheet iron, which has been joined together, without rivets, by a kind of seaming, well known to those who make iron funnels for stoves. The concave face of the great mirror is 48 inches of polished surface in diameter! The thickness, which is equal in every part of it, is about three inches and a half; and its weight, when it came from the cast, was 2,118 pounds, of which it must have lost a small part in polishing. The method of observing by this telescope, is by what Dr. Herschel calls the front view; the observer being placed in a seat, suspended at the end of it, with his back toward the object he views. There is no small speculum, but the magnifiers are applied immediately to the first focal image. From the opening of the telescope, near the place of the eyeglass, a speaking-pipe runs down to the bottom of the tube,

where it goes into a turning joint; and, after several other inflexions, it at length divides into two branches, one going into the observatory, and the other into the work-room; and thus the communications of the observer are conveyed to the assistant in the observatory, and the workman is directed to perform the required motions. The foundation of the apparatus by which the telescope is suspended and moved, consists of two concentric circular brick walls, the outermost of which is 22 feet in diameter, and the inside one 21 feet. They are two feet six inches deep under ground, two feet three inches broad at the bottom, and one foot two inches at the top; and are capped with paving stones about three inches thick, and twelve and three quarters broad. The bottom frame of the whole rests upon these two walls by 20 concentric rollers, and is moveable upon a pivot, which gives a horizontal motion to the whole apparatus, as well as to the telescope. The description of the apparatus and telescope occupies 65 pages in the second part of the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1795, and the parts of it are illustrated by 19 plates. It is altogether a most curious piece of art, and the discoveries made by means of its powers constitute some of the leading topics of modern astronomy.

SOPEWELL, Herts, one mile S. from St. Alban's, was a nunnery, founded in 1142. In this house, Henry VIII. was privately married to Anne Boleyn, by Dr. Rowland Lee, afterwards Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry.

SOPHIA FARM, Berks, two miles and a half S. W. from Windsor, is the seat of George Birch, Esq. *See St. Leonard's Hill.*

SOUTHFLEET, a village in Kent, three miles and a half S. W. from Gravesend. The Bishops of Rochester were possessed of the manor before the Conquest, and, as was not unusual in ancient times, the Court of Southfleet had the power of trying and executing felons. This jurisdiction extended not only to acts of felony done within the village, but also over criminals apprehended there, though the fact had been committed in another county.

SOUTHGATE, Middlesex, eight miles and a half N. from London, a hamlet to the parish of Edmonton, is situate on the skirts of Enfield Chase. Among many handsome houses here, are Minchendon House, the seat of the Duchess of Chandos, but occupied by her brother, Sir Richard Gamon, Bart.; Cannon Grove, the seat of Sir William Curtis, Bart. and Arnold's Grove, of John Walker, Esq.

SOUTH LODGE, Middlesex, two miles and a half W. from Enfield, an elegant villa on Enfield Chase, was a seat of the first

Earl of Chatham (when a commoner) to whom it was left by will, with 10,000*l*. On this bequest, he observed, that he should spend that sum in improvements, and then grow tired of the place in three or four years; nor was he mistaken. Yet here, for some time, this illustrious statesman enjoyed the sweets of rural retirement, and even indulged in some poetic effusions. When he parted with South Lodge, the succeeding proprietor greatly neglected it; but the late Mr. Alderman Skinner, who afterwards purchased it, restored this delightful spot to its former beauty. The plantations, which are well wooded, are laid out with great taste, and adorned with two fine pieces of water; the views across which, from different parts of the grounds, into Epping Forest, are rich and extensive. It was lately purchased by Mr. Gundry.

SOUTHWEALD, a village in Essex, one mile and a half W. N. W. from Brentwood, where is the handsome house of Christopher Tower, Esq. in whose park is a lofty building, upon an elevated point, commanding an extensive prospect.

SPENCER GROVE, the beautiful villa of Miss Hotham, delightfully situate on the Thames, at Twickenham, Middlesex, was fitted up with great elegance by Lady Diana Beaclerk, who decorated several of the rooms herself, with her own paintings of flowers. It was afterwards the residence of the late Lady Bridget Tollemache.

SPRING GROVE, at Smallberry Green, near Hounslow, Middlesex, the neat villa of Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. President of the Royal Society, who has devoted the greater part of his life to the study of botany and natural history, having for that express purpose accompanied Captain Cook in one of his voyages round the world.

STAINES, a market-town in Middlesex, 16 miles W. S. W. from London. An elegant stone bridge has been built here, from a design by Thomas Sandby, Esq. R. A. It consists of three elliptic arches; that in the centre 60 feet wide; the others 52 feet each. One or two of the piers having sunk, the opening of this bridge was retarded for some time. At some distance, above this bridge, at Coln Ditch, stands London Mark Stone, the ancient boundary to the jurisdiction of the city of London on the Thames. On a moulding round the upper part is inscribed "God preserve the city of London. A. D. 1280!"

STAMFORD HILL, the upper part of Clapton, Middlesex, three miles and a half N. N. E. from London, containing many well-built houses raised on an eminence, which command a pleasing prospect of the adjacent country.

STANMORE, GREAT, a village in Middlesex, ten miles N. W. from London, in the road to Watford. Here is the seat of James Forbes, Esq. built by the first Duke of Chandos, for the residence of his Duchess, in case she had survived him. Mr. Forbes enlarged it, and has greatly improved the gardens, in which he has erected a small octagon temple, containing groups of figures, in Oriental sculpture, presented to him by the Brahmins of Hindostan, as a grateful acknowledgment of his benevolent attention to their happiness, during a long residence among them. They are ancient, and the only specimens of the Hindoo sculpture in this island. In the gardens is also an elegant structure, containing a cenotaph, inscribed to the memory of a deceased friend; and here is a rustic bridge, part of which is composed of a few fragments of a large Roman watch-tower, which once stood upon the hill*.

The villa of George Heming, Esq. in this place, was originally a pavilion, consisting only of a noble banqueting-room, with proper culinary offices, and was built by the first Duke of Chandos, for the reception of such of his friends as were fond of bowling; a spacious green having been likewise formed for that amusement. *See Belmont and Bentley Priory.*

The church, rebuilt on the present more convenient spot, in 1633, is a brick structure; and the tower is covered by a remarkably large and beautiful stem of ivy. The situation of the old church is marked by a flat tomb-stone, which has been lately planted round with firs. The inhabitants had been long accustomed to fetch all their water from a large reservoir on the top of the hill; but a well was dug in the village, in 1791, and water found at the depth of 150 feet. Upon this hill is Stanmore Common, which is so elevated, that the ground-floor of one of the houses upon it is said to be on a level with the battlements of the tower of Harrow church; and some high trees on the Common are a landmark from the German Ocean. At the entrance of the village, are the seats of Lord Castlereagh, — Harvey, — Bartlet, and S. Martin, Esqrs.; and at the end, are those of — Hughes, — Lambeth, and Nath. Conant, Esqrs.

STANMORE, LITTLE. *See Whitchurch.*

STANSTED ABBOTS, a village of Hertfordshire, once a flourishing borough, above two miles S. E. of Ware, near the

* Mr. Forbes was unfortunately one of the persons travelling in France, at the period when the order was issued for the detention of the English; and during his captivity was exultingly shown a large map of England, in which the different estates were particularized and parcelled out in allotments; amongst these was his own at Stanmore! He however solaced himself in the reflection, "that although the Lion's skin was sold, there yet remained the trifling difficulty of killing the noble animal!"

river Stort. Stausted Bury, in this parish, is the seat of George Porter, Esq. *See Rye House.*

STANWELL, a village in Middlesex, two miles N. E. from Staines. In this parish is Stanwell Place, the seat of Sir William Gibbons, Bart. It is a flat situation, but commands plenty of wood and water.

STEPNEY, a village near London, whose parish was of such extent, and so increased in buildings, as to produce the parishes of St. Mary Stratford, at Bow; St. Mary, Whitechapel; St. Anne, Limehouse; St. John, Wapping; St. Paul, Shadwell; St. George in the East; Christ Church, Spitalfields; and St. Matthew, Bethnal Green; and it contains the hamlets of Mile End Old Town, Mile End New Town, Ratcliff, and Poplar.

On the east side of the portico of the church, leading up to the gallery, is a stone, with this inscription :

Of Carthage great I was a stone,
O mortals, read with pity !
Time consumes all, it spareth none,
Men, mountains, towns, nor city :
Therefore, O mortals ! all bethink
You whereunto you must,
Since now such stately buildings
Lie buried in the dust !

The hamlet of Ratcliff, which lies in the western division of this parish, contained 1150 houses, of which 455, with 36 warehouses, were destroyed by a dreadful fire on the 23d of July, 1794. This fire, which broke out at Cock Hill, in its progress consumed more houses than any one conflagration since the great fire of London, in 1666. It was occasioned by the boiling over of a pitch-kettle, at a boat builder's, from whose warehouses, which were speedily consumed, the flames spread to a barge, laden with saltpetre and other stores, and thence communicated to several vessels and small craft that were lying near, and could not be got off through the state of the tide. The blowing up of the saltpetre in the barge carried the flames to the saltpetre warehouses of the East India Company, from which it spread with immense rapidity, in consequence of the different explosions of the saltpetre, which blew up with sounds resembling the rolling of subterraneous thunder, and threw large flakes of fire upon all the adjacent buildings. The scene now became dreadful; the wind blowing strong from the south-west, directed the flames to Ratcliffe High Street, which, being narrow, took fire on both sides, and as very little water could be procured for some hours, the engines could offer no effectual check. The premises of a timber-merchant in London Street

added greatly to the strength of the conflagration, and Butcher Row was almost wholly consumed. During the night, the devastation on the side of Limehouse was stopped by the great exertions of the firemen and inhabitants; but towards Stepney, almost every building in the line of the fire was destroyed, till, having reached an open space of ground, where the connection of combustible substances was broken off, the flames ceased for want of materials to consume. It was observed as a remarkable circumstance, that a large insulated brick-building, belonging to a Mr. Bere, which stood nearly in the centre of the burning ruins, remained uninjured, not even a single pane of glass being cracked.

By this accident several hundred families were deprived of their all, and thrown on the public benevolence. In this distress, government sent 150 tents from the Tower, which were pitched in an enclosed piece of ground adjoining to Stepney churchyard, for the reception of the sufferers; and for some time provisions were distributed among them from the vestry. A subscription was also opened for their relief at Lloyd's Coffee House; and some of the gentlemen of the neighbourhood attended at the leading avenues, for the purpose of soliciting the benevolent assistance of those whom curiosity might induce to visit the desolated scene where the fire had raged. The collection from the visitors on the Sunday following, amounted to more than 800*l.*; 426*l.* of which were in copper; and 38*l.* 14*s.* in farthings! The total sum collected on this melancholy occasion, was upwards of 16,000*l.*

All seamen in the merchants' service pay threepence monthly towards the poor rates of this parish: with which sum a fund is raised for the maintenance of all persons born at sea; *who can claim Stepney as their parish*, provided they have not obtained any other settlement.

STOCKWELL, a village in Surry, in the parish of Lambeth, three miles and a half S. from London, has a neat chapel of ease, to which Archbishop Secker contributed 500*l.* On the site of the ancient manor-house, a handsome villa was erected by the late Bryant Barrett, Esq. one of the proprietors of Vauxhall Gardens, and is now occupied by his widow. Part of the ancient offices are still standing; but Mr. Lysons says, that the tradition of its having been the property of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, is without foundation, as, in his time, it belonged to Sir John Leigh, the younger.

This village, like Cock Lane, has had its impostors, and much about the same period; it is however to be regretted that they were not detected and brought to punishment. This ghost did not pretend to tell about murders committed, but merely broke plates, dishes, glasses, &c. and tormented a pious old widow lady.

STOKE, Bucks, two miles N. N. E. from Slough, is a large scattered village, which obtained the appellation of *Pogeis* from its ancient lords of that name. The heiress of this family, in the reign of Edward III. married Lord Mollines, who shortly afterwards procured a licence from the King to convert the manor-house into a castle. From him it descended to the Lords Hungerford, and from them to the Hastings, Earls of Huntingdon, and seems afterwards to have been the residence of the Lord Chancellor Hatton. Sir Edward Coke having married an heiress of the Huntingdon family, became the next possessor, and here in 1601, he was honoured with a visit from Queen Elizabeth, whom he entertained in a very sumptuous style, presenting her with jewels to the value of 1000*l.*; and here he died in 1634. It was afterwards the seat of Viscountess Cobham, on whose death the estate was purchased by Mr. William Penn, chief proprietor of Penn-Sylvania, in America, and now belongs to John Penn, Esq. his grand-son. The old manor-house furnished the subject for the opening of Gray's humourously descriptive poem called *The Long Story*, in which the style of building, and fantastic manners of Elizabeth's reign, are delineated with much truth. Gray, when a student at Eton, occasionally resided with his aunt in this village, whose churchyard was the scene of his much admired *Elegy*, occasioned, says his biographer, "by the recent loss of his invaluable mother, and his particular friend, West." On the plain slab covering her tomb, he wrote the following epitaph, which, in the opinion of the same gentleman, excites more sympathy by a single stroke, than the beautiful lines of Mr. Pope, expressive of *his* filial piety:

Here sleep the remains of

DOROTHY GRAY,

widow, the careful tender mother
of many children, one of whom alone
had the misfortune to survive her.

The same tomb, by Mr. Gray's particular directions, became also the place of his interment; though neither friend nor relation raised a stone to his memory till the year 1799, when the Genius of Poetry animated the kindred bosom of Mr. Penn to perform the long-neglected task. The monument erected by this gentleman stands in a field adjoining the church, and forms the termination of one of the views from Stoke House. It is composed of stone, and consists of a large sarcophagus, supported on a square pedestal, with inscriptions on each side. Three of them are selected from the *Ode to Eton College*, and *Elegy* written in a Country Churchyard: the fourth is as follows:

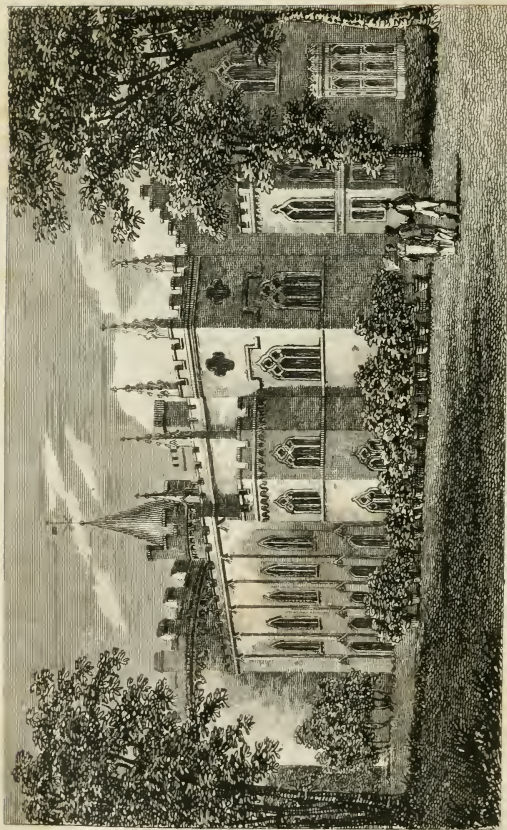
This Monument, in honour of
THOMAS GRAY,
 Was erected A. D. 1799,
 Among the scenery
 Celebrated by that great Lyric and Elegiac Poet.
 He died in 1771,
 And lies unnoticed in the adjoining Church-yard
 Under the Tomb-stone on which he piously
 And pathetically recorded the interment
 Of his Aunt and lamented Mother.

Edward Lord Loughborough here founded an hospital, with a chapel, in which he himself was interred; but the former has been rebuilt by Mr. Penn in a more convenient spot.

In this parish is the handsome seat of the late Field Marshal Sir George Howard, K. B.; and, at the west end of the village, the neat residence of the Rev. Dr. Browning.

STOKE D'ABERNON, a village seated on the river Mole, in Surry, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. W. from Kingston. Here is a spacious mansion, the property of Sir Francis Vincent, and residence of Admiral Sir Richard Hughes, Bart. In this parish is a mineral spring. *See Jessop's Well.*

STOKE PARK, is the seat of John Penn, Esq. who within a few years has made it one of the most charming and magnificent residences in this part of the county. The house was built in the year 1789, from designs by James Wyatt, Esq. since which period, it has experienced several judicious alterations, and considerable additions. It is constructed chiefly with brick, and covered with stucco, and consists of a large square centre with two wings. The north, or entrance front, is ornamented with a colonnade, consisting of ten Doric columns, and approached by a flight of steps leading to the Marble Hall. The south front, 196 feet in length, is also adorned with a colonnade, consisting of twelve fluted columns of the old Doric order. Above this ascends a projecting portico, of four Ionic columns, sustaining an ornamental pediment. The Marble Hall is oval, and contains four fine marble busts, supported on scagliola pedestals. The whole interior length of the south front is intended to be occupied by an elegant and well-stored library. The park, though rather flat, commands some very fine views, particularly to the south, where the eye is directed over a large sheet of water to the majestic castle of Windsor, beyond which, Cooper's Hill and the Forest woods close the prospect. A large lake winds round the east side of the house, with a neat stone bridge thrown over it. The lake was originally formed by Richmond, but it has been considerably altered by Repton, who also directed the laying out of the park. About 300 yards from



Strawberry Hill.

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the north front of the house is a handsome fluted column, 68 feet high, lately erected from a design by Mr. Wyatt: on the top is a colossal statue of Sir Edward Coke, by Rosa.

STRATFORD, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. from London, the first village in Essex on crossing the Lea, at Bow Bridge, is in the parish of West Ham. At Maryland Point, in this hamlet, is Stratford House, where the late Lord Henniker had extensive gardens, though the house itself makes no figure. This house was built by a gentleman who had raised an estate in the colony of Maryland; and was likewise proprietor of those houses called from that circumstance Maryland Point. The whole estate was a few months ago advertised for sale. The village is straggling, but there are some good houses, and considerable gardens belonging to them.

STRATFORD BOW. *See Bow.*

STRAWBERRY HILL, near Twickenham, Middlesex, the villa of the late Earl of Orford (better known in the literary world, and often quoted in this work, as Mr. Horace Walpole) is situated on an eminence near the Thames. It was originally a small tenement, built, in 1698, by the Earl of Bradford's coachman, and let as a lodging-house. Colley Cibber was one of its first tenants, and there wrote his comedy, called *The Refusal*. It was afterwards taken by the Marquis of Carnarvon, and other persons of consequence, as an occasional summer residence. In 1747 it was purchased by Mr. Walpole, by whom this beautiful structure, formed from select parts of Gothic architecture in cathedrals, &c. was built, at different times. Great taste is displayed in the elegant embellishments of the edifice, and in the choice collection of pictures, sculptures, antiquities, and curiosities that adorn it; many of which have been purchased from some of the first cabinets in Europe. The approach to the house, through a grove of lofty trees; the embattled wall, overgrown with ivy; the spiry pinnacles, and gloomy cast of the building; give it the air of an ancient abbey, and fill the beholder with awe, especially on entering the gate, where a small oratory, enclosed with iron rails, and a cloister behind it, appear in the fore court.

On entering the house, we are led through a hall and passage, with painted glass windows, into the Great Parlour, in which are the portraits of Sir Robert Walpole, his two wives and children, and other family pictures; one of which, by Reynolds, contains the portraits of the three Ladies Waldegrave, daughters of the late Duchess of Gloucester. Here is likewise a conversation in small life, by Reynolds, one of his early productions; it represents Richard, second Lord Edgecumbe, G. A. Selwyn, and G. J. Williams, Esq. The window has many pieces of

stained glass, as have all the windows in every room. These add a richness to the rooms, which, particularly on a bright day, have a very good effect. The Gothic screens, niches, or chimney-pieces, with which each room is likewise adorned, were designed, for the most part, by Mr. Walpole himself, or Mr. Bentley, and adapted with great taste to their respective situations.

To enter into a minute description of the valuable collection in this villa would much exceed our limits. Some of the most valuable articles we shall endeavour to point out, in the order in which they are shown.

The Little Parlour. The chimney-piece is taken from the tomb of Bishop Ruthall in Westminster Abbey. In this room is Mrs. Damer's much admired model of two dogs in *terra cotta*; a drawing in water-colours, by Miss Agnes Berry, from Mr. William Lock's Death of Wolsey; and a landscape with gipsies, by Lady Diana Beauchamp. The chairs are of ebony, as are several others in the house.

The Blue Breakfasting Room contains several exquisite miniatures of the Digby family, by Isaac and Peter Oliver, and others by Petitot, &c. Two other pictures here deserve attention: one represents Charles II. in a garden, and his gardener on his knee, presenting the first pine-apple raised in England; the other a charming portrait of Cowley, when young, as a shepherd, by Lely. In a closet, among other pictures, are a portrait by Hogarth, of Sarah Malcolm, in Newgate; and a good view, by Scott, of the Thames at Twickenham. In this closet are two kittens, by Mrs. Damer, in white marble.

In a niche on the stairs is the rich and valuable armour of Francis I. of France. It is of steel, gilt; and near it is an ancient picture, on board, of Henry V. and his family.

The Library. The chimney-piece is taken from the tomb of John Earl of Cornwall in Westminster Abbey; the stone-work from that of Thomas Duke of Clarence at Canterbury. The books, of which there is a very valuable collection, are ranged within Gothic arches of pierced wood. Among the most remarkable objects, are an ancient painting representing the marriage of Henry VI.; a clock of silver, gilt, a present from Henry VIII. to Ann Boleyn; a screen of the first tapestry made in England, being a map of Surry and Middlesex: a curfew, or cover-fire; and an *ofsprey* eagle in *terra cotta*, by Mrs. Damer.

The Star Chamber, a small anti-room leading to the Holbein room and great gallery, contains the famous bust of Henry VII. done for his tomb by Torregiano. This room has its name from the ceiling being studded with stars in Mosaic.

The Holbein Chamber is adorned with pictures, chiefly by and after Holbein; particularly, the Triumph of Riches and Poverty, by Zuccherò; and Holbein's design for a magnificent chimney-piece for one of Henry the Eighth's palaces. There is a curious

picture of the Duchess of Suffolk, and her husband, Adrian Stokes, by Lucas de Heere. The chimney-piece is taken chiefly from the tomb of Archbishop Warham, at Canterbury. Part of this room is separated by a screen, behind which stands a bed, the canopy of which is crowned with a plume of red and white ostrich feathers. By the side of the bed hangs the red hat of Cardinal Wolsey.

The Gallery is fifty-six feet long, seventeen high, and thirteen wide. As we enter it out of the gloomy passage, which leads from the Holbein Chamber, the effect, particularly on a bright day, is very striking. The ceiling is copied from one of the side aisles in Henry the Seventh's chapel, ornamented with fret-work, and gilt. The most remarkable pictures are Henry VII. Mabeuse; Sir Francis Walsingham, Zuccherò; Admiral Montague, Earl of Sandwich, Lely; Sir George Villiers, Janssen; George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, Rubens; Sophia Countess of Granville, Rosalba; Men at Cards, Miel; a Landscape, Poussin; Anne Duchess of York, by Mrs. Beale; the Wife of Alderman Le Neve, Lely; Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Alban's; James second Earl of Waldegrave, Reynolds; the Bashaw Bonneval, Liotard; Henry Lord Holland, Ditto; Alderman Le Neve, fine, Lely; John Lord Sheffield, More; Virgin and Child, by John Davis, Esq.; Mr. Le Neve, Janssen; Margaret of Valois, Duchess of Savoy, More; Maria Countess Waldegrave, Reynolds; Mr. Law, Rosalba; Earl of Hertford, Ditto; Frances Countess of Exeter, Vandyck; Sir Godfrey Kneller, by himself; Catharine Sedley, Countess of Dorchester, Dahl; Madame de Sevigné; Girl scowering Pots, Watteau; Sevonyans, the Painter, by himself; Mary Queen of France and Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk; Tobit burying the Dead, fine, Castiglione; Catharine de Medecis and her Children, Janet; Griffiere, the Painter, Zouist; a Portrait, Giorgione; a flower-piece, Old Baptist; Anne Countess of Dorset and Pembroke; Thomas Duke of Norfolk, More; Henry Carey, Lord Falkland, whole length Vansomer; Frances Duchess of Richmond, ditto, Mark Girtard; Ludovic Stuart, Duke of Richmond, whole length; Thomas Lord Howard, of Bindon, Ditto; several Landscapes and Seapieces, by Scott. In one of the recesses, on an antique pedestal, is a noble bust of Vespasian, in basalt. In the other recess, on an antique pedestal, adorned with satyrs' heads, and foliage, in relief, stands the famous Eagles, of Greek workmanship, one of the finest pieces of sculpture known: it was found in the baths of Caracalla, at Rome. On, and under the tables, are other pieces of ancient sculpture, in busts and urns. On the japan cabinets are choice specimens of Roman earthenware, finely painted and well preserved. In the windows, and other parts of the room, are some good bronzes.

The Round Room, a circular drawing-room at the end of the

Gallery, the chimney-piece of which was designed from the tomb of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey. This room, which is lighted by a bow window of fine painted glass, is richly ornamented, and has a beautiful chimney-piece of marble, gilt, and inlaid with scagliola. In this room is the valuable antique bust, in basalt, of Jupiter Serapis, from the late Duchess of Portland's collection. The pictures are, Mrs. Lemon, the mistress of Vandyck, by himself; the Education of Jupiter, N. Poussin; Bianca Capella, Vasari; Jacob leaving Laban, S. Rosa, a Landscape, with Rocks, Gobbo Caracci: the Countesses of Leicester and Carlisle, Vandyck; a charming Landscape, Paul Brill.

The Tribune, or Cabinet. This is a small square room, with a semicircular recess in the middle of each side. It is beyond conception splendid and enchanting. Entire windows of painted glass, in which are large heads of Christ and the Apostles, surrounded with beautiful Mosaics; a large star of yellow stained glass in the centre of the dome; the carpet, imitating the Mosaic of the windows and the star in the ceiling; and the gilt mouldings and ornaments; all conspire to throw such a golden gloom over the whole room, as to give it the solemn air of a Romish Chapel; especially when first viewed through the grated door. In this room is the cabinet of enamels and miniatures, containing a greater number of valuable portraits, by Petitot, Zincke, and Oliver, than are to be found in any other collection. Among the most beautiful are Cowley, by Zincke; the Countess d'Olonne, Petitot; and Isaac Oliver, by himself. Catharine of Arragon and Catharine Parr, by Holbein, are very valuable. In the glass cases on each side of the cabinet are some exquisite specimens of art; particularly a small bronze bust of Caligula, with silver eyes, found at Herculaneum; a magnificent missal with miniatures, by Raphael and his scholars; and a small silver bell, of the most exquisite workmanship, covered over with lizards, grasshoppers, &c. in the highest relief (so as to bear the most minute inspection) by Benvenuto Cellini. Among the pictures, are the Countess of Somerset, Isaac Oliver; and a beautiful picture of Cornelius Polenburg, by himself.

In *The Great, or North Bedchamber*, are a state bed of French tapestry, and a chimney-piece of Portland-stone, gilt, designed by Mr. Walpole, from the tomb of Bishop Dudley, in Westminster Abbey. Here are also a glass closet, furnished with many curiosities and antiquities; and a beautiful ebony cabinet, inlaid with polished stone, and medallions, and embellished with charming drawings, by Lady Diana Beaclerk, of some of the most interesting scenes in Mr. Walpole's tragedy of the Mysterious Mother. The chief pictures in this room are, Philip Earl of Pembroke, whole length; Henry VIII. and his Children, on board; Margaret Smith, whole length, Vandyck; the original

portrait of Catharine of Braganza, sent to England previously to her marriage with Charles II. ; Henry VII. a fine portrait, on board ; Rehearsal of an Opera, Marco Ricci ; Ogleby the Poet, in his shirt ; Sketch of the Beggar's Opera, Hogarth ; Presentation in the Temple, Rembrandt ; Countess of Grammont, after Lely, Duchess de Mazarine ; Ninon l'Enclos, original ; Richard I. Prisoner to the Archduke of Austria, Mieris ; Duchess de la Valiere ; Madam de Maintenon ; Frances Duchess of Tyrconnel ; a Landscape and Cattle ; G. Poussin ; two Views of Venice, Marieski.

Library over the Circular Drawing Room. In this is a profile of Mrs. Barry, the celebrated actress in the reign of George I. Kneller ; and Mrs. Clive, Davison. This library contains a valuable and extensive collection of prints ; among which are a series of English engraved portraits, bound in volumes.

The piers of the garden-gate are copied from the tomb of Bishop William de Luda, in Ely cathedral. The garden itself is laid out in the modern style ; and, in the encircling wood, is a neat Gothic Chapel, erected on purpose to contain a curious mosaic shrine, (sent from Rome) the work of Peter Cavallini, who made the tomb of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey. In this chapel are four pannels of wood from the Abbey of St. Edmundsbury, with the portraits of Cardinal Beaufort, Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, and Archbishop Kemp. The window in this chapel was brought from Bexhill, in Sussex : the principal figures are Henry III. and his Queen.

By the late lord's will, this mansion is appointed to be the residence of the Hon. Mrs. Damer, the present possessor, who excels in the charming art of statuary.

STREATHAM, a village in Surry, five miles S. from London, in the road to Croydon. The Duke of Bedford is lord of the manor, and his seat here was the residence of Lord William Russel, who has disposed of it to ——— Brown, Esq. Here also is the villa formerly inhabited by Gabriel Piozzi, Esq. who married the widow of Mr. Thrale, a lady distinguished by various publications in the literary world. During the lifetime of Mr. Thrale, Dr. Johnson frequently resided here, and experienced that sincere respect to which his virtues and talents were entitled, and those soothing attentions which his ill-health and melancholy demanded. Here are the seats of the Earl of Coventry, Rev. Dr. Bullock, John Keymer, W. Barlow, A. Atkins, W. Borradaile, and E. Bullock, Esqrs. ; and on the common those of W. Wilkinson, Robert Brown, W. Holmes, ——— Burnet, and ——— Stockwell, Esqrs. A mineral water, of a cathartic quality, was discovered in this parish, in 1660, which is still held in esteem ; and the water is sent in quantities to some of the hospitals in London. Contiguous to this mineral spring is

Lime Common, an elevated spot, which, like the hill at Willsdon, takes the pedestrian by surprise, and affords him an extensive and diversified prospect. The more prominent objects are, Windsor Castle, to the West; Stanmore, north; and Woolwich, east. In the chancel of the church is an epitaph on Rebecca, the wife of William Lyne, who died in 1653, written by her husband, who, after enumerating her various virtues, thus concludes:

Should I ten thousand years enjoy my life
I could not praise enough so good a wife!

On the south wall is a monument to a woman of equal excellence:

Elizabeth, wife of Major General Hamilton, who was married near forty-seven years, and never did one thing to disoblige her husband! She died in 1746. These instances of such superior female excellence are worthy of being thus handed down to posterity!

SUDBROOK, Surry, the seat and fine park of the late Lady Greenwich, now the residence of the Duke of Buccleugh, situate between Richmond and Kingston, has its park extending to the Thames.

SUNBRIDGE HOUSE, late the elegant seat, beautiful park, and extensive pleasure-grounds, of William Wilson, Esq. at Bromley, in Kent. This estate, including the manor, and a pretty villa, in the occupation of Mr. Pinchbeck, is now the property of George Lynd, Esq.

SUNBURY, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames, sixteen miles and three quarters S.W. from London, contains the fine seat of the late Earl of Pomfret, now of William Thomas St. Quintin, Esq. This seems to be an epitome of part of the *façade* to Hampton Court, and has often borne the appellation of that palace in miniature. Here also are the villas of P. Windham, — Burnet, and — Colingridge, Esqrs.

SUNDRIDGE, a village in Kent, between Westerham and Sevenoaks. *See Combark.*

SUNNING HILL, Berks, a village in Windsor Forest, six miles S. S. W. from Windsor, is noted for its fine situation, and its medicinal wells, which are efficacious in paralytic cases. Here are the villas of J. Bannell, Esq.; Col. Fitzpatrick, Sir Home Popham, and Dowager Lady Harewood. In the neighbourhood is the seat of James Tibbald, Esq. on Beggars' Bush Heath; on the side of the heath is the Earl of Bridgewater's; at Bucket's Hill, is that of Smith Barwell, Esq.; at Titnest Wood, is General Crosby's; at Sunning Hill Park, or, as it is sometimes

called, Beaver Park, is that of Jeremiah Crutchley, Esq.; and near the New Mile Course, is that of Mr. Carter.

SUTTON, SURRY, twelve miles S. S. W. from London, in the road to Ryegate. Here are the villas of Thomas Miller and ——— Oakley, Esqrs.; and Sutton Lodge, the seat of the Rev. Mr. Thomas.

SWAKELEY HOUSE, about one mile north of Uxbridge, in the county of Middlesex, is a curious old family mansion. It was erected by Sir Edmund Wright in the year 1638, and afterwards became successively the property and residence of Sir James Harrington, one of King Charles's judges, and of Sir Robert Vyner, the facetious lord mayor of London, who entertained King Charles II. at Guildhall. It now belongs to Thomas Clarke, Esq. whose father purchased it, in 1750, of Mr. Lethienllier. The house is a large square building, with spacious windows; its lookens, chimneys, &c. nearly resemble those of the old palace of Kew. See *Lysons's Historical Account of the Middlesex Parishes*, &c. 4to. 1800.

SWANSCOMBE, a village in Kent, four miles S. S. E. from Dartford, has the remains of a camp, supposed to be Danish. This is said to be the place where the Kentish men, with boughs in their hands, like a moving wood, surprised William the Conqueror, and, throwing down their boughs, threatened battle, if they had not their ancient customs and franchises granted to them; to which he immediately consented. "But the fact," says Dr. Aikin, "is doubted; though it is certain that many peculiar customs still remain in Kent, one of the most remarkable of which is that of gravelkind." See *Ingress Park*.

SWINLEY LODGE, Berks, on the southwest side of Sunning Hill, the residence of the master of the buckhounds. Here always numbers of deer are kept for the royal chase, under his care and direction: he appoints the days of hunting, takes care of the forest deer, and his Majesty's stag and buckhounds; and, for this purpose, has inferior officers under him, who superintend the forest, divided into different walks or appointments.

SYDENHAM, a village in Kent, on the declivity of a fine hill, seven miles S. from London, once famous for its medicinal wells. The common commands one of the finest views near London; and its delightful scenery has lately been rendered more attractive, by the Croydon Canal winding its course in the vale beneath. Its beauties are soon to be disturbed by enclosure, an act of parliament having passed for that purpose.

T.

TADWORTH COURT, Surry, four miles and three quarters S. S. E. from Ewell, the seat of Robert Hudson, Esq.

TAPLOW, a village near Maidenhead, in Buckinghamshire, twenty-five miles W. from London, is finely elevated above the Thames, being distinguished by its noble woodlands and picturesque appearance, and adorned with many handsome houses. Taplow House, the ancient seat of the Marchioness of Thomond, stands on the summit of the hill. On a fine eminence in the park, is an oak, said to have been planted by Queen Elizabeth, when in confinement here. "But I suspect," says Mr. Ireland, "that it must at that period have been of sufficient growth to afford ample shade to her majesty, which could not have been the case had she planted it herself. It is the noble remains of a very aged tree,

" Whose antique root peeps out
Upon the brook that brawls along the wood !"

This delightful village is adorned with handsome houses ; particularly, the seats of Lady Moore, Lord Elibank, Lady Wynne, Sir Willoughby Aston, and the Rev. Mr. Packstone. Taplow Lodge, on the common adjoining the side of Cliefden Gardens, the seat of John Friar, Esq. was lately the property of Sir John Lade, Bart. who much improved it, and sold it to Mr. Fryar for 7000*l.* Mr. Fryar has made great additions to the house and gardens.

TEDDINGTON, a village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, twelve miles W. S. W. from London. Some have supposed its name to denote the ending of the tide, which does not flow above this village—Tide-end-town, or, in the Saxon, Tyd-end-ton. Mr. Lysons observes, that there can be no other objection to this etymology, than that the place is called *Totyngton* in all records, for several centuries after its name first occurs. On the banks of the Thames are several good houses ; particularly the Manor House, built by the celebrated Lord Buckhurst, in 1602. It was the property of the late George Peters, Esq. and is now in the occupation of Captain Smith and his lady, the Dowager Lady Dudley and Ward. In one of the bed-chambers is a state-bed, given by the Emperor Charles VI. to Sir George Rooke, and two portraits of that gallant admiral ; the one taken when he was a young man, the other after he became an admiral. Near the Hon. Mrs. Damer's is the handsome seat of John Walter, Esq. built about thirty years ago, by the late

Moses Franks, Esq. after a design by Sir William Chambers, who likewise laid out the grounds with taste. The house has a fine lawn in front, at an agreeable distance from the road, under which is a subterranean grotto, communicating with the Thames, and with a terrace, having a fine view of the most pleasing objects along and across the river. Mr. Walter, who purchased this seat of the representatives of the late Mr. Franks, has made considerable improvements. The seat of the late Robert Udney, Esq. has a large and valuable collection of pictures, by the old masters, chiefly of the Italian school. In this parish is also a house, built and fitted up at a great expense, toward the close of the 17th century, by Sir Charles Duncombe, lord mayor of London, in 1709. The ceilings were painted by Verrio, and the carvings executed by Gibbons. Two rooms thus ornamented still remain; and the house is now the residence of William Douglas, Esq. The church is a perpetual curacy, which was enjoyed fifty one years by that good man and great philosopher, Dr. Stephen Hales, who lies buried under the tower of the church, which he had erected at his own expense. It has been justly remarked of this eminent character, that he deserved the title of *The Christian Philosopher*, as all his studies and all his researches into nature tended only to one point, that of doing good to mankind!

THAMES, the finest river in Great Britain, which takes its rise from a copious spring, called Thames Head, two miles S. W. of Cirencester. "Under the name of Thames," says Dr. Aikin, "is included its principal branch, the Isis; for, in fact, the best writers assert, that Isis is a mere poetical name, not known by the inhabitants of its banks, who uniformly call the principal river the Thames, quite up to its head. Isis is the ancient name, *Ouse*, common to so many rivers, latinized. The Tame, commonly supposed to give name to the Thames, is an inconsiderable rivulet, which flowing by the town of Tame, bends round to meet the imaginary Isis above Wallingford." About a mile below the source of the river, is the first corn mill, which is called Kemble Mill. Here the river may properly be said to form a constant current: which, though not more than nine feet wide in summer, yet, in winter, becomes such a torrent, as to overflow the meadows for many miles around. But, in summer, the Thames Head is so dry, as to appear nothing but a large dell, interspersed with stones and weeds. From Somerford the stream winds to Cricklade, where it unites with many other rivulets. Approaching Kemsford, it again enters its native county, dividing it from Berkshire and Ingleshem. It widens considerably in its way to Lechlade; and, being there joined by the Lech and Coln, at the distance of one hundred and thirty-eight miles from London, it becomes navigable for vessels of ninety tons. At En-

sham, in its course N. E. to Oxford, is a handsome bridge of stone, of three arches, built by the Earl of Abingdon. Passing by the ruins of Godstow Nunnery, the river reaches Oxford, in whose academic groves its poetical name of Isis has been so often invoked. Being there joined by the Charwell, it proceeds S. E. to Abingdon, and thence to Dorchester, where it receives the Thame. Continuing its course S. E. by Wallingford to Reading, and forming a boundary to the counties of Berks, Bucks, Surry, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent, it washes the towns of Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Eton, Egham, Staines, Laleham, Chertsey, Weybridge, Shepperton, Walton, Sunbury, East and West Moulsey, Hampton, Thames Ditton, Kingston, Teddington, Twickenham, Richmond, Isleworth, Brentford, Kew, Mortlake, Barnes, Chiswick, Hammersmith, Fulham, Putney, Wandsworth, Battersea, Chelsea, and Lambeth. Then, on the north bank of the river, are Westminster and London, and, on the opposite side, Southwark; forming together one continued city, extending to Limehouse and Deptford; and hence the river proceeds to Greenwich, Erith, Greenhithe, Gray's Thurrock, Gravesend, and Leigh, into the Ocean. It receives in its course from Dorchester, the rivers Kennet, Loddon, Coln, Wey, Mole, Wandale, Lea, Roding, and Darent.

It is impossible to describe the beauties which the banks of this noble river display from Windsor to London; the numerous villages on each side being adorned with magnificent seats, elegant villas, extensive pleasure-grounds, and beautiful gardens. Nor can any thing be more pleasingly picturesque than the great number of barges and boats, both for pleasure and burden, which are continually passing and repassing, above Westminster Bridge; and, below London Bridge, what an idea must a foreigner conceive of the commerce and opulence of the metropolis, when he beholds the innumerable masts, which extend, like a forest, to Deptford and Limehouse!

The lord mayor's jurisdiction over the Thames extends from Coln Ditch, a little to the west of Staines, to Yendal or Yewleat, to the east, including part of the rivers Medway and Lea; and he has a deputy, named the water-bailiff, who is to search for, and punish, all offenders against the laws for the preservation of the river and its fish. Eight times a year the lord mayor and aldermen hold courts of conservancy for the four counties of Surry, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent.

Though the Thames is said to be navigable one hundred and thirty-eight miles above bridge, yet there are so many flats, that, in summer, the navigation westward would be entirely stopped, when the springs are low, were it not for a number of locks. But these are attended with considerable expense; for a barge from Lechlade to London pays for passing through them 13*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* and from Oxford to London 12*l.* 8*s.* This charge

however, is in summer only, when the water is low; and there is no lock from London Bridge to Bolter's Lock; that is, for fifty-one miles and a half above bridge. The plan of new cuts has been adopted in some places to shorten and facilitate the navigation. There is one near Lechlade, which runs nearly parallel to the old river, and contiguous to St. John's Bridge; and there is another a mile from Abingdon, which has rendered the old stream, toward Culham Bridge, useless.

Some of our poets have been fond to imagine a junction between the Thames and the Severn. Pope suggested the idea in a letter to Mr. Digby, dated in 1722. And thus the Poet of the Fleece:

Trent and Severn's wave,
By plains alone parted, woo to join
Majestic Thamis. With their silver urns
The nimble-footed naiades of the springs
Await, upon the dewy lawn, to speed
And celebrate the union.

DYER.

This poetical vision has been realized. A canal has been made, by virtue of an act of parliament, in 1780, from the Severn to Wall Bridge, near Stroud. A new canal ascends by Stroud, through the vale of Chalford, to the height of three hundred and forty-three feet, by means of twenty-eight locks, and thence to the entrance of a tunnel near Sapperton, a distance of nearly eight miles. This canal is forty-two feet in width at top, and thirty at the bottom. The tunnel (which is extended under Sapperton Hill, and under that part of Earl Bathurst's grounds, called Haley Wood, making a distance of two miles and three furlongs) is nearly fifteen feet in width, and can navigate barges of seventy tons. The canal, descending hence one hundred and thirty four feet, by fourteen locks, joins the Thames at Lechlade, a distance of twenty miles and a quarter.

In the course of this vast undertaking, the canal, from the Severn at Froomlade to Inglesham, where it joins the Thames, is a distance of more than thirty miles. The expense of it exceeded the sum of 200,000 *l.* of which 3000 *l.* is said to have been expended in gunpowder alone, used for the blowing up of the rock. This work was completed in 1789, in less than seven years from its commencement. A communication, not only with the Trent but with the Mersey, has likewise been effected by a canal from Oxford to Coventry; and another canal from this, at Braunston, to the Thames at Brentford, has been lately completed, called The Grand Junction Canal. On the extensive advantages resulting from these navigable communications from the metropolis with the ports of Bristol, Liverpool, Hull, &c. and the principal manufacturing towns in the inland parts of the kingdom, it is needless to expatiate.

The tide flows up the Thames as high as Richmond, which, following the winding of the river, is seventy miles from the ocean; a distance greater than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe. The water is esteemed extremely wholesome, and fit for use in very long voyages, during which it will work itself perfectly fine.

To compare the Thames with the principal rivers of the European continent, or, in language of Thomson, to call it "King of Floods," is only to injure it by a parallel, which it were absurd to suppose it could sustain; yet, independently of the greatness it acquires by association, it has intrinsic merits, which must ever secure to it a respectable rank. Few of the most celebrated rivers of Europe afford a length of navigation for large ships equal to that of the Thames in point of safety, ease, and regularity: and certainly no European metropolis is so much benefited by its river as London by its Thames. The Seine at Paris is a mere ditch to it.

THAMES DITTON, a village in Surry, two miles and a quarter S. from Kingston. Here are Boyle Farm, the villa of Lord Henry Fitzgerald, and the seats of Richard Joseph Sullivan, ——— Taylor, and ——— Spears, Esqrs. *See Ember Court.*

THEOBALDS, a hamlet on the New River, in the parish of Cheshunt, Herts, two miles W.N.W. from Waltham Abbey. Here the great Lord Burleigh built a seat, and adorned it with magnificent gardens, in which he seems to have anticipated all the absurdities that are commonly ascribed to a taste, supposed to have been long after imported from Holland. "The garden," says Hentzner, "is encompassed by a ditch filled with water, and large enough to have the pleasure of rowing in a boat between the shrubs; it was adorned with a great variety of trees and plants, labyrinth made with much labour, a *jet d'eau* with its basin of white marble, and with columns and pyramids."

But let it be remembered to the honour of Lord Burleigh, that botany, then in an infant state, was much indebted to him. He patronized that celebrated botanist John Gerard; and his garden contained the best collection of plants of any nobleman in the kingdom.

Queen Elizabeth was entertained in this house no less than twelve times; and each time it cost Burleigh 2000 *l.* or 3000 *l.* her majesty being there sometimes three weeks, a month, or even six weeks together. He gave this seat to his younger son, Sir Robert Cecil, (afterwards Earl of Salisbury) in whose time James I., staying there for one night, in his way to take possession of the crown, was so delighted with the place, that he gave him the manor of Hatfield in exchange for Theobalds, and afterwards enlarged the park and encompassed it with a wall ten

miles round. This palace he often visited, in order to enjoy the pleasure of hunting in Enfield Chase and Epping Forest; and here he died. In the civil war it was plundered and defaced; having been the place from whence Charles I. set out to erect his standard at Nottingham. Charles II. granted the manor to George Monk, Duke of Albemarle; but reverting to the crown, for want of heirs male, King William gave it to William Earl of Portland, from whom it descended to the late Duke, who sold it to the late Sir George Prescott. The park has been converted into farms, and the small remains of Theobalds (such as the room where King James died) were demolished, in 1765, by Sir George Prescott, who leased out the site of it to a builder, and erected a handsome house for himself, about a mile to the south of it. It is now the property of Sir George Beeston Prescott, Bart., and the residence of Job Matthew Raikes, Esq.

THEYDON BOIS, a village in Essex, fourteen miles E. from London, to the left of the road to Chipping Ongar. Theydon Hall is the seat of Mr. Elwes.

THEYDON GERNON, Essex, between Theydon Bois and Theydon Mount, is frequently called Coopersale, from a capital seat of that name, two miles north of the church. This, and some of the neighbouring parishes, may be called "The Garden of Essex," from the pleasing variety of hills and vales, the fertility of the soil, the number of villas interspersed, and the diversity of beautiful prospects.

THEYDON MOUNT, near sixteen miles E. from London, on the left of the road to Chipping Ongar. The church, which had been burnt by lightning, was rebuilt by Sir William Smith, Bart. In it are some monuments, the most ancient of which is that of Sir Thomas Smyth, an able statesman, one of the most learned men of his age, and a great promoter of the study of the Greek language. *See Hill Hall.*

THOBY PRIORY, Essex, two miles W. S. W. from Ingatestone, so called from Tobias, the first abbot, is situated in the parish of Mountnessing. It was founded in the reign of Stephen, and was granted by Henry VIII. to Cardinal Wolsey. It is now the property of Henry Prescott Blencowe, Esq. and in the occupation of ——— Ferguson, Esq. The house, though still a spacious edifice, has been considerably reduced within the last century, and some arches, still standing, are the chief monuments of its original destination.

THORNDON, or **HORNDON**, **EAST** and **WEST**, Essex, two parishes between Brentwood and Horndon-on-the-Hill. The churches of West Thorndon and Ingrave being both ruinous, the two parishes were united by act of parliament, and a new church

was built, in 1734, by the grandfather of the present Lord Petre.

THORNDON HALL, the magnificent seat of Lord Petre, in the parish of West Thorndon, Essex. The house, built by Paine, is situated on a fine eminence, at the termination of an avenue from Brentwood, two miles long. It is built of white brick, and consists of a centre and two wings, connected by circular corridors. The approach from Brentwood is to the west front, which is not adorned with any portico or columns; but the east front has a noble portico, with six fluted pillars of the Corinthian order. The lawn falls hence in a gentle slope, and the prospect over the Thames into Kent is very fine. The hall is a noble room, forty feet square; richly stuccoed, ornamented with fine marble, and containing a great number of portraits. The drawing-room, thirty-eight feet by twenty-six, is hung with green damask. Adjoining to this is the library, over one of the corridors; and this is terminated by the gallery, in which the family sit, when attending divine service in the elegant chapel which occupies the right wing. The noblest apartment, whenever it is finished, will be the grand saloon, which is in the west front, and is sixty feet by thirty. Among the paintings at Thorndon Hall are Lewis Cornaro and his family, and Sir Thomas More and his family; the first said to be by Titian, and the second by Holbein; but the originality of the latter is disputed. *See Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i. p. 143.

The park is extensive, finely timbered, and very beautiful. The woods are large, and, for variety as well as rarity of trees, are supposed to be unequalled. The menagerie is a charming spot.

THORPE, a village in Surry, between Chertsey and Egham. At Ambrose's Barn, on the borders of this parish but included in that of Chertsey, resides Mr. Wapshott, a farmer, whose ancestors have lived on the same spot ever since the time of Alfred, by whom the farm was granted to Reginald Wapshott. Notwithstanding the antiquity of this family (and can the Howards or Percys ascend higher?) their situation in life has never been elevated or depressed by any vicissitude of fortune! In the parish are the seats of Sir Edward Blacket, Bart., John Manningham, Esq., and the Rev. Mr. Bennett; and at Thorpe Lea is the villa of Mr. Wyatt.

THUNDRIDGE, a village of Herts, two miles N. E. of Ware, and on the south side of the river Rib. At Thundridgebury is the seat of P. Hollingsworth, Esq.

TILBURY, EAST, Essex, five miles E. from Gray's Thurrock, is situated on the Thames, below Tilbury Fort. "In this parish," says Morant, "was the ancient ferry over the Thames. The famous Higham Causeway from Rochester by Higham-

yet visible, points out the place of the old ferry; and this is supposed to be the place where the Emperor Claudius crossed the Thames, in pursuit of the Britons, as related by Dion Cassius, i. 60." In this parish is a field called Cave Field, in which is an horizontal passage to one of the spacious caverns in the neighbouring parish of Chadwell. Of these Camden has given a sketch in his 'Britannia'; and he describes them as in a chalky cliff, built very artificially of stone to the height of ten fathoms. Dr. Derham measured three of the most considerable of them, and found the depth of one of them to be fifty feet, of another seventy feet, and of the third eighty feet. Their origin is too remote for investigation.

TILBURY, WEST, an ancient town in Essex, three miles E. by N. from Grays Thurrock. Here the four Roman proconsular ways crossed each other, and, in the year 620, this was the see of Bishop Ceadda, or St. Chad, who converted the East Saxons. It is situated near the marshes, which are rented by the farmers and grazing butchers of London, who generally stock them with Lincolnshire and Leicestershire wethers, which are sent here from Smithfield in September and October, and fed till Christmas or Candlemas, and is what the butchers call right marsh mutton. In this parish is a celebrated spring of alterative water, discovered in 1717. When the Spanish armada was in the Channel, in 1588, Queen Elizabeth had a camp here on the spot where the windmill now stands, of which some traces are still visible; and, having here assembled her army, addressed them in the following celebrated speech:

"MY LOVING PEOPLE,

"WE have been persuaded by some, that are careful of our safety, to take heed how we commit ourselves to armed multitudes, for fear of treachery: but, I assure you, I do not live to distrust my faithful and loving people. Let tyrants fear! I have always so behaved myself, that, under God, I have placed my chiefest strength and safeguard in the loyal hearts and good-will of my subjects.—And therefore I am come amongst you, as you see at this time, not for any recreation and disport, but being resolved, in the midst and heat of the battaile, to live or die amongst you all; to lay down, for my God, and for my kingdom, and for my people, my honour and my blood even in the dust. I know I have the bodie but of a weak and feeble woman; but I have the heart and stomach of a king—and of a king of England too! and think foul scorn, that Parma or Spain, or any prince of Europe, should dare to invade the borders of my realm, to which, rather than any dishonour shall grow by me, I myself will take up arms; I myself will be your general, judge, and recorder of everie one of your virtues in the field. I know, alreadie, for your for-

wardnesse, you have deserved crowns; and we do assure you, on the word of a prince, they shall be duly paid you. In the meantime my lieutenant-general* shall be in my stead, than whom prince never commanded more noble or worthie subject; not doubting but, by your obedience to my general, by your concord in the camp, and your valour in the field, we shall shortly have a famous victory over those enemies of my God, of my kingdoms, and my people."

TILBURY FORT, in the parish of West Tilbury, opposite Gravesend, is a regular fortification, and may be termed the key to London. The plan was laid by Sir Martin Beckman, chief engineer to Charles II. It has a double moat, the innermost of which is one hundred and eighty feet broad; with a good counterscarp, a covered way, ravelins, and tenailles. Its chief strength on the land side consists in its being able to lay the whole level under water. On the side next the river is a strong curtain, with a noble gate, called the Watergate, in the middle; and the ditch is palisaded. Before this curtain is a platform in the place of a counterscarp, on which are planted one hundred and six guns, from twenty-four to forty-six pounders each, beside smaller ones planted between them; and the bastions and curtains are also planted with guns. Here is likewise a high tower, called the Blockhouse, said to have been built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

TITTENHANGER HOUSE, Herts, three miles S. E. from St. Alban's, a seat of the Earl of Hardwicke, and the residence of Mrs. Crawley.

TOOTING, UPPER, a hamlet in the parish of Streatham, and in the road to Reigate, five miles and a half S. from London. Here is Grove House, the seat of William Abbott, Esq.

TOOTING, LOWER, six miles from London, on the same road, has also many good houses. The tower of the church is remarkable for being of a circular form, with a low spire.

TOTTENHAM, a village four miles and a half N. from London, in the road to Ware. In this parish is an ancient manor-house, called Bruce Castle, the residence of John Wilmot, Esquire. Here also is Mount Pleasant, the elegant residence of J. Heathcote, Esq. Grove House, the seat of Thomas Smith, Esq. lord of the manor, was several years the residence of that upright and excellent judge, Sir Michael Forster.

The church is situated on an eminence, almost surrounded by the Mosel, a rivulet, which rises on Muswell Hill. Over the porch is an apartment in which the parish business was formerly

* Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex.

transacted. The vestry was erected in 1697, by Lord Coleraine, who made a vault in it for himself and his family. It has, indeed, the appearance of a mausoleum, having a dome leaded, and crowned with an obelisk.

At the end of Page Green stands a remarkable circular clump of elms, called The Seven Sisters. In a field on the west side of the road is St. Loy's Well, which is said to be always full, and never to run over; and, in a field opposite the vicarage house, rises a spring, called Bishop's Well, of which the common people report many strange cures.

In the town has been a cross from time immemorial. It was formerly a column of wood, raised upon a little hillock, whence the village took the name of High Cross. It was taken down about two hundred years ago, and the present structure erected in its stead, by Dean Wood.

In this parish are three almshouses. Of one of them, for eight poor people, it is remarkable, that it was erected by Balthazar Zanca, a Spaniard, who was confectioner to Philip II. of Spain, with whom he came over to England, and was the first that exercised that art in this country. He became a Protestant, and died in 1602. It is said that he lived in the house now the George and Vulture inn; at the entrance of which are fixed the arms of England, within a garter, supported by a lion and griffin, and with the initials E. R. Over another door is 1587. Here also is a free school, of which, at the end of the last century, that celebrated scholar and antiquary, Mr. William Baxter, was master.

There is a Quakers' meeting at Tottenham; on which account many families of that persuasion have their country houses here.

TOTTERIDGE, a village of Hertfordshire, two miles S. from Barnet, is a chapelry appendant to the rectory of Hatfield. Among many other handsome houses, is the seat, with a fine park, of Mrs. Lee.

TRENT PLACE, Middlesex, a beautiful villa on Enfield Chase, three miles W. N. W. from Enfield. When that part of the Chase, which was reserved to the crown, in consequence of the act for disforestation, was sold by auction in the duchy court of Lancaster, two of the lots were bought by the late Dr. Richard Jebb, who had successfully attended the late Duke of Gloucester, when dangerously ill, at Trent, in the Tyrol. Dr. Jebb converted his purchase into a delightful park, and erected this elegant villa, in imitation of an Italian loggia, with a music room, &c. His Majesty, on conferring the dignity of baronet on Dr. Jebb, gave the name of Trent Place to this villa, in grateful commemoration of the medical skill by which the Duke's life had been preserved. After the death of Sir Richard this estate wa

purchased by the Earl of Cholmondeley, but is now the property of John Wigston, Esq.

TURNHAM GREEN, a village in Middlesex, five miles W. from London, in the parish of Chiswick. Here is the villa of the late Lord Heathfield; and near this is the new-built house of James Armstrong, Esq., and also the residence of J. Griffiths, Esq., proprietor of the *Monthly Review*. Near this village are Sutton Court, J. Sidebotham, Esq., and Grove House, Mrs. Luther.

TWICKENHAM, a village of Middlesex, ten miles and a quarter W. S. W. from London, is situated on the Thames, and adorned with many handsome seats. Proceeding along the river from Teddington, is a delightful cottage, the retreat of the late Mrs. Clive, which Mr. Walpole gave to her for her life; and in the gardens of which he placed an urn, with this inscription:

Ye Smiles and Jests, still hover round;

This is Mirth's consecrated ground:

Here liv'd the laughter-loving dame,

A matchless actress, CLIVE her name,

The Comic Muse with her retir'd,

And shed a tear when she expir'd

H. W.

This house adjoins the wood belonging to Strawberry Hill, and is now the residence of Miss Mary and Miss Agnes Barry. Near to Strawberry Hill is a house the property of Lord De-Dunstanville, now in the occupation of the Ladies Murray. Below this is Mr. May's beautiful little house, built by Mr. Hudson, the painter, the master of Sir Joshua Reynolds; opposite the back of which is a small house, with an elegant Gothic front, the property of Mr. Lewen. Next was the celebrated villa of Pope, the property and residence of the late Lord Mendip; adjoining to whose gardens is Colonel Crosby's. Near this is the seat of Countess Dowager Poulet. Further down is Richmond House, the seat of Mrs. Allanson. All these houses enjoy a pleasing prospect up and down the river, perpetually enlivened by the west country navigation, and other moving pictures on the surface of the water. Below the church is Yorke House, the seat of Colonel Webber. On the site of the late Earl of Strafford's house Lady Anne Conolly has erected a noble seat. Next to this is the house of George Pocock, Esq. (son of the late Admiral Sir George Pocock, K. B.) the additional octagon room to which was built to entertain Queen Caroline at dinner, by the then proprietor, James Johnstone, Esq. In 1694, it was lent (by the then proprietor, Mrs. Davies) to the Princess Anne of Denmark; change of air being thought necessary for the Duke of Gloucester; and the Duke brought with him his regiment of boys, [*See Campden House*] which he used to exercise on the opposite side. Below this is Mr. Harding's pretty box, called Ragman's

Castle. Near this are Marble Hill and Spencer Grove; below which is the seat of the Rev. George Owen Cambridge, who has a good collection of pictures by the old masters, and some valuable portraits: particularly a fine portrait of Secretary Thurlow, by Dobson; Mary Davis, a celebrated actress in the last century; Angelica Kauffman, by herself; and a large group of the late Nabob of Arcot and his family, Kettle. The view of Richmond Hill, by Tillemans, is particularly interesting, so near the spot whence it was taken. Next this is Twickenham Park, the seat of Lord Frederic Cavendish. Here the great Sir Francis Bacon (whom Voltaire calls the father of experimental philosophy) spent much of the early part of his life, in studious retirement; and here he entertained Queen Elizabeth, to whom he then presented a sonnet in praise of the Earl of Essex. In this house are two fine portraits, said to be of General Monk and General Lambert; Edward Earl of Orford, and two other admirals, in a conversation piece; a frame, with sketches of six heads, in Lely's manner; a Spanish bull fight, &c. These, with all the furniture, were left as heirlooms by the Countess of Mountrach, from whom Lord Frederic inherits the estate. Part of the house is in the parish of Isleworth. In the meadows between this house and the river, was originally the site of Sion nunnery.

We now return to Pope's house and gardens. In his lifetime the house was humble and confined. Veneration for his memory has since enlarged its dimensions. The centre building only was the residence of Pope. Sir William Stanhope, who purchased it on his death, added the two wings, and enlarged the gardens. Over an arched way, leading to the new gardens, is a bust of Pope in white marble, under which are these lines, by Earl Nugent:

The humble roof, the garden's scanty line,
 Ill suit the genius of a bard divine:
 But fancy now displays a fairer scope,
 And Stanhope's plans unfold the soul of POPE.

The late Lord Mendip, who married the daughter of Sir William Stanhope, stuccoed the front of the house, and adorned it in an elegant style. The lawn was enlarged; and, towards the margin of the river, propped with uncommon care, stand the two weeping willows planted by Pope himself. They who can cherish each memorial upon classic ground, will rejoice to find that these trees (one of which is one of the finest of its kind, a vegetable curiosity) are as flourishing as ever. Not only the present proprietor preserves inviolate the memory of Pope, but slips of this tree are annually transmitted to different parts; and, in 1789, the late Empress of Russia had some planted in her own garden at Petersburg.

The once celebrated grotto is no longer remarkable but for having been erected under the immediate direction of our bard. The dilapidations of time, and the *pious thefts* of visitors, who select the spars, ores, and even the common flints, as so many *sacred relics*, have almost brought it to ruin. It no longer forms a "camera obscura;" nor does "the thin alabaster lamp of an orbicular form" now "irradiate the star of looking-glass" placed in the centre of it. Even "the perpetual rill that echoed through the cavern, day and night," is no longer in existence. See Pope's *Letter to E. Blunt, Esq. June 2, 1725.*

In two adjoining apertures in the rock are placed a Ceres and a Bacchus, an excellent bust of Pope, and some other figures. In the right cavity, which opens to the river, by a small window latticed with iron bars, our bard sat, it is said, when he composed some of his happiest verses. At the extremity next the garden is this inscription, from Horace, on white marble:

Secretum iter et fallentis semita vitæ.

In another grotto, which passes under a road to the stables, and connects the pleasure-grounds, are two busts, in Italian marble, of Sir William Stanhope and the Earl of Chesterfield. In a niche opposite each, is a Roman urn, of exquisite workmanship. Masses of stone are scattered round, in imitation of rocks; and wild plants and hardy forest trees are planted on each side, to give a sylvan rudeness to the scene. From this spot, after visiting the orangery, &c. you are led to a small obelisk, erected by the filial piety of our poet, with this tender and pathetic inscription:

Ah! EDITHA,
MATRUM OPTIMA,
MULIERUM AMANTISSIMA,
VALE!

In this parish is a house, belonging to Mrs. Duane, which was the residence of the witty, profligate, and eccentric Duke of Wharton.

In the church of Twickenham, Pope and his parents are interred. To their memory he himself erected a monument: to his own the gratitude of Warburton erected another. On the outside of the church, on a marble table, are the following lines, by Miss Pope, to the memory of Mrs. Clive:

CLIVE'S blameless life this tablet shall proclaim,
Her moral virtues, and her well-earn'd fame.
In comic scenes the stage she early trod,
"Nor sought the critic's praise, nor fear'd his rod."
In real life was equal praise her due,
Open to pity and to friendship too;
In wit still pleasing, as in converse free -
From all that could afflict humanity:

Her gen'rous heart to all her friends was known,
 And e'en the stranger's sorrows were her own.
 Content with fame, e'en affluence she wav'd,
 To share with others what by toil she sav'd;
 And, nobly bounteous, from her slender store,
 She bade two dear relations not be poor!
 Such deeds on life's short scenes true glory shed,
 And heav'nly plaudits hail the virtuous dead.

On the small river Crane (which enters the Thames at Isleworth) are the late Mr Hill's gunpowder * and Mr. Winslow's oil-mills. See *Marble Hill, Ragman's Castle, Richmond House, Spencer Grove, Strawberry Hill, Whitton, and Yorke House.*

TWO WATERS, a village in Herts, two miles S. S. W. from Hemel Hempstead, is pleasantly situated at the union of the river Gade with Bulborne Brook and adjoining the Grand Junction Canal. On an elevated situation is the handsome residence of ——— White, Esq.; and in the village is the elegant little cottage of Henry Fourdrinier, Esq. Two Waters, and its vicinity, have been long noted for the number of paper-mills erected on the sides of the stream; but that belonging to Mr. Fourdrinier is more particularly worthy of notice, for containing the invention of manufacturing paper by machinery. By this machine, and appendant apparatus, every part of the process is conducted without the intervention of manual labour; and it cannot fail of exciting surprise in the spectator, on beholding the rag first washed, then beaten or reduced to pulp; and, lastly, conducted through pipes to the reservoir of the machine, which constantly feeds itself, and, in a very few seconds, produces a paper so perfect in all its parts, that it is wound off upon a reel, exactly like a web of cloth. The paper thus manufactured is superior in quality, firmer in texture, and more parallel than any ever made by hand; the machine is capable of working up half a ton of rags

* Mr. Hill, who died November 9th, 1809, was an eminent gunpowder manufacturer and merchant at Whitton, near Hounslow. Having had the exclusive privilege of supplying Turkey with gunpowder, and of freighting back with Turkish merchandise; he amassed a princely fortune, amounting to 800,000*l.*: out of this sum he gave by will to a Mr. Fish and another gentleman, each the sum of 360,000*l.*; to a first cousin, a clergyman, 37,000*l.*; and to a minister in Hatton Street 36,000*l.* Previous to his death he had been for many years blind, and was so very penurious as scarcely to allow himself a glass of wine, or the *luxury* of sitting in an arm-chair, for fear of wearing out the elbows of his coats: yet, like John Elwes, he could so far conquer his natural disposition as to be guilty of an act of extravagance; for at the last Brentford election he actually built an elegant new carriage! According to report, he was originally a journeyman breeches-maker, and afterwards settled as a master tailor at Brentford.

in one day, and of making the whole, if required, into a *single sheet of paper*! Indeed, the writer of this article, who feels much indebted to the politeness shown him by Mr. Fourdrinier, has seen a single sheet of paper seven hundred and fifty yards in length, without one pin-hole or break in the whole, and of a texture resembling in fineness the spider's web. This invention, which originated in France, was brought into this country by Mr. Didot*, and purchased by Messrs. Fourdrinier, who have not only obtained a patent for the same, but an extension of that patent, sanctioned by the legislature. After having, however, bestowed the just tribute of our applause on the invention, and the gentlemen who had the spirit to embark in so expensive an undertaking, we cannot conclude without observing, that to the skill of Mr. Donkin, one of our own countrymen, the greatest excellences in this fine piece of mechanism are chiefly indebted.

TWYFORD, Middlesex, two miles and three quarters N. N. W. from Acton, is situated on the Paddington Canal, two miles beyond the MITRE, and is remarkable for containing only *one house*, and for *all the land* being in the possession of *one owner*, Mr. Willan. He has lately pulled down the old mansion and erected a new one, in imitation of the *modern Gothic*, and a *bad* imitation it is. The *castellated* appearance of the unfinished palace at Kew, we imagine, suggested the idea; we wish he had followed his *model* closer. It appears to most advantage on the *beautiful hill* we have described at *Willsdon*, and is in the same point of sight with *Windsor Castle*. The church is lonely and obscure: in the church-yard,

“ ——— Blooming on the peasant's grave
Flowers in wild luxuriance wave.”

A.

TYBURN, anciently a village, west of London, on the rivulet Tybourn, whence it took its name. It is situated in the parish of Paddington. Here the city had nine ancient conduits. Close to Tybourn Bridge stood the mayor's banquetting house, to which his lordship used to repair, with the aldermen and their ladies, in waggons, to view the conduits; after which they had an entertainment at the Banquetting House. This edifice was taken down in 1737. Tyburn was, till 1783, the place of execution for London and Middlesex, where numberless poor wretches have been sacrificed to the justice of their country!

* This gentleman manufactured all the paper for the assignats during the whole of the Revolution, and became so indispensable a personage to all the various republican rulers, that, like Perrigaux, the banker, he bid defiance to the guillotine. By the communication of this discovery he probably may have endangered his life; as he is now settled in England, and has lately invented a method of casting printing types by machinery.

V.

VALENTINE HOUSE, the seat of Charles Welstead, Esq. is situated at Ilford, in Essex. In a hothouse, here, is a vine, so almost incredibly productive, as to have given rise to the following account in Mr. Gilpin's *Reflections on Forest Scenery*: "This vine was planted, a cutting, in 1758, of the black Hamburgh sort: and as this species will not easily bear the open air, it was planted in the hothouse; though without any preparation of soil, which in those grounds is a stiff loam, or rather clay. The hothouse is seventy feet in the front; and the vine, which is not pruned in the common way, extends two hundred feet, part of it running along the south wall on the outside of the hothouse. In the common mode of pruning, this species of vine is no great bearer; but managed as it is, it produces wonderfully. Sir Charles Raymond, on the death of his lady, in 1781, left Valentine House, at which time the gardener had the profits of the vine. It annually produced about four hundred weight of grapes; which used formerly (when the hothouse, I suppose, was kept warmer) to ripen in March; though lately they have not ripened till June, when they sell at 4s. a pound, which produces about 80*l*. This account I had from Mr. Eden himself, the gardener, who planted the vine. With regard to the profits of it, I think it probable, from the accounts I have had from other hands, that when the grapes ripened earlier, they produced much more than 80*l*. A gentleman of character informed me, that he had it from Sir Charles Raymond himself, that, after supplying his own table, he made 120*l*. a year of the grapes; and the same gentleman, who was curious, inquired of the fruit-dealers, who told him, that in some years, they supposed the profits have not amounted to less than 300*l*. This does not contradict Mr. Eden's account, who said, that the utmost he ever made of it (that is, I suppose when the grapes sold for 4s. per pound in June) was 84*l*. The stem of this vine was, in 1789, thirteen inches in circumference *."

VAUXHALL, one of the six precincts of the parish of Lambeth. There is a tradition that Guy Faukes resided in the manor-house of Vauxhall or Fauxhall, the site of which is now occupied by Marble Hall and the Cumberland tea gardens; but there appears no ground for this tradition, except the coinci-

* Since the former part of this Work was printed, we have been favoured with the following account of a very singular vine in one of his Majesty's hothouses at Hampton Court; the vine measures seventeen inches in circumference, and has now (September, 1810) hanging on its branches two thousand two hundred and thirty-two bunches of grapes, each bunch averaging one pound!

dence of names. Here is an almshouse for seven poor women, founded in 1612, by Sir Noel Carron, who was ambassador from Holland to this country. Over the gate is a Latin inscription, importing that it was founded in the thirty-second year of his embassy, "as an insignificant monument of what he owed to the glory of God, in gratitude to the nation, and in munificence to the poor." The present income of these houses is 28*l.* per annum, payable out of Caron Park, the villa of Charles Blake, Esq. (exclusive of a legacy of 1100*l.* bequeathed to the almspeople, in 1773, by the Dowager Countess Gower. These women must be parishioners of Lambeth, and upward of sixty years old. They are allowed to get an addition to their income by the exertions of industry. On the right-hand of the road to Wandsworth is a fine spring, called Vauxhall Well; which, in the hardest winter, is never known to freeze. *See Lambeth South.*

One mile from Vauxhall turnpike, on the Wandsworth road, is Southville. These miniature attempts at *Cockney villas* are very *tasty*:

A pretty *dazied lawn* before each door,
A circle of *three feet*, not one inch more;
Two *yellow sentinels* of broad sun-flow'r, *
To guard a *lattice*, † fring'd with virgin's bow'r.
So have we seen, upon a linnet's cage,
(The shy and flatt'ring warbler to assuage)
The *chickweed* and the *groundsel* thickly spread,
To form a shady cov'ring o'er its head.

A.

VAUXHALL GARDENS, the most celebrated public gardens in Europe, situate near the Thames, in the parish of Lambeth. The time when this enchanting place was first opened for the entertainment of the public is not easy to be ascertained. In the reign of Queen Anne it appears to have been a place of great public resort; for in the *Spectator*, No. 383, dated May 20, 1712, Mr. Addison has introduced his favourite character, Sir Roger de Coverley, as accompanying him in a voyage from the Temple Stairs to Vauxhall. Long after, we find in the *Connoisseur*, No. 68, a very humorous description of the behaviour of an old citizen, who, notwithstanding his penurious disposition, had treated his family here with a handsome supper. The gardens appear to have been originally planted with trees, and laid out into walks for the pleasure of a private gentleman ‡. Mr. Jonathan Tyers having taken a lease of the premises in 1730, opened Vauxhall (then called Spring Gardens) with an advertisement

* *Clematis*.

† *Veranda*, we know, is the *fashionable* term.

‡ Sir Samuel Morland, Knt., who displayed in his house and gardens many whimsical proofs of his skill in mechanics.

of a Ridotto al Fresco. The novelty of this term attracted great numbers; and Mr. Tyers was so successful in occasional repetitions of the same entertainments as to be induced to open the gardens every evening during the summer. To this end, he was at a great expense in decorating the gardens with paintings, in which he was assisted by the humorous pencil of Hogarth. He likewise erected an orchestra, engaged a band of music, and placed a fine statue of Handel, by Roubiliac, in a conspicuous part of the gardens.

The season commences on the 4th of June (the King's birthday) and continues to the end of August. But the gardens are open only three nights in a week, *Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.*—The admission is *three shillings and sixpence.*

On entering the great gate, to which you are conducted by a short avenue from the road, the first scene that salutes the eye is a noble gravel-walk, nine hundred feet long, planted on each side with a row of stately elms, which form a fine vista, terminated by the representation of a temple, in which is a transparency, emblematic of gratitude to the public.

Advancing a few steps, we behold, to the right, a quadrangle, called The Grove. In the centre is a magnificent Gothic orchestra, ornamented with carvings, niches, &c. The ornaments are plastic, a composition something like plaster of Paris, but known only to the ingenious architect who designed this beautiful object. In fine weather the musical entertainments are performed here by a band of vocal and instrumental performers. At the upper extremity of this orchestra is a fine organ; and, at the foot of it, are the seats and desks for the musicians, placed in a semicircular form, leaving a vacancy at the front for the vocal performers. The concert is opened with instrumental music at eight o'clock, after which the company are entertained with a song; and in this manner other songs are performed, with concertos between each, till the close of the entertainment, which is at eleven.

In the front of a large timber building, which you approach from the middle of the great room, is a painted landscape, called The Day Scene. At the end of the first act this is drawn up, to exhibit an artificial cascade, with a very natural representation of a water-mill, and a bridge, with a mail-coach, a Greenwich long stage, &c. In ten minutes it is down again, and the company return to hear the remaining part of the concert. A glee and catch, in three or four parts, are performed in the middle and at the end of the musical bill of fare, which always consists of sixteen pieces.

In the grove, fronting the orchestra, tables and benches are placed for the company, and still further from the orchestra, is a pavilion of the Composite order, built for the late Prince of Wales. The ascent is by a double flight of steps. Behind it is

a drawing-room; to which is an entrance, from the outside of the gardens, for the admittance of any of the royal family. It has lately been much improved, and ornamented with lustres of uncommon brilliancy. Several thousand *variegated* lamps have also been added to the colonnades, pavilions, &c. in other parts of the garden, all disposed with the utmost taste and elegance.

In cold or rainy weather the musical performance is in the rotunda, now fitted up as a Persian pavilion. This is seventy feet in diameter, and nearly opposite the grand orchestra. Along the front, next the grove, is a colonnade, formed by a range of pillars, under which is the entrance from the grove. Within this room is the little orchestra. In the centre of the rotunda hangs a glass chandelier. The roof is a dome, slated on the outside. It is so contrived, that sounds never vibrate under it; and thus the music is heard to the greatest advantage. It is now made to represent a magnificent tent, the roof of which is of blue and yellow silk in alternate stripes; it seems to be supported by twenty pillars, representing Roman fasces gilt, and bound together by deep rose-coloured ribbons, with military trophies in the intervals. The sides of the tent being drawn up, and hanging in the form of festoons, the rotunda has the beautiful appearance of a flower-garden; the upper part being painted all round like a sky, and the lower part, above the seats, with shrubs, flowers, and other rural decorations. At the extremity of this rotunda, opposite the orchestra, is a saloon, the entrance of which is formed by columns of the Ionic order, painted in imitation of scagliola. In the roof, which is arched and elliptic, are two little cupolas in a peculiar state; and from the centre of each descends a large glass chandelier. Adjoining to the walls are ten three-quarter columns for the support of the roof: they are of the Ionic order, painted in imitation of scagliola. Between these columns are four pictures, in magnificent gilt frames, by the masterly pencil of Mr. Hayman.

The first represents the surrender of Montreal, in Canada, to General Amherst. On a stone, at one corner of the picture, is this inscription:

"Power exerted, Conquest obtained, Mercy shown!" 1760.

The second represents Britannia, holding a medallion of his present Majesty, and sitting on the right-hand of Neptune, in his chariot drawn by sea-horses. In the back-ground is the defeat of the French fleet by Sir Edward Hawke, in 1759. Round the chariot of Neptune are attendant sea-nymphs, holding medallions of the most distinguished admirals in that glorious war. For that of Lord Hawke his Lordship sat to the painter. The third represents Lord Clive receiving the homage of the Nabob of Bengal. The fourth represents Britannia distributing laurels to the principal officers who served in that war; as the Marquis of

Granby, the Earl of Albemarle, General Townshend, Colonels Monckton, Coote, &c.

The entrance into this saloon, from the gardens, is through a Gothic portal, on each side of which, on the inside, are the pictures of their Majesties, in their coronation robes.

A few years ago, a new room, one hundred feet by forty, was added to the rotunda. It is now opened as a supper-room. In a recess, at the end of it, is the beautiful marble statue of Handel, formerly in the open gardens. He is represented, like Orpheus, playing on the lyre. This was the first display of the wonderful abilities of Roubiliac. Although not so large as the life, it is very like the original, and the excellence of the sculpture exhibits a model of perfection, both in the design and execution.

The grove is bounded by gravel-walks, and a number of pavilions, ornamented with paintings designed by Hayman and Hogarth; and each pavilion has a table that will hold six or eight persons. To give a list of the paintings in these pavilions, we must begin with our entrance into the garden. The first is on the left-hand, under a Gothic piazza and colonnade, formed by a range of pillars, which stretch along the front of the great room. It represents two Mahometans gazing in astonishment at the beauties of the place; 2. A shepherd playing on his pipe, and decoying a shepherdess into a wood; 3. New River Head, at Islington; 4. Quadrille, and the tea-equipage; 5. Music and singing; 6. Building houses with cards; 7. A scene in the Mock Doctor; 8. An Archer; 9. Dances round the Maypole; 10. Thread my needle; 11. Flying the kite; 12. Pamela revealing to Mr. B.'s housekeeper her wishes to return home; 13. A scene in the Devil to Pay; 14. Shuttlescock; 15. Hunting the whistle; 16. Pamela flying from Lady Davers; 17. A scene in the Merry Wives of Windsor; 18. A sea engagement between the Spaniards and Moors.

The pavilions continue in a sweep which leads to a beautiful piazza and a colonnade five hundred feet in length, in the form of a semicircle, of Gothic architecture, embellished with rays. In this semicircle of pavilions are three large ones, called temples; one in the middle, and the other at each end, adorned with a dome; but the two latter are now converted into portals, (one as an entrance into the great room, and the other as a passage to view the cascade) which are directly opposite to each other; the middle temple, however, is still a place for the reception of company, and is painted, in the Chinese taste, by Risquet, with the story of Vulcan catching Mars and Venus in a net. On each side of this temple the adjoining pavilion is decorated with a painting; that on the right represents the entrance into Vauxhall; and that on the left, Friendship on the grass drinking. The paintings in the other pavilions of this sweep are landscapes.

Having traversed this semicircle, we come to a sweep of pavilions that lead into the great walk: the last of these is a painting of Black-eyed Susan returning to shore.

Coming back to the grove, where we shall find the remainder of the boxes and paintings better than those heretofore seen, and beginning at the east end, which is behind the orchestra, and opposite the semicircle above mentioned, the pavilions are decorated with the following pieces: 1. Difficult to please; 2. Sliding on the ice; 3. Bagpipes and hautboys; 4. A bonfire at Charing Cross, the Salisbury stage overturned, &c.; 5. Blind-man's buff; 6. Leap frog; 7. The Wapping landlady, and the Tars just come ashore; 8. Skittles.

Proceeding forward we see another range of pavilions, in a different style, adorned with paintings, and forming another side of the quadrangle. These are, 1. The taking of Porto Bello; 2. Mademoiselle Catherine, the dwarf; 3. Ladies angling; 4. Bird-nesting; 5. The play at bob-cherry; 6. Falstaff's cowardice detected; 7. The bad family; 8. The good family; 9. The taking of a Spanish register-ship, in 1742.

Near is a semicircle of pavilions, with a temple and dome at each end.

The remainder of the paintings in this range are, 1. Bird-catching; 2. See-saw; 3. Fairies dancing by moonlight; 4. The milk maid's garland; 5. The kiss stolen.

Here ends the boundary of the grove on this side; but, turning on the left, we come to a walk that runs along the bottom of the gardens; on each side of this walk are pavilions, and those on the left hand are decorated with the following paintings: 1. A prince and princess in a traineau; 2. Hot cockles; 3. A gipsy telling fortunes by coffee-cups; 4. A Christmas gambol; 5. Cricket.

On the opposite side is a row of pavilions; and at the extremity of this walk is another entrance into the gardens immediately from the great road. At the other end of the walk, adjoining to the Prince's pavilion, is a semicircle of pavilions ornamented with three Gothic temples.

From the upper end of this walk, where we concluded the list of the paintings, is a narrow vista that runs to the top of the gardens: this is called the Druid's or Lover's Walk: on both sides of it are rows of lofty trees, which, meeting at the top, and interchanging their boughs, form a fine verdant canopy. The anti-room runs across one part of this walk.

Returning to the spot where once stood the statue of Handel, we may, by looking up the garden, behold a noble vista, which is called the grand south walk, of the same size as that seen at our first entrance, and parallel with it. It is terminated by a Gothic temple, which is opened on gala nights, and exhibits four illuminated vertical columns, in motion, and, in the centre, an

artificial fountain; all which is effected by very ingenious machinery.

In the centre of the cross gravel walk is a temple, the largest of the kind in England, built in 1786, by Mr. Smith of Knightsbridge, and brought here in three pieces only, though the diameter is 44 feet, and the dome is supported by eight lofty pillars. On the right this walk is terminated by a fine statue of Apollo; and, at the extremity on the left, is a painting of a stone quarry in the vicinity of Bristol.

From our situation to view this painting is another gravel walk that leads up the gardens, formed on the right side by a wilderness, and on the left by rural downs, as they are termed, in the form of a long square, fenced by a net, with little eminences in it after the manner of a Roman camp. There are likewise several bushes, from under which, a few years ago, subterraneous musical sounds were heard, called by some the fairy music; which put many people in mind of the vocal forest, or that imaginary being called the genius of the wood; but the damp of the earth being found prejudicial to the instruments, this romantic entertainment ceased. The downs are covered with turf, and interspersed with cypress, fir, yew, cedar, and tulip trees. On one of the eminences is a statue of Milton, cast in lead by Roubiliac, but painted of a stone colour. He is seated on a rock, listening to the subterraneous harmony—

Sweet music breathe
Above, around, or underneath,
Sent by some spirits to mortals good
Or th' unseen genius of the wood !

Il Penseroso.

Most of the walks form the boundaries of wildernesses composed of trees which shoot to a great height, and are all inclosed by a rude, but suitable fence, somewhat in the Chinese taste

A few years ago, a colonnade, which forms a square, was erected in the walks round the orchestra. It cost 2000*l.* the expence of which was defrayed by a Ridotto al Fresco. The roof, &c. are richly illuminated. It has lately been much widened.

In a dark night the illuminations are very beautiful, and cannot fail to please every susceptible spectator; but in a moonlight night there is something which so strongly affects the imagination, that any one who has read the Arabian Nights' Entertainment can hardly fail to recollect the magic representations in that book.

When the concert is finished in the orchestra, a grand display of fireworks is exhibited. The company afterwards retire to supper in the pavilions, and to induce them to sit the longer, a party of pandeans and the Duke of York's band, contribute al-

ternately by their musical performances, to enliven and harmonize the scene.

More than 11,000 persons have been assembled in these gardens at once: and of these, not less than 7000 were accommodated with provisions and refreshments.

Beside the covered walks, all paved with composition, almost all the pavilions have colonnades in front, seven feet broad, which effectually shelter them from rain; and there is a handsome waiting room, 30 feet by 20, near the coach entrance into the gardens.

Description is inadequate to give a just idea of the improved splendour of these gardens. They are under the direction and management of Mr. Barrett, son of the late respected Bryant Barrett, Esq. who married the grand-daughter of the original proprietor, Mr. Jonathan Tyers. There is but one indecorum to complain of in the management of this delightful region of elegant amusement! and that is, permitting ladies of a *certain* description to become DANCERS! This offensive custom has some time since been complained of by one of the authors of the anti-jacobin poetry. The lines are addressed to the GENIUS of the Gardens, whom he calls NONSENSIA! We insert them from recollection only, and therefore may not be quite correct, or do strict justice to the versification.

Stay your rude steps!—superb NONSENSIA comes!
Clang your loud cymbals, beat your double drums;
PANDEANS writhe your ever-twisting necks,
And pipe like boatswains, on the well-mann'd decks;
Gay SYLPHS, from Berwick and from Wardour-street,
Join the late dance, and point your tinsel feet;
Your sportive limbs with pliant ease expand,
Unveil your charms, and tempt the ready hand;
Before NONSENSIA, wanton gambols play,
And keep her company, till break of day!
To HER—the *waxen lights* and *lamps* belong—
The Garden's QUEEN! the PATRONESS of SONG!

A.

VERULAM, a once celebrated town, situate close by St. Alban's. In the time of Nero it was a *municipium*, or town, the inhabitants of which enjoyed the privileges of Roman citizens. After the departure of the Romans, it was entirely ruined by the wars between the Britons and the Saxons; and nothing remains of ancient Verulam but the ruins of walls, tessellated pavements, and Roman coins, which are sometimes dug up. The site of it has been long converted into corn-fields. *Seges est ubi Troja fuit*. Corn now grows where Troy once stood!

VETERINARY COLLEGE, an excellent institution, established in 1791, under the auspices of persons of the first rank

and fortune, at Camden Town, in the parish of Pancras. The design is principally to promote a reformation in that particular branch of veterinary science, called Farriery; and to rescue the management and cure of disorders incident to horses, and frequently the lives of those truly valuable animals, from the hands of the unskilful and illiterate. It is calculated also to render that a respectable profession, which had hitherto been considered as beneath the study and attention of men of liberal education.

The Duke of Northumberland was the first President of the College. There are 11 Vice Presidents, 24 Directors, a Treasurer, Professor, Secretary, and Collector. The President, Vice Presidents, and ten of the Directors, the Treasurer, and Collector, are chosen annually, by ballot. The entire management of the College is in the Council, which consists of the President, Vice Presidents, and Directors: subject to the controul of four quarterly general meetings of the subscribers. A house in the road to Highgate serves, at present, for a temporary college.

A school for the instruction of Pupils in the Veterinary Science is under the direction of the Professor; and diseased horses of any description are admitted, upon certain terms, into the infirmary. Two guineas is a qualification for an annual member, and a subscription of 20 guineas constitutes a perpetual member. The theatre and stabling are already erected; and such is thought to be the importance of this institution, that the assistance of Parliament has been annually applied for and obtained.

UNDERCOMBE, near Dorney, Bucks, three miles S. E. from Maidenhead, the pleasant seat of Thomas Eyre, Esq. is now the residence of Sir William Young. Adjoining to it is the ancient abbey of Burnham.

UPMINSTER, a village in Essex, 15 miles E. S. E. from London, in the road to Tilbury Fort; was called Upminster, from its lofty situation. Dr. Derham, author of two excellent works, *Astro-Theology*, and *Physico-Theology*, was Rector here from 1689 to 1735. In this parish is a spring, which he mentions in the latter work, as a proof that springs have their origin from the sea, and not from rains and vapours. This spring, in the greatest droughts, was little, if at all diminished, after an observation of above 20 years, although the ponds all over the country, and an adjoining brook, had been dry for many months.

Upminster Hall, the ancient seat of Mr. Branfil, was granted by King Harold to the Abbey of Waltham Holy Cross, and was the hunting-seat of the Abbots. The house is supposed to have been erected in the reign of Henry VI., and to be the same

house that was inhabited by some of the Abbots. The situation is beautiful, the grounds being well wooded, and falling in a fine slope from the house, the back front of which commands a delightful view of Laindon Hills, and of the high hills of Kent. Here Mr. Esdaile has a beautiful seat, called New Place, near which are Cranham Hall, the seat of Lord Callan, and the neat and hospitable cottage of Harry Hale, Esq.

UXBRIDGE, a market-town in Middlesex, 15 miles W. from London, in the road to Oxford, is situated on the river Coln and Grand Junction Canal, over each of which it has a bridge. The houses, which are in general well built, are chiefly disposed in one long street, near the centre of which is a large newly-erected market-house. The greater part of the town is only a hamlet of Hillingdon, which continues unpaved, whilst the remainder of it is both paved and lighted. The chapel is a good building, erected in the reign of Henry VI. and lately thoroughly repaired. This town, which is governed by two bailiffs, two constables, and four headboroughs, is principally noted for its very great corn market, and for its opulent mealmen, who are chiefly quakers, and are supposed to influence the prices of corn in the London market: on the river are many powerful flour-mills, and a vast deal of malt is made in the neighbourhood. During the summer season, a passage-boat constantly plies to and from London, which is highly advantageous to the inhabitants. Near the Grand Junction Canal is an ancient building called the treaty-house, from having been the place where the commissioners of Charles I. and the Parliament met in 1664; and in the vicinity are the remains of a camp, attributed to the Britons. Market, Thursday. Near Uxbridge is *Delaford Park*, the residence of Charles Clowes, Esq. It was formerly the much-admired seat of the late Sir William Young, Bart. and its grounds are ornamented with water and wood, a branch of the river Coln running through the whole estate. The house is situated in the centre of the estate, to which large additions have been made by the present owner, particularly an elevation designed by Mr. Lewis, of Powis Place, which is eminently entitled to attention.

W.

WALHAM GREEN, a village of Middlesex, in the parish of Fulham; three miles S. W. from London. Here is a curious garden planted since the year 1756, by John Orde, Esq. and within that space, has produced trees, which are now the finest of their respective kinds in the kingdom; particularly, the *Sophora Japonica*, planted in 1756, now eight feet in girth,

and 40 high; a standard *Gingko-tree*, planted in 1767, two feet three inches in girth; and an Illinois walnut, sown in 1760, two feet two inches in girth. Among other trees also remarkable for their growth, though not the largest of their kind, are a black walnut-tree, sown in 1757, about 40 feet high, and five feet four inches in girth; a cedar of Libanus, planted in 1756, eight feet eight inches in girth; a willow-leaved oak, sown in 1757, four feet in girth; the *Rhus Vernix*, or varnish sumach, four feet in girth: and a stone pine, of very singular growth. The girth of this last, at one foot from the ground, is six feet four inches; at that height it immediately begins to branch out, and spreads at least 21 feet on each side.

WALLINGTON, a hamlet to Beddington, in Surry, situate on the banks of the Wandle. It is more populous than the village to which it is a hamlet. Here is a considerable callico-printing manufactory. In a field, near the road, is an ancient chapel, built of flint and stone, now used as a cart-house and stable. Its origin cannot be traced. The present proprietor would have pulled it down, but was dissuaded from his intention by the neighbouring parishioners.

WALTHAM ABBEY, or WALTHAM HOLY CROSS, is a large irregular town, situated on low ground near the river Lea, which here forms a number of small islands, and is skirted by fruitful meadows, which have been long famed for the succulent and nourishing qualities of the grass. This spot was originally a part of the forest of Essex, and derived the appellation of Waltham from the Saxon words *Ham*, a place, or hamlet; and *Weald*, woody; the whole site being anciently overgrown with trees. The addition of *Holy Cross* arose from a certain miraculous cross to which the abbey, founded here by Earl Harold, afterwards King, was dedicated.

The principal street of the town runs east and west, being formed by the road from Epping to Hertford; but it assumes an irregularity of appearance, through several of the houses being constructed with timber and plaster, and intermixed with modern brick buildings; within a few years, it has, however, been very much improved with regard to cleanliness and convenience, and is extremely full of inhabitants, owing to the various manufactures carried on here; most of which receive peculiar advantages from the copious streams of pure water with which it is so abundantly supplied. The church, which is formed by the west end of the ancient abbey, is a venerable relic, and although much disfigured and mutilated, contains several interesting and curious specimens of the ornamented columns, semicircular arches, and other characteristics of the Norman style of architecture. The inhabitants derive employment from the manu-

facture of flour *, printed linens, pins †, and gunpowder. The mills for the latter purpose, are situated on one of the branches of the Lea near the town, and are now in the occupation of government: these have been rebuilt since 1801, when considerable damage was done by the blowing up of the corning-house. By the navigation of the Lea, (whose various streams in this neighbourhood are supposed to flow in the same channels made by Alfred the Great, to divert the current when he drew off the water, and left the Danish fleet on shore,) the inhabitants enjoy an easy communication with the Metropolis. The only charity is a school, holden in that part of the abbey dedicated as a chapel to Our Lady, and having under it a beautiful arched charnel-house or crypt. In ancient times this place was particularly celebrated for its opulent abbey, which was founded by Earl Harold as a monastery, “in the place where was a little convent erected by Tovy or Tovius, standard-bearer to Canute the Great,” but changed by Henry II. into an abbot and regulars, in 1177. Henry III. not only augmented the privileges of Waltham Abbey, but also bestowed on it many rich gifts; and from his time it became so distinguished by a series of royal and noble benefactors, as to rank with the most opulent in the kingdom. This monarch, to avoid the expenses of a court, frequently made the abbey his place of residence; and to provide, in some measure, for the increased consumption his presence and retinue occasioned, he granted to the inhabitants of Waltham, the privilege of holding a market weekly, and a seven days’ fair annually. The Abbey Church, which was built in the usual form of a cross, and consisted of a nave, transept, choir, ante chapel, &c. was a very considerable structure, and covered an extensive plot of ground. Here were interred, Harold; his two brothers, *Girih* and *Leofwin*; Hugh Nevil, Protho-forester of England; John Nevil, his son; Robert Passelew, a creature of Henry III.; Sir Edward Denny, and a great number of other persons of rank and fortune. Harold’s tomb was situated at the east end of the church, at the distance of about forty yards from the termination of what forms the present structure: it was plain, but of rich grey marble; and had on it a sort of cross fleury, “much descanted on by art,” and was supported by pillarets, one pedestal, of which Fuller mentions to have been in his possession at the time of writing his history. The epitaph is said to have

* The corn-mill, behind the Cock Inn, probably occupies the same site as the one bestowed on the abbey by Queen Maud, at the commencement of the 12th century.

† Sixteen thousand of these diminutive articles, are pointed by a single boy in the space of one hour! *Ellis's Campagna.*

been only these two expressive words, *Harold infelix**; but Weaver gives half a dozen lines of barbarous Latin, which are probably genuine, as they are preserved in a very ancient manuscript once belonging to the abbey†. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a gardener belonging to Sir Edward Denny, discovered in digging a large stone coffin, which, from the spot where it lay, was supposed to contain the royal corpse: the remains, on being touched, mouldered into dust. A second coffin within these few years has been found near the same place, containing an entire skeleton enclosed in lead, which conjecture has identified as one of his brothers.

This abbey having existed during the government of 27 abbots, was dissolved in 1539: its annual revenues then amounted, according to Speed, to 1079*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* The last abbot, Robert Fuller, may be reckoned among the literati belonging to this monastery. The site was granted for 31 years, to Sir Anthony Denny, who dying about the second year of Edward VI. his widow bought the reversion in fee from that monarch, for somewhat more than 3000*l.* Sir Edward Denny, grandchild to Sir Anthony, created Earl of Norwich by Charles I. was the next possessor; from him it passed by the marriage of his daughter, to the celebrated James Hay, Earl of Carlisle: it has since come into the family of Sir William Wake, Bart. The abbey house is said to have been a very extensive building, but has been wholly demolished for many years. Another large mansion erected in its place, was, in the year 1770, sold to James Barwick, Esq. who soon afterwards had it pulled down, and let the site and surrounding grounds to a gardener: within them is a tulip tree, much celebrated, and reported to be the largest

* The unfortunate Harold offered up his vows and prayers for victory in Waltham Church, previous to his engagement with the Norman invader; in which, by the shot of an arrow through the left eye into his brain, he was slain, on Saturday the 14th of Oct. 1066, having reigned nine months and a few days. His body, by the mediation of his mother *Githa*, and two religious men of this abbey, called *Oregod* and *Ailric*, being obtained of the Conqueror, (who for some time denied it burial, affirming that it was not fit for him whose ambition had caused so many funerals,) was, with the bodies of his two brothers, *Girih* and *Leofwin*, slain at the same time, brought hither, attended by a small dejected remainder of the English nobility, and with great lamentation solemnly interred.

Harold's two brothers lost their lives fighting manfully under his banner, "whiche was brondet (saith Robert of Gloucester) wythe fygure of a man fyghting, besit al aboute wythe gold and preciose stones; whiche baner affur the bataile Duc William sent to the Pope in token of the victorie." *Weever*, p. 643.

† Har. MSS. 3776.

in England. A gateway into the abbey-yard, a bridge which leads to it, some ruinous walls, an arched vault, and the church, are the only vestiges of the ancient magnificence of Waltham Abbey! The former of these remains are of a much later style of architecture than the church. Adjoining to the gateway is the porter's-lodge, and a piece of ground called *Romeland*, from having been in former times appropriated to the use of the *Holy See*. On this spot Henry VIII. is reported to have had a small house, to which, in his visits to Waltham, he frequently retired for his private pleasures*; as may be inferred from Fuller, who says, "Waltham bells told no tales when the King came there."

WALTHAM CROSS, or WEST WALTHAM, a village in Hertfordshire, is situated one mile and a half W. from Waltham Abbey, on the high north road; consisting of a single well-built street, disposed on each side of the road. It derives its name from one of those elegant stone crosses, which the pious affection of Edward I. occasioned him to erect in memory of his beloved and faithful consort, Queen Eleanor, who died at Hardeley, near Grantham, in Lincolnshire, in 1291. Her body was brought to London and deposited in Westminster Abbey; and at each of the places where it had been rested during this removal, viz. Lincoln, Grantham, Stamford, Geddington, Northampton, Stony Stratford, Dunstable, St. Alban's, West Waltham, and Charing, (then a village near London), Edward after-

* The King, who had taken this place in his way, when he commenced a journey to dissipate the chagrin arising from the obstructions to his divorce from Queen Catharine; was accompanied by Stephen Gardiner, his secretary of state, and Richard Fox, his almoner. These prelates spent the evening at the house of a Mr. Cressy, to whose son Dr. Cranmer was preceptor; and as the divorce became the subject of conversation, Cranmer observed, that the readiest way, either to quiet the King's conscience, or to extort the Pope's consent, would be to consult the universities of Europe on this controverted point. If they approved of the marriage of Catharine, his remorse would naturally cease; if they condemned it, the Pope would find it difficult to resist the solicitations of so great a monarch, seconded by the opinion of all the learned men in Christendom. When the King was informed of this proposal, he was delighted with it; and with more alacrity than delicacy, swore "that Cranmer had got the right sow by the ear." He sent for the divine, adopted his opinion, and entertained so high an opinion of him, as afterwards to raise him to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. Thus, from this accidental meeting, resulted a train of consequences highly interesting to that age, as well as to succeeding times; as from it, proceeded one of the principal circumstances which led to the Reformation.

wards ordered a cross to be erected; of which only those at Geddington, Northampton, and Waltham now remain. This cross was a beautiful structure, surrounded by several effigies, with the arms of England, Castile, Leon, Poitou, &c. which are now greatly defaced. It is situated near the entrance into the parish of Cheshunt. In 1795 preparations were made for taking down this cross, in order to remove it into the grounds of Sir William George Prescott, Bart. Lord of the Manor, for its better preservation; but, after removing the upper tier of stone, finding it too hazardous an undertaking, on account of the decayed state of the ornamental parts, the scaffold was removed; and proper measures were taken to repair this ancient memorial of conjugal affection.

WALTHAMSTOW, a village in Essex, five miles N. N. E. from London, is a large and populous village, including the hamlets of Chapel-end, Clay-street, Hale-end, Hoo-street, Marsh-street, and Wood-street, and abounds with the villas of opulent merchants and tradesmen. The church is a spacious structure, and has recently been thoroughly repaired. The charities consist of a free-school, thirteen almshouses for poor men and women, and eight almshouses for widows, erected within these few years, and superintended by Lady Wigram and the Rev. William Sparrow. Amongst the villas more particularly deserving notice, are those of Sir Charles Pole, Bart. built by the late John Eyres, Esq. clerk to Christ's Hospital during the long period of 35 years; Highham Hall, late the property of Governor Hornby, but now of Mr. Harman, who has employed Mr. Repton in laying out the grounds, which are most tastefully disposed, and do great credit to the abilities of that elegant landscape gardener; the seat of Sir Robert Wigram, Bart. a large but inelegant structure*; and Belle-Vue, a new house, lately erected on an estate called Heathcroft-Grove. It is the property of, and was built by, Charles Cooke, Esq. from designs by Mr. Edward Gifford, architect, who has displayed much taste and judgment in the elevation of the two fronts, and in the simplicity and compactness of the interior arrangement. It stands on the western side of a hill, which commands a finely

* This gentleman, the father of a numerous family now living (twenty-one in number), may, with his amiable lady, be also considered as the father and mother of the poor of this parish and its environs; and, in the language of a celebrated poet, may be said

To raise up modest merit from the ground,
To send th' unhappy smiling from their door,
To spread content and cheerfulness around,
And banquet on the blessings of the poor.

diversified and extensive prospect over the vale of the Lea, and over the Metropolis. The west or principal front has a semi-circular portico, supported by four Ionic columns, 22 feet in height; and to the centre of the house, which is nearly square, are attached two small wings. The grounds, though not extensive, have been laid out and planted with much taste by Mr. Sandys; and the proprietor has contended with great difficulty of situation, in forming a piece of water of three acres on the side of the hill.

WALTON, a village in Surry, six miles S. W. from Kingston, is pleasantly situated on the river Thames, over which it has a bridge, erected in 1787, in the place of a very curious one, constructed by Mr. Decker in 1750. Here are the remains of an ancient camp, supposed to have been Roman; and from this village runs a rampart of earth, with a trench, as far as St. George's Hill, in the same parish. In this parish is Apps Court, the seat of Jeremiah Hodges, Esq.; Ashley Park, the seat of Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart.; Paine's Hill, the seat of Lord Carhampton; Burwood, the seat of Mrs. Currie; Burwood Hill, the residence of Mr. Tynte; Burwood Park, the seat of Sir John Frederick, Bart. and Mount Felix, the mansion of the Earl of Tankerville. *See Oatlands and Paine's Hill.*

WALWORTH, formerly a village in the parish of Newington Butts, in Surry, is by the present rage for building, connected by houses to the Metropolis, on the N. W. and to Camberwell on the S. It was probably the birth-place of the celebrated Sir William Walworth, the story of whose exploit in Smithfield, in killing the rebel Wat Tyler, is handsomely painted on the sign of one of the public-houses here. Of late years it is much increased, and can boast of many good houses, inhabited by citizens, whose happiness arises from alternate bustle and retirement.

WANDLE, or **VANDAL**, a river which rises near Croydon, Surry, and passing by Beddington, Carshalton, Mitcham, and Merton, falls into the Thames at Wandsworth. It is a fine trout stream; but although celebrated for the consequence which Pope has given it in his "Windsor Forest:"

" The blue transparent Vandalis appears !"

its waters are of much greater importance in a commercial point of view; for on its banks are several callico printing works, corn-mills, snuff-mills, paper-mills, skinning-mills, and logwood-mills.

WANDSWORTH, a village in Surry, five miles W. S. W. from London, situate in the road to Kingston, near the conflu-

ence of the Wandle with the Thames, and between two hills called East Hill and West Hill. At the close of the last century many French refugees settled here, and established a French church, which is now used as a meeting by the methodists. The art of dying cloth has been practised at this place for more than a century, and there are two dyers here, Mr. Barchard and Mr. Williamson; the former a scarlet dyer. There are likewise several considerable manufactories here: namely, one for bolting cloth; Mr. Henchell's iron-mills; the calico-printing manufactories of Mr. Gardiner and of Messrs. Lawrence and Harris; Mr. Rigby's manufactory for printing kerseymeres; Mr. Dibble's for whitening and pressing stuffs; Mr. Were's linseed oil and white lead mills; Mr. Shipley's oil mills; Messrs. Gattey's vinegar works; and the distilleries of Messrs. Bush and Co. The Surry iron-rail way extending to Croydon is completed to this place, where there is a commodious basin for loading and unloading goods, &c. communicating with the Thames.

The tower of the church is ancient; but the church itself is a modern edifice. Besides the small cemetery contiguous to this, there is a more spacious one on East Hill. On East Hill, on the right, are the houses of Thomas Tatlock and Richard Bush, Esquires. Farther on, to the left, fronted by fine tall elms, is the mansion, formerly of the family of Porter, and afterwards the residence of the Hon. Edward Digby, whose sons, Henry, now Earl Digby, and Admiral Robert Digby, were born here. It was afterwards in the possession of the late Sir James Sanderson, Bart. Next is the handsome house of Mr. Barchard; and opposite this the elegant villa of John Webster, Esq. All these houses have a delightful view of the Thames, between the bridges of Putney and Battersea. The two churches of Fulham and Putney to the left, embosomed, as it were, in woods, form, with the bridge, a picturesque appearance; and the prospect is improved by a view of Harrow-on-the-Hill in the front, and of Hampstead and Highgate to the right.

On West Hill, to the left, is Down Lodge, the excellent new house of Henry Gardener, Esq. To the right, is West Hill House, the residence of Henry Goodwin, Esq. Farther on, is the capital mansion of Henry Rucker, Esq. whose pleasure-grounds are contiguous to Lord Spencer's Park at Wimbledon, and seem to be part of it, and whose fine situation commands a view of the Thames toward London, as well as of the delightful country toward Merton, Tooting, Dulwich, Sydenham, and Shooter's Hill. A little farther to the right, facing Putney Heath, is the villa of Philip De Visme, Esq. In Love Lane, near the gate leading to Putney, is the house of the late John Wilmot, Esq. now in the occupation of Frederic Hahn, Esq.

In Wandsworth, are a Quakers' meeting-house, and two schools for children of that persuasion; at one of which, that excellent

citizen, senator, and magistrate, Sir John Barnard, received his education.

In Garrat Lane, between this village and Tooting, was formerly a mock election, after every general election, of a *Mayor of Garrat*, to which Mr. Foote's dramatic piece of that name gave no small celebrity*.

WANSTED, a village, six miles from London, on the skirts of Epping Forest, is adorned with several villas; among which, that of George Bowles, Esq. is distinguished for extensive pleasure-grounds. But these are all eclipsed by the magnificence of Wansted House.

The church, a new and beautiful structure, was finished in 1790. Simplicity and neatness were aimed at in this rural temple, by the architect, Mr. Thomas Hardwick. The portico is of the Doric order, and the cupola supported by eight Ionic columns. The whole of the external part is faced with Portland stone. The internal order is Corinthian. The pavement of the church, remarkable for its beauty and neatness, was brought from Painswick: that of the chancel is of the same kind of stone, intermixed with black marble dots. The window of the chancel is of stained glass; the subject, Our Saviour bearing the Cross: this, and the circular window, at the east end of each gallery (which are also of stained glass) were executed by Mr. Egington of Birmingham. In the chancel is a monument of white marble (removed from the old church) to the memory of Sir Josiah Child. The site of the church was given to the parish, by Sir J. T. Long, out of his own park, that the remains of the

* About fifty years ago, several persons who lived near that part of Wandsworth which adjoins to Garrat Lane, had formed a kind of club, not merely to eat and drink, but to concert measures for removing the encroachments made on that part of the common, and to prevent any others being made for the future. As the members were most of them persons in low circumstances, they agreed at every meeting to contribute a trifle, in order to make up a purse for the defence of their collective rights. When a sufficient sum of money was subscribed, they applied to a worthy attorney in that neighbourhood, who brought an action against the incroachers in the name of the president (or, as they called him, the Mayor) of the club. They gained their suit with costs; the incroachments were destroyed; and ever after, the president, who lived many years, was called "The Mayor of Garrat." This event happening at the time of a general election, the ceremony, upon every new parliament, of choosing out-door members for the borough of Garrat, was constantly kept up, to the great emolument of all the publicans at Wandsworth, who annually subscribed to all the incidental expences attending this mock election!



Handstead House.

persons interred in the old church and churchyard might not be disturbed, and that divine service might continue, without interruption, while the new structure was erecting. *Dr. Glasse*, the present venerable and worthy rector, is known in the religious world by a variety of publications.

WANSTED HOUSE, the magnificent seat and extensive park and gardens of Miss Long, daughter and heiress of the late Sir James Tilney Long. The ancient manor, granted by Edward VI. to Robert Lord Rich, was sold by him to the Earl of Leicester, who, in 1578, entertained Queen Elizabeth here. Reverting to the crown, King James gave it to Sir Henry Mildmay, who having been one of the Judges of Charles I. it was forfeited. Charles II. gave it to the Duke of York, who sold it to Sir Robert Brooke. Of the representatives of this gentleman it was purchased by Sir Josiah Child, Bart. grandfather to the late Earl Tilney, from whom it descended to his nephew, the late proprietor.

Sir Josiah Child planted a great number of trees in avenues leading to the site of the old mansion. His son laid out some extensive grounds in gardens; and, after these were finished, he employed the celebrated Colin Campbell to build the present structure, which is cased with Portland stone, and is upwards of 260 feet in length, and 70 in depth. It is one of the noblest houses in Europe; and its grand front is thought to be as fine a piece of architecture as any that may be seen in Italy. It consists of two stories, the basement and the state story, and is adorned by a noble portico of six Corinthian columns. In the tympanum of this portico (which we ascend by a double flight of steps) are the family arms; and, over the door which leads into the Great Hall, is a medallion of the architect.

The Great Hall is 53 feet by 45. On the ceiling are Morning, Noon, Evening, and Night, by Kent. The pictures are, Mr. Kent, the painter; and three by Casali, the subjects Coriolanus, Porsenna, and Pompey taking leave of his Family. In this hall, are antique statues of Agrippina and Domitian; four statues of Poetry, Painting, Music, and Architecture: and four vases. We then enter

A Dining Room, 27 feet square; the pictures, St. Francis; a Madonna; a Ruin; and six Family Portraits.

A Drawing Room, 27 feet square; the pictures, a Magdalen Herodias; and a Madonna.

A Bed Chamber, 24 feet by 20: it has five views, and a beautiful chest inlaid with mother of pearl.

In a *light Closet* adjoining are three Madonnas; and in another light closet two pictures.

These rooms form the front line to the left of the Hall; re-

turning to which we enter the suite of apartments to the right. First,

A Dining Room, 25 feet square. On the ceiling are painted the Seasons; and the pictures are, Lord Chief Justice Glyn and his Family, Lely; a Holy Family; three Landscapes; and two Ruins.

A Drawing Room, 30 feet by 25; the ceiling painted with the story of Jupiter and Semele: the pictures, three flower-pieces, by Baptist. The chimney-piece is elegant: an eagle taking up a snake, in white marble, is let into the centre of it: this is the family crest.

A Bed Chamber, 25 feet by 22: the pictures Apollo and Narcissus; Satyrs; Cupids; a Madonna; and St. John and the Infant Jesus.

The Ball Room, 75 feet by 27, extends the whole depth of the house: it is splendidly fitted up with gilt ornaments of all kinds, in the taste of that period. It is hung with tapestry in two compartments; the subjects, Telemachus and Calypso, and one of the Battles of Alexander. Over the chimney, is Portia, by Scalken. From this room we enter the suite of apartments in the back front. First,

A Bed Chamber, 27 feet by 22: the pictures, Venus sleeping; Adonis sleeping; Venus and Psyche; and Diana and Endymion.

A Dressing Room, 27 feet by 25: it has four Landscapes.

Anti-Chamber, 40 feet by 27: it has seven pictures of Ruins, and is ornamented with a curious cabinet, a chimney-piece of white marble, and marble tables.

A Saloon, 30 feet square. Over the white marble chimney-piece is a picture of Pandora, by Nolliken, father of the present sculptor of that name: and this room is adorned with three statues; namely, Apollo, antique; Flora, Wilton; and Bacchus, ditto.

A Dining Room, 40 feet by 27; the pictures, Alexander directing Apelles to paint Campa-pe, Casali; the Continnence of Scipio, Casali: Sophonisba taking Poison, ditto; two Landscapes; and three Ruins.

A Drawing Room, 27 feet square; it is adorned with the picture of Angelica and Medora, by Casali.

A Bed Chamber, 27 feet by 21: it is hung with rich figured velvet: the bed the same, and lined with a white Indian satin, trailed with coloured flowers and Chinese figures. In this room is a picture of Ruins.

A Dressing Room, 26 feet by 18; it has a picture by Nolliken.

Under the Great Hall is a noble arcade, from which we enter a common Dining Parlour, 40 feet by 35, and hence into a

breakfast Room, 32 feet by 25, ornamented with prints by the most eminent masters, pasted on a straw coloured paper, with engraved borders.

In the avenue leading from the grand front of the house to Laytonstone, is a circular piece of water, which seems equal to the length of the front. There are no wings to the house, although they were included in the original design. On each side, as we approach the house, is a marble statue; that on the left, Hercules, and the other Omphale; and hence, to compensate, as it were, for the defect of wings, obelisks and vases extend alternately to the house. The garden front has no portico, but a pediment enriched with a bas-relief, and supported by six three-quarter columns. From this front is an easy descent, through a fine vista, to the river Roding, which is formed into canals; and beyond it, the walks and wildernesses rise up the hill, as they sloped downward before. Highland House, the elegant seat of Isaac Currie, Esq. built of stone, forms a beautiful termination to the vista. Among other decorations of the gardens is a curious grotto, well worth inspection.

The house has for several years till very lately, been occupied by emigrants of the royal House of Bourbon; it is, however, reported to be now under repair, and intended for the residence of Miss Long, who will shortly come of age.

Mr. Young, in his "Six Weeks Tour," observes, that "Wansted, upon the whole, is one of the noblest houses in England. The magnificence of having four state bed-chambers, with complete apartments to them, and the ball-room, are superior to any thing of the kind in Houghton, Holkham, Blenheim, and Wilton. But each of these houses is superior to this in other particulars; and, to form a complete palace, something must be taken from all. In respect to elegance of architecture, Wansted is second to Holkham. What a building would it be, were the wings added, according to the first design!"

WARE, a market-town in Herts, on the great north road, and on the river Lea, 21 miles N. from London. In 1408 the town was destroyed by a great inundation; and sluices and weirs being made in the river to preserve it from future floods, Camden supposes that it hence acquired the name of Ware. The church is a large structure in the form of a cross, and has a gallery erected by the Governors of Christ Hospital in London; but the school, which was for the younger children of that Hospital, is removed to Hertford. Here is a considerable market for corn; and 5000 quarters of Malt and other corn are frequently sent in a week to London, by the barges, which return with coals. Near Ware the *New River* commences, a circumstance which has been already mentioned.

About the 18th year of the reign of Henry III. Margaret, Countess of Leicester, founded a priory for friars in the north part of Ware, and dedicated it to St. Francis.

In the vicinity of Ware are several good seats; of which the principal are Fanham Hall, the seat of John Currie, Esq.; Amwell Bury, the villa of Major Brown, lately Mr. Franco's; Cold Harbour, the seat and park of T. Caswell, Esq.; Blakesware and Gilston Park, the seats of William Plumer, Esq. who resides in the latter; and New Hall, the seat of William Leake, Esq. See *Amwell, Stansted Abbots, Thunbridgebury, Ware Park, Watton Wood Hall, and Youngsbury*.

WARE PARK, the seat of Thomas Hope Hyde, Esq. beautifully situate on a hill, rising above the rich vale, terminated by Ware and Hertford. The park has all the advantages which result from inequality of ground, abundance of water, fine plantations, and a rich circumjacent country. In the beginning of the last century, it was the seat of Sir Henry Fanshaw, whose garden Sir Henry Wootton calls "a delicate and diligent curiosity, without parallel among foreign nations."

WARLEYS, Essex, the beautiful seat and park of ——— Reade, Esq. two miles N. E. of Waltham Abbey.

WATFORD, a market-town in Herts, consisting of one long street, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. from London, situated upon the Colne and the Grand Junction Canal. It principally consists of one well-built street ranged on the sides of the high road, and nearly a mile in length. The church is a very spacious structure, containing, among others of inferior execution, two very fine monuments by Nicholas Stone. On the Colne, a large and very curious mill has been lately established, for throwing silk.

WATTON WOOD HALL, Herts, an elegant seat, five miles from Hertford, built by the late Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart. is now the property of Samuel Smith, Esq. The park is planted with great taste; and a beautiful rivulet, called the Rib, which runs through it, is formed into a spacious canal, with islands for the haunts of swans. The gardens and pleasure grounds are laid out with great taste.

WELWYN, a village in Herts, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. from Hatfield. Of this place, the celebrated Dr. Young was rector; and here was the scene of his melancholy, but pleasing effusions, "The Night Thoughts." Nothing particular is now to be seen, though at the time when this eminent poet resided here, there were

some ingenious devices mentioned in his life, and worthy of attention.

WESTBOURN PLACE, formerly the seat of Mrs. Coulson, situated at Westbourn Green, in the parish of Paddington, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. N. W. from London. This green is one of those beautifully rural spots for which that parish, though contiguous to the Metropolis, is distinguished. The estate was the property of Mr. Isaac Ware, who, having quitted the ignoble profession of a chimney-sweeper, studied architecture, commenced the man of taste and science, and became the Editor of the works of Palladio, and of other professional publications. With materials brought from the Earl of Chesterfield's house in May-Fair (which he was employed to rebuild), he erected the present mansion. It was sold by his executors to Sir William York, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, who resided in it for some time, and afterwards let it to a Venetian Ambassador. In 1768, he sold it to the late Jewkes Coulson, Esq. who expended a considerable sum in enlarging the house, and laying out the grounds. The library, which he added to the house, is said to have cost 1500*l*. The house is situated on a rising ground, which commands a pleasing view of Hampstead and Highgate: the village of Paddington, with its elegant new church, built by Mr. Plaw, produces a pretty effect, when viewed from hence; and as no part of London can be seen, a person disposed to enjoy the pleasures of rural retirement, may here forget his proximity to "the busy hum of men."—Nearly adjoining is a farm-house, occupied by the Marquis of Buckingham, which is occasionally visited as a country residence. Here also are the villas of Mrs. Hutchinson, and Mr. Cockeril, the latter surrounded by picturesque and park-like grounds, commanding a view of the Paddington Canal; and opposite is the secluded cottage of the unrivalled Siddons, who here dedicates her mornings to study.

WESTCOMB PARK, Kent, one mile E. from Greenwich, was the manor of Mr. Lambard, author of the "Perambulation through Kent." It came, after a succession of different proprietors, into the possession of the late Earl of Pembroke. This nobleman, whose fine taste and skill in architecture have been justly celebrated, pulled down the old house, which stood on the spot now occupied by the stables, and rebuilt it in its present situation about the year 1732. Of Lord Pembroke it was purchased by Charles, third Duke of Bolton, who resided here upwards of twenty years, with Miss Lavinia Fenton, (the celebrated Polly Peachum) whom he married in 1751; and who continued here, as Duchess Dowager of Bolton, from 1754 till her death in 1760, when the seat became the property of her

son, the Rev. Mr. Powlett. After her death, it was successively occupied by Lord Clive, the Marquis of Lothian, the Duchess of Athol, and Mr. Halliday, and is now the residence of William Foreman, Esq. The house is highly finished with carving and rich ceilings, but the wainscot and chimney-pieces appear to be of an older date, and were probably brought from the ancient mansion. The principal beauty of Westcomb Park is the terrace, near the house. The prospect it commands of Shooter's Hill, from the summit to the base, and of a long extent of the river, which terminates in several windings under Charlton Wood, is beautiful and magnificent.

WESTERHAM, a market-town in Kent, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. E. by S. from London. Near this place is the noble seat of John Ward, Esq. called Squerries. It stands on a small eminence with respect to the front; but, on the back of the edifice, the ground rises very high, and is divided into several steep slopes. Near the house are some woods, through which are cut several ridings. On the other side of the hill, behind the house, arise nine springs, which, uniting their streams, form the river Darent. Near this place also is Hill Park, the seat of — Barrow, Esq. famed for its fine cascades, formed by the Darent.

Westerham is celebrated as the birth-place of that eminent defender of civil and religious liberty, Dr. Hoadley, Bishop of Winchester. Here also General Wolfe was born, at a plain mansion, the corner house on entering the village*: he is buried in the church; and on a tablet to his memory are the following lines:—

While George in sorrow bows his laurel'd head,
And bids the artist grace the soldier dead:

* This lamented and gallant officer was very early introduced to the military life; and being aided by much experience in Germany, during the war which terminated by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, his skill and talents became eminently conspicuous. When Lieutenant Colonel of Kingsley's regiment, he brought it to such exact discipline, that as long as the six battalions on the Plain of Minden are recorded in history, the stand of that regiment will be remembered to his honour. The great abilities he had displayed at the taking of Louisburg, were followed by his appointment to the chief command of the expedition against Quebec; in which service he displayed the most heroic intrepidity, united to consummate professional judgment. He was mortally wounded at the moment when the bravery of his troops had achieved the victory; and his last words, when informed that the 'French run,' were, "I thank God; I die contented." A fine monument, the offering of a grateful country, has been erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

We raise no sculptur'd trophy to thy name,
 Brave youth, the fairest in the lists of fame :
 Proud of thy birth, we boast th' auspicious year ;
 Struck with thy fall, we shed the generous tear ;
 With humble grief inscribe one artless stone,
 And with thy matchless honours date our own !

The village is pleasant, and has many agreeable seats in its vicinity.

WEXHAM GREEN, Bucks, one mile and a half N. E. from Slough, on which is the pleasant seat of Randal Ford, Esq.

WEY, the principal river in Surry, rises in Hampshire, and, after passing Guildford, flows to the Thames, which it joins near Chertsey. Pope has characterized this river as

“ The chalky Wey, that rolls a milky wave ! ”

WEYBRIDGE, a village in Surry, three miles S. E. from Chertsey, took its name from a bridge formerly erected here over the Wey. In this parish are Say's Place, and Brooklands, the seat of George Payne, Esq. The latter is a charming place ; and if it were not in the vicinity of Paine's Hill and Oatlands, might be held in the highest estimation ; for, with respect to natural beauties, it has the superiority in the opinion of good judges. *See Oatlands, Ham Farm, and Woburn Farm.*

WHITCHURCH, or **LITTLE STANMORE**, Middlesex, near Edgware, is celebrated for the magnificent seat built here by James first Duke of Chandos. The church, which is an elegant little structure, contains all that now remains of the magnificence of Canons. The body of it was built by the Duke who would have erected a new tower also ; but the parishioners having sold their bells, in expectation that this magnificent nobleman would provide a new set, his Grace took such offence at this circumstance, that he would proceed no farther in his design than decorating the inside. The organ is placed at the east end of the church, in a recess behind the altar, and not much elevated above it : it is viewed through an arch, supported by Corinthian columns, and forming an opening over the communion table, which produces a fine effect. The ceiling and walls are painted by Laguerre, with various subjects from the Old and New Testament ; the Nativity, and a Dead Christ, on each side of the altar, are by Belluchi ; and, at the west end of the chapel, is a gallery, which was erected for the use of the Duke and his family. There is likewise an elegant chamber, containing monuments of the Brydges family. Passing through an anti-chamber, which communicates immediately with the church, it is approached by a flight of steps, and immediately in view, at

the entrance, appears the costly monument of "The Grand Duke" and his first two wives. *See Canons.*

WHITE PLACE, near Cookham, in Berks, the seat of the Rev. Mr. Leycester, is situated on the side of the Thames, commanding the most picturesque views of woodland scenery, along the opposite side of the river; enriched with the noble seats of Taplow and Hedsor. This house is singularly built of chalk, dug near the spot; not a single brick having been used in the whole structure, except in the chimnies. It has been built more than twenty years, during which time the various changes of weather do not appear to have affected it in any material degree.

WHITTON, Middlesex, a hamlet of the parish of Twickenham, one mile and a half S. from Hounslow. Here Sir Godfrey Kneller, the celebrated painter, built a handsome house, adorned with extensive plantations, which have been enlarged and improved by the present proprietor, Samuel Prime, Esq. In this house Sir Godfrey acted as a Justice of the Peace; and here he died in 1717. The staircase was painted by Sir Godfrey himself, assisted by Lagnerre. In this hamlet are the villas of Col. William Campbell, Mr. Dennis, and George Gostling, Esq. respectively called, Whitton Dean, Whitton Farm, and Whitton House. *See Twickenham.*

WHITTON PLACE, Middlesex, the seat of the late Sir William Chambers, Knight of the Swedish Order of the Polar Star, was built by Archibald third Duke of Argyle. The spot now occupied by the pleasure-grounds consisted partly of corn-fields, and partly of land taken from Hounslow Heath. To this nobleman, we are principally indebted for the introduction of foreign trees and plants, that contribute so essentially to the richness of colouring so peculiar to our modern landscape; and, in forming his plantations at Whitton, he displayed elegance of taste, although the modern practice of gardening was, at that time, in a state of infancy. He planted a number of cedars, firs, and other evergreens, which now make a venerable appearance, and are some of the finest to be found in this country. Many of the cedars are in Mr. Gostling's grounds, as well as the tower built by the Duke, which commands a prospect of great extent. The cedars were planted in 1724. The girth of the largest is 10 feet 6 inches. He likewise built a noble conservatory, in which he formed one of the best collections of exotics in England. These are no longer to be seen; but of their number and value some idea may be conceived, when it is considered that this conservatory was sufficiently large to be converted into an elegant villa, now the property of Mr. Gostling. After the death of the Duke, this place had many proprietors. At last it

came into the possession of Mr. Gostling's father, who converted the conservatory into a villa for himself; and having divided the pleasure-grounds into two parts, sold the principal house, with the grounds allotted to it, to Sir William Chambers.

In his improvements of this delightful spot, Sir William appears to have had in view the decorations of an Italian villa. Temples, statues, ruins, and antiques, are interspersed. In one part appears the imitation of an ancient Roman bath; and, in another, a modern temple of Æsculapius, erected in compliment to the Rev. Dr. Willis, to whose skill, under the Divine Blessing, we are indebted for the happy restoration of our beloved Sovereign, in 1739. Over the door is the following inscription :

“ Æscvlapio sal. avg. restitvit sacr. MDCCLXXXIX ! ”

WICKHAM, EAST, a village in Kent, ten miles S. from London, to the left of the road to Dover. Here is the handsome seat of J. Jones, Esq.

WICKHAM, WEST, a parish in Kent, three miles and a half W. N. W. from Crayford. Here are the church, and the ancient manor-house, called West Wickham Court, the property of John Farnaby, Esq. In this house lived the celebrated Gilbert West, author of “ Observations on the Resurrection of Christ.” Here he devoted himself to learning and piety; and “ here,” says Dr. Johnson, “ he was very often visited by Lyttleton and Pitt, who, when they were weary of faction and debates, used, at Wickham, to find books and quiet, a decent table, and literary conversation.” There is at Wickham a walk made by Pitt: and what is of more importance, at Wickham, Lyttleton received that conviction, that produced his “ Dissertation on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul.” In a summer-house, Mr. West placed the following inscription, in imitation of Ausonius, “ Ad Villam :

“ Not wrapt in smoky London's sulphurous clouds,
And not far distant, stands my rural col,
Neither obnoxious to intruding crowds,
Nor for the good and friendly too remote.

And when too much repose brings on the spleen,
Or the gay city's idle pleasures cloy;
Swift as my changing wish, I change the scene,
And now the country, now the town enjoy ! ”

WIDBURY HILL, near Ware, Herts, celebrated by Mr. Scott, for the prospect it commands. *See Amwell.*

WIDFORD, a village in Herts, three miles and three quar-

ters E. from Ware. In this parish, on a hill to the west of the river Lea, are two barrows, supposed to have been thrown up by the Danes, in memory of some battle.

WILDERNESS, Kent, one mile N. E. from Sevenoaks, the small seat and park of Earl Camden.

WILLINGALE DOE and WILLINGALE SPAIN, are two parishes in Essex, four miles and a half N. E. from Clipping Ongar; of which it is remarkable, that they have each a church, almost close together, in the same churchyard.

WILLOWS, THE, in the hamlet of Dedworth, in the parish of Windsor, was the seat of the late Henry Townley Ward, Esq. situate on the side of the Thames, two miles from Windsor, in the road to Maidenhead. It was built by Mr. Kimberley, by whom it was let to Mr. Ward, who had the option to purchase it, at a given price, at any time within his term. The house is small, and has but little ground attached to it; but it has been much improved by Mr. Ward. What was formerly a moorish swamp, or osier beds, now forms a beautiful lawn. At a small distance from this, is Bullock's Hatch, another seat, the property of Mr. Ward, with a small farm which is connected with the pleasure-grounds belonging to the Willows, by a subterraneous passage under the high road. Both these seats are now the property of P. C. Bruce, Esq.

WILSDON, Middlesex, five miles W. N. W. from Oxford Street. One of the finest rides within so short a distance from London, is to this retired village, turning from Kilburn Wells to the left, through Mawes Lane, passing by the seat of the late Lady Salusbury (now occupied by Mr. Coutts Trotter) a very attractive object; but the leading beauty is on Mr. Weedon's farm, where

There is a hill, whose gently rising head
Looks sweetly on the calm sequester'd vale,
On Wilsdon's rural, farm-encircled green.
"How pleasant 'tis to cast one's eyes around!"
The veering flag, on Windsor's regal pile,
Flutters faint to the soft-subsiding breeze,
The embattled turrets, clearly seen beneath!
More distant, in the horizon's wide expanse,
Sepulchral Leith* rears his dull monument;
There, long-deceased, HULL, eccentric man,
Found his last *requiem*! In the nearer view
Livelier prospects rise. Frequented Richmond,
Smiles on Kew's tall pillar, pagoda call'd;

* See Leith Hill, page 203.

Formal, Chinese ornament, and foreign
 To the lovely scene! 'Tis Nature's beauties
 That delight the exploring eye; that fix
 The sliding telescope's extended tube.
 In the bright field, adjusted accurate,
 (Deceptively within the touch, so nice,
 So exquisite the * Optician's skill
 Who made this finely-finish'd glass,) you see,
 On Headly's far-off down, the *writhed beech* †
 Half-uprooted, by the driving, wintry blast!
 Or, more distinct, but not so picturesque,
 The *sloping clump* on Knockholt's steepy brow,
 Which fancy forms into the "*loaded wain* †^b"
 Bosom'd in oak, and sheltered from the north,
 See Bentley's proud and sumptuous Priory,
 O'erlooking Stanmore's villa-crowded vale,
 And Bushey's wide, uncultivated heath!
 Peering to the west, Harrow's spire-top'd hill,
 The seat of early science and of lore!
 The playful, hungry school-boy, here annoys
 The gorged citizen! His "*willa*" robs
 Of poultry, pippins, and pearmains! So erst,
 The feather'd arrow twanging from his bow,
 He hit, with silent §, well-drawn aim, the butt.
 The silver shaft the skilful archer claim'd,
 The meed of learning's classic, deep research.
 In the home landscape, Hampstead lifts her head,
 The gay resort of Sunday citizens!
 Here she unveils her least-frequented paths;
 Concealing on her eastern brow, pent-up
 In rooms of glaz'd extent, her *sweaty*,
Ordinary || visitants!—They climb for *air*;—
 But waste the *sun-shine* Sabbath of their God,
 In *guttling*, and in *smoke*!—

A.

So hungry hogs,
 When *swilling-time* is come, *suck* the full trough,
 Nor cast one *upward*, grateful look, to Heaven!

The pedestrian may find a very pleasant path to this beautiful hill, by turning from the Paddington Canal, at Kensel Green; it is however rather intricate, and he had better take "Mine Host of the Mitre," who lives within a mile of it, as a sure and

* Schmalcalder, in the Strand, who equals if not rivals, the celebrated Dollond.

† A distance of 27 miles; Leith Hill is about 30.

‡ Near Sevenoaks, in Kent, commonly called the *waggon and horses*.

§ This custom has been abolished some years.

|| At two shillings per head.

intelligent guide. All the objects in this extensive view are to be seen from his window, except Windsor and Knockholt.

WILTON PARK, the elegant seat of Isaac Dupré, Esq. near Beaconsfield in Bucks. It is built of Portland stone, in a beautiful situation.

WIMBLEDON, a village in Surry, on a fine heath, seven miles S. W. of London. The manor here, which includes that of Mortlake, belonged formerly to the see of Canterbury, and was exchanged by Archbishop Cranmer, for other lands, with Henry VIII. We find it afterwards successively, by grant, settlement, purchase, or inheritance, the property or residence of Thomas Cromwell Earl of Essex, Queen Catharine Parr, Sir Christopher Hutton, Sir Thomas Cecil, afterwards Earl of Exeter; of his father, the great Lord Burleigh, when Sir William Cecil; Edward Cecil, Viscount Wimbledon, Queen Henrietta Maria; General Lambert, the famous Parliamentary General; Queen Henrietta Maria, after the Restoration; George Digby, Earl of Bristol; the Duke of Leeds; Sir Theodore Janssen, Bart. and Sarah Duchess of Marlborough. Her Grace pulled down the old mansion house (a magnificent ancient edifice, built in 1588, by Sir Thomas Cecil), and rebuilt it on the old site, after a design of the Earl of Pembroke's. She left it to her grandson John Spencer, Esq. whose son, the late Earl Spencer, formed here one of the finest parks in England. It contains 1200 acres, and is adorned with fine plantations, beautiful declivities, and a sheet of water, containing 50 acres. The eminences in this park present many varied and delightful points of view—Harrow-on-the-Hill, Highgate, the Metropolis (in which may be distinguished his Lordship's house in the Green Park), Norwood, and Epsom Downs. No less than nineteen churches may be counted in this prospect, exclusive of those of London and Westminster. The house was burnt down in 1785; but some of the offices, that were at a distance from the house, serve for the occasional residence of his Lordship.

On the east side of Wimbledon Common is a seat, lately the property of M. de Calonne, Comptroller General of the Finances of France, before the Revolution in 1789. The plantations, which contain upward of 70 acres, join Lord Spencer's; and M. de Calonne, when he purchased this place of the late Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq. laid the foundation of a ball-room and two tea-rooms; but he sold the estate, in September, 1792, for 15,000*l.* to Earl Gower Sutherland. It is now in the occupation of the Prince De Condé.

Near the church is the elegant villa of Sir William Beaumaris Rush, which has likewise fine pleasure-grounds, commanding some extensive views. On the south side of the Common is a neat villa, the residence of the Countess Dowager of Bristol;

and, next to this, is Wimbledon Lodge, a new and elegant house, built by Gerard de Visme, Esq. On the west side, are two good houses, both in the occupation of the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Melville, and the pretty villa of Abraham Agnellar, Esq. In the lane leading to Kingston is Prospect Place, the seat of James Meyrick, Esq. adjoining to which is the handsome villa of Samuel Castell, Esq. Both these have beautiful pleasure-grounds, commanding delightful views of Epsom Downs and all the country adjacent. There are several other good houses on the Common; particularly, those of John Horne Tooke, Esq. Counsellor Bray, and Sir Francis Burdett, Bart.

The church was rebuilt (the chancel excepted) in 1788, and fitted up in the Grecian style. The contributions of the inhabitants, on this occasion, were so liberal, that the whole was completed, without the necessity of recurring to Parliament, or to a brief; and it ought to be recorded to his honour, that Mr. Levi, the Jew, then of Prospect Place, was one of the most considerable subscribers. At one corner of the churchyard is a sepulchre of brick and stone, for the family of the late Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq. The entrance, which is on the outside of the church-yard, is by a flight of steps into a sunk area, fenced in by iron rails. We then enter an apartment, illuminated by the door, and a small window on each side, which are all grated; and opposite the door are four rows of horizontal niches, above each other, being 16 niches in the whole. Five of these are filled with each a relation of Mr. Hopkins'; and the entrance, of course, is closed up with marble, on which is inscribed the name, &c. In the churchyard is the tomb of John Hopkins, Esq. celebrated by Pope as Vulture Hopkins: he died in 1732.

At the south-west angle of Wimbledon Common, is a circular encampment with a single ditch, including an area of seven acres; the trench very deep and perfect. Camden is of opinion, that this was the site of the battle, in 568, between Ceaulin, King of the West Saxons, and Ethelbert, King of Kent, in which the latter was defeated. On the same common, near the village, is a well, the water of which is never known to freeze.

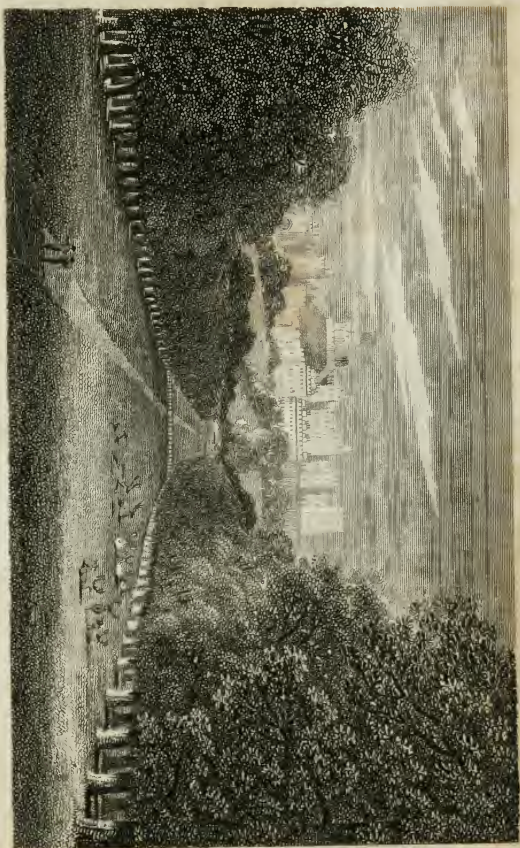
At Wimbledon are the copper-mines of Messrs. Henckell, Mr. Coleman's calico-printing manufactory, and Messrs. Wall's manufactory of japan ware.

WINDSOR NEW, a borough and market-town, in Berks, 22 miles W. by S. from London, is situated on the river Thames, over which it has a bridge connecting it with Eton; and consists of six principal streets, and several inferior ones. The former are chiefly built of brick, and well paved and lighted. The Guildhall is a brick structure, with arcades of Portland stone,

erected in 1686. In a niche, is the statue of Queen Anne, with an adulatory Latin inscription, in which the sculptor is told, that "a resemblance of Anna is not to be given by his art; and that if he would exhibit her likeness, he must attempt a goddess." In another niche, is a statue of her consort, Prince George of Denmark, with a Latin inscription, in which he is styled "a hero, whom future ages must revere." The parish church is a large ancient structure, containing several handsome monuments, and a good organ, removed from St. George's Chapel, and presented by his Majesty. The corporation consists of a mayor, high steward, deputy steward, town clerk, two bailiffs, and twenty-eight burgesses: the burgesses are chosen out of the principal inhabitants, thirteen of whom are called fellows or benchers of the Guildhall; and of these, ten are called aldermen, out of whom the mayor and bailiffs are elected. The inhabitants carry on a very extensive retail business of every description, and enjoy great advantages from the constant influx of company occasioned by the presence of the court and chief nobility: a small but elegant theatre, and extensive barracks have been lately erected here.

In the grant of this town to the monks of Westminster, by Edward the Confessor, it is called Windleshora, which signifies a winding shore; and hence the derivation of its present name. The Abbot of Westminster exchanged it with William I. for other lands. Edward I. in 1276, made it a free borough, and resided here. Windsor soon became a place of great resort.

WINDSOR CASTLE, the most delightful palace of our sovereigns, was built by William the Conqueror, on account of its pleasant situation, and as a place of security. It was enlarged by Henry I. Our succeeding monarchs resided in the same castle, till Edward III. who was born in it, caused the ancient building to be taken down (except the three towers at the west end of the lower ward), erected the present stately castle, and St. George's chapel; enclosed the whole with a rampart of stone; and instituted the Order of the Garter. The rebuilding of the Castle was principally under the direction of William of Wykeham, afterwards Bishop of Winchester. Great additions were made to it by Edward IV. Henry VII. Henry VIII. Elizabeth, and Charles II. The last entirely changed the face of the upper court; enlarged the windows, and made them regular; richly furnished the royal apartments; decorated them with paintings; and erected a magazine of arms. He likewise enlarged the terrace walk, made by Queen Elizabeth on the north side of the castle, and carried another terrace round the east and south sides of the upper courts. His present Majesty also has made many improvements, and now makes it his constant residence.



Windsor from the Long Walk.

This Castle is divided into two courts or wards, with a large round tower between them, called the middle ward; the whole containing about twelve acres of land; and it has many towers and batteries. It is situated upon a high hill, which rises by a gentle ascent. On the declivity of this hill is the fine terrace, faced with a rampart of free-stone, and is allowed to be the noblest walk in Europe, with respect to strength, grandeur, and beautiful prospects. The palaces in France and Italy have nothing to be compared with it; the terrace next the sea in the outer court of the seraglio at Constantinople comes nearest to it. Indeed no description of the terrace at Windsor can do it justice, the scene is so variegated for miles around, and the windings of the Thames greatly add to its beauty.

From the terrace we enter the Little Park (*See Windsor Little Park*), adjoining which, and opposite the south-east side of the Castle, are two neat modern-built mansions; the one named "The Queen's Lodge," which is the royal residence; the other called "The Lower Lodge," for the accommodation of the younger branches of the royal family. Both these buildings are of brick faced with stucco, with an embattled coping. The garden is elegant.

But to return to the Castle. The upper court is a spacious quadrangle, containing, on the north side, the royal apartments, and St. George's chapel and hall: on the south and east sides, are the royal apartments, those of the Prince of Wales, and the great officers of state: and, in the centre of the area, is the statue of Charles II. with an inscription, celebrating as *the best of Kings*, the infamous tyrant in whose reign a Russel and a Sidney suffered!

The Round Tower, which forms the west side of this upper court, contains the Governor's apartments. It is built on the highest part of the mount, and there is an ascent to it by a flight of stone steps. This mount is laid out in sloping walks round the hill, covered with verdure, and planted with shrubs. The apartments command an extensive view to London, and into the counties of Middlesex, Essex, Herts, Bucks, Berks, Oxfordshire, Wilts, Hants, Surry, Sussex, Kent, and Bedfordshire! In the guardchamber are shown the coats of mail of King John of France and David King of Scotland, both prisoners here at the same time; and here is the room in which Marshal de Belleisle resided, when a prisoner, 1744.

The lower court is larger than the other, and is, in a manner, divided into two parts, by St. George's Chapel, which stands in the centre. On the north or inner side, are the houses and apartments of the Dean and Canons of St. George's Chapel, with those of the Minor Canons, Clerks, and other officers; and on the south and west sides of the outer part are houses of the Poor Knights of Windsor. In this court are also several towers be-

longing to the officers of the Crown, when the Court is at Windsor, and to the officers of the Order of the Garter.

The royal apartments are on the north side of the upper court, and are termed the Star building, from a star and garter in the middle of the structure, on the outside next the terrace.

The entrance into the apartments is through a vestibule, supported by Ionic columns, with some antique bustos in niches, to the great staircase, finely painted by Thornhill with subjects from Ovid. In the dome, Phaeton is represented desiring Apollo to grant him leave to drive the chariot of the sun. In large compartments, on the staircase, are the transformation of Phaeton's sisters into poplars, and of Cygnus into a swan. In several parts of the ceiling are the signs of the zodiac supported by the winds, with baskets of flowers beautifully disposed: at the corners are the four elements, each expressed by a variety of figures. Aurora is represented with her nymphs in waiting, giving water to her horses. In several parts of the staircase are the figures of Music, Painting, and other sciences. The whole is beautifully disposed, and heightened with gold; and from this staircase is a view of the back-stairs, painted with the story of Meleager and Atalanta. We proceed through the apartments in the following order:

The Queen's Guard Chamber, furnished with guns, pistols, &c. beautifully disposed in various forms. On the ceiling is Britannia in the person of Catharine, consort to Charles II. seated on a globe, bearing the arms of England and Portugal, with Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, attended by deities, making their respective offerings. On the outer part of this group are the signs of the zodiac; and in different parts of the ceiling are Minerva, Mars, Venus, &c. Over the chimney is a portrait of Prince George of Denmark, on horseback, by Dahl; with a view of shipping, by Vandervelde.

The Queen's Presence Chamber. Here Queen Catharine is represented attended by Religion, Prudence, Fortitude, and other virtues: she is under a curtain spread by Time, and supported by Zephyrs, while Fame sounds the happiness of Britain: below, Justice is driving away Envy, Sedition, &c. The room is hung with tapestry, representing the beheading of St. Paul, and the persecution of the primitive Christians; and it is adorned with the pictures of Edward III. and the Black Prince, both by Belcamp; and of James I. by Vandyck. In the room also are three of the cartoons of Raphael.

“ Give me, fair Fancy, to pervade
Chambers in pictur'd pomp array'd!
Peopling whose stately walls I view
The godlike forms that Raffaele drew;
I seem to see his magic hand
Wield the wond'rous pencil-wand,

Whose touches animation give,
 And bid th' insensate canvass live;
 Glowing with many a deed divine
 Achiev'd in holy Palestine.
 The Passions feel its potent charm,
 And round the mighty master swarm!"

The first of these celebrated cartoons is the Sacrifice to Paul and Barnabas, at Lystra; the second, the Miraculous draught of fishes; the third, the Healing of the Cripple at the beautiful Gate of the Temple. Here it is proper to mention, that the *Cartoons* have been lately removed to Hampton Court, where the celebrated Mr. Holloway is taking exact copies of them, which he publishes by subscription, and his labours are well entitled to the public patronage and attention.

The Queen's Audience Chamber. The ceiling is painted with Britannia in the person of Queen Catharine, in a car drawn by swans to the temple of Virtue, attended by Flora, Ceres, &c. The canopy is of fine English velvet, set up by Queen Anne, and the tapestry was made at Coblenz, and presented to Henry VIII. The pictures are, William and Frederic Henry, Princes of Orange, Honthorst; and the Queen of James I. Vansomer.

The Ball Room. On the ceiling Charles II. is represented giving *Freedom to Europe*, by the figures of Persens and Andromeda: on the shield of Persens is inscribed *Perseus Britannicus*, and over the head of Andromeda is written *Europa Liberata!* Mars, attended by the celestial deities, offers the olive branch. The tapestry, which was made at Brussels, and set up by Charles II. represents the twelve months of the year; and the room is adorned with the following pictures: William Earl of Pembroke, Vansomer; St. John, after Corregio; Countess of Dorset, after Vandyck; a Madonna; and the Duchess of Hamilton, Hanneman.

The Queen's Drawing Room. On the ceiling is painted the Assembly of the Gods and Goddesses. The room is hung with tapestry, representing the seasons of the year: and adorned with the pictures of Judith and Holofernes, Guido; a Magdalen, Lely; Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans, in the character of Minerva; Lady Digby, wife of Sir Kenelm Digby, Vandyck; De Bray, and his family, by himself; Killegrew and Carew, Vandyck. In this room is a beautiful clock by Vulliamy: the case, and figures of Time clipping Cupid's wings, are in an elegant taste.

The Queen's Bedchamber. The bed of state in this room was put up by the Queen: the inside, counterpane, and curtains, are of white satin, embroidered with flowers, in the most exquisite taste, by Mrs. Wright and her assistants. It is said to have cost 14,000*l.* The ceiling is painted with the story of Diana

and Endymion; and the room is adorned with the picture of her Majesty at full length, with all her children in miniature, West; six landscapes, Zuccarelli; and two Flower Pieces.

The Room of Beauties, so named from the original portraits of fourteen of the most celebrated beauties in the reign of Charles II. viz. Mrs. Knot and Mrs. Lawson, Wissing; Lady Sunderland, Lady Rochester, Lady Denham and her sister, and Mrs. Middleton, Lely; Lady Byron, Houseman; Duchess of Richmond, Countess of Northumberland, Lady Gramont, Duchess of Cleveland, and Duchess of Somerset, Lely; and Lady Ossory, Wissing; with thirteen portraits of ladies, after Vandyck, by Russel.

The Queen's Dressing Room. Here is Anne, Queen to James I. and, in a closet, is the banner of France, annually delivered on the second of August by the Duke of Marlborough; the tenure by which he holds Blenheim House.

Queen Elizabeth's or the Picture Gallery, is adorned with the following paintings; James I. Vansomer; the Holy Family, after Raphael; Charles V. after Titian; the Offering of the Wise Men, Paul Veronese; the Misers, Quintin Matsys; Persens and Andromeda, Schiavone; Titian and a Senator of Venice, by Titian; Henry VIII. Holbein; the Battle of Spurs; two Italian Markets, Bomboccio; a Conversation, Teniers; Sir John Lawson, Sir Christopher Minnes, Earl of Sandwich, Sir Thomas Allen, Sir William Penn, Sir George Ayscough, Sir Thomas Tiddyman, Anne Duchess of York, Prince Rupert, Sir Jeremiah Smith, Sir Joseph Jordan, Sir William Berkeley, Duke of Albemarle, and Sir John Harman, Lely; a Boy with Puppies, Murillo; our Saviour and St. John, Vandyck; Expedition of Henry VIII. to Boulogne: St. Joseph, Fetti; a Man's Head; Carlo Cignani; a Boy paring Fruit, Michael Angelo; Men playing at Bowls, Teniers; Ascension of the Virgin, Bassan; Boors drinking, Teniers; St. Charles de Borromeo, Fetti; Angel and Shepherds, N. Poussin; Interview between Henry VIII. and Francis I.; our Saviour in the Garden, N. Poussin; Emmanuel Phillibert, Duke of Savoy, More; Angel and St. Peter, Steenwyck; Indian Market, Post; Marquis del Guasto and Family, after Titian; and Rinaldo and Armida, Romanelli.

Queen Caroline's China Closet, filled with a great variety of curious china; elegantly disposed; and the whole room finely gilt and ornamented: the pictures are, Prince Arthur, and his two Sisters, Children of Henry VII. Mabuse; a Woman with a Kitten; and a Woman squeezing Blood out of a Sponge. In this closet is also a fine amber cabinet, presented to Queen Anne by Dr. Robinson, Bishop of London.

The King's Closet. The ceiling is painted with the story of Jupiter and Leda. The pictures are, Anne Duchess of York, the Princess Mary, and Mary Duchess of York, Lely; a Man's Head, Raphael; St. Catharine, Guido; a Woman's Head,

Parmegiano; two Landscapes, Brueghle; a Landscape, Teniers; Thomas Third Duke of Norfolk, Holbein; Holy Family, Vanuden; Luther, Holbein; Erasmus, Pens; Queen Henrietta, Vandyck; the Creation, Brueghle.

The King's Dressing Room. On the ceiling is the story of Jupiter and Danae. The pictures are, Prince George of Denmark, Kneller; a Magdalen, Dolci; two Views of Windsor Castle, Wosterman; a Man's Head, Da Vinci; a Landscape, Wouvermans; Nero depositing the ashes of Britannicus, Le Sueur; Countess of Desmond, who lived 150 years, wanting a few days, Rembrandt; a Farrier's Shop, Wouvermans; a Youth's Head, Holbein; Charles II. Russel; Herodias' Daughter, Dolci; an old Man's Head, Holbein; James Duke of York, Russel; Queen of Charles II. Lely.

The King's Bed Chamber is hung with tapestry, representing the story of Hero and Leander: the state-bed is of rich flowered velvet, made in Spitalfields, by order of Queen Anne; and, on the ceiling, Charles II. is represented in the robes of the Garter, under a canopy supported by Time, Jupiter, and Neptune, with a wreath of laurel over his head; and attended by Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. The paintings are, Charles II. when a boy, in armour, Vandyck; and Henry Duke of Gloucester.

The King's Drawing Room. The ceiling is painted with Charles II. riding in a triumphal car, drawn by the horses of the Sun, attended by Fame, Peace, and the polite arts; Hercules driving away Rebellion, Sedition, and Ignorance; Britannia and Neptune paying obedience to the Monarch as he passes. In the other parts of the ceiling are painted the Labours of Hercules. The pictures are, a converted Chinese, Kneller; a Magdalen, Young Palma; the Roman Charity; St. John; St. Stephen stoned; St. Peter, St. James, and St. John, Michael Angelo Caravage; Cupid and Psyche, Dahl; Endymion and Diana, Genario; Harvest, Bassan; our Saviour before Pilate, Schiavone; Martha and Mary, from Bassan; a Shepherd and Shepherdess, Genario; Danae, Ditto; and Venus turned Painter, a copy.

The King's Public Dining Room. The ceiling represents the Banquet of the Gods. The pictures are, Hercules and Omphale, Cephalus and Procris, the Birth of Venus, and Venus and Adonis, Genario; a Naval Triumph of Charles II. Verrio; the Marriage of St. Catharine, Danckers; Nymphs and Satyrs, by Rubens and Snyders; Hunting the Wild Boar, Snyders; Still Life, Kalf; the Taking of Bears, Bassan; a Bohemian Family, by Purdioni; Divine Love, Baglioni; Lacy, a Comedian, in three Characters, Wright; a Sea Piece; Diana; a Family Singing by candle-light; Honthorst; a Japan Peacock; the Cocoa Tree; Architecture and Figures. The beautiful carving of this chamber is by Gibbons.

The King's Audience Chamber. On the ceiling is represented the re-establishment of the Church of England at the Restoration, in the characters of England, Scotland, and Ireland, attended by Faith, Hope, Charity, and the Cardinal virtues; Religion triumphing over Superstition and Hypocrisy, who are driven by Cupids from before the church. This room is decorated by the masterly hand of West. The picture, over the door, is the Surrender of Calais. The companion to this is the Entertainment given by Edward to his Prisoners, in which the brave Eustace de Ribeaumont, who engaged the King, unknown, in single combat, during the siege of Calais, is introduced. The King makes himself known, and is in the act of nobly rewarding the valour of his enemy with the crown of pearls, and, at the same instant, granting him his liberty.

Under this picture is the third, representing the passage of the Somme, near Abbeville, in which Edward is opposed by Godemar de Faye, General of King Philip.

The fourth is the Interview between the King and his victorious Son, the Black Prince, after the battle of Cressy. The monarch is tenderly embracing his son, who looks with attention on the slain King of Bohemia, lying at his feet. The conduct of this monarch (who was almost blind with age) and of his noble attendants, was truly heroic. They agreed, to prevent being separated, to tie their horses' bridles together, and to conquer or die; and, in this situation, the attendants were found, the next morning, near the body of their brave old King.

The fifth is the victory of Poitiers, in which the Black Prince is represented receiving as captives the French King John, and his youngest son Philip.

The sixth is the first Installation of the Garter, in St. George's Chapel. The Bishops of Winchester and Salisbury are performing the service, and the King, Queen, and Knights, kneeling round the altar. In the gallery appear the King's children, the captive King of Scotland, the Bishop of St. Andrew's, French prisoners, and spectators. In the fore ground are two of the Poor Knights of Windsor, kneeling; behind them two Foreign Ambassadors; and, behind these, is the portrait of Mr. West himself, &c.

The seventh, over the other door, is the battle of Nevil's Cross, near Durham, where Queen Philippa, in the absence of the King, takes the command of the army, and defeats, and makes prisoner, David King of Scotland.

Over the chimney is the history of St. George.

The King's Presence Chamber is hung with tapestry, containing the history of Queen Athaliah. On the ceiling, Mercury is represented with an original portrait of Charles II. which he shews to the four quarters of the world, introduced by Neptune: Fame declaring the glory of that Prince, and Time driving away Re-

bellion, Sedition, &c. Over the canopy is Justice, showing the arms of Britain to Thames and the river nymphs. At the lower end is Venus in a marine car, drawn by tritons and sea-nymphs. The paintings are, Duns Scotus, Spagnolet; Peter I. of Russia, Kneller; Prometheus, Young Palma; and the other four Cartoons of Raphael. The first is the death of Ananias; the second, St. Paul preaching to the Athenians; the third, Christ delivering the Keys to St. Peter; the fourth, Elymas the Sorcerer struck with Blindness.

These inestimable cartoons had remained in Flanders, from the time that Pope Leo X. sent them thither to be copied in tapestry; the money for the tapestry having never been paid. They were purchased by Charles I. at the recommendation of Rubens. At the sale of the Royal pictures, in 1653, they were purchased for 300*l.* by Cromwell, against whom no one would bid. He pawned them to the Dutch Court for upwards of 50,000*l.*; and, after the Revolution, King William brought them again to England, and built a gallery for their reception in Hampton Court.

The King's Guard Chamber, a noble room, in which are thousands of pikes, pistols, guns, bayonets, &c. disposed in colonnades, pillars, and other devices, by Mr. Harris, then master-gunner of this castle; the person who invented this beautiful arrangement of arms, and placed those in the armory in the Tower of London. The ceiling is finely painted in water colours: in one circle is Mars and Minerva, and in the other Peace and Plenty. In the dome is also a representation of Mars. The pictures are, Charles XI. of Sweden, on horseback, Wyck; and eight paintings of battles and sieges, Rugendas. At an installation, the Knights of the Garter dine here in great state, in the absence of the Sovereign.

St. George's Hall is set apart to the honour of the Order of the Garter, and is one of the noblest rooms in Europe. In the ceiling, Charles II. is represented in the habit of the Order, attended by England, Scotland, and Ireland; Religion and Plenty hold the crown over his head; Mars and Mercury, with the emblems of war and peace, stand on each side. Regal Government is upheld by Religion and Eternity, with Justice attended by Fortitude, Temperance, and Prudence, beating down Rebellion and Faction. Toward the throne is represented, in an octagon, St. George's Cross, encircled with the Garter, within a glory supported by Cupids, with the motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*; the Muses attending in full concert.

On the back of the throne is a large drapery, on which is painted St. George and the dragon, as large as the life; and on the lower border of the drapery is inscribed *Veniendo restituit rem*, in allusion to William III. who is painted in the habit of the Order, sitting under a royal canopy, Kneller. To the throne

is an ascent of five marble steps, to which the painter has added five more, done with such perfectness as to deceive the sight.

This noble room is 108 feet long; and the whole north side is taken up with the triumph of Edward the Black Prince, after the manner of the Romans. At the upper part of the hall is Edward III. the founder of the Order, seated on the throne, receiving the Kings of France and Scotland prisoners: the Black Prince is seated in the middle of the procession, crowned with laurel, and carried by slaves, preceded by captives, and attended by the emblems of Victory, Liberty, and other *insignia* of the Romans, with the banners of France and Scotland displayed. The painter has indulged his fancy, by closing the procession with the fiction of the Countess of Salisbury, in the person of a fine lady making garlands for the Prince, and the representation of the Merry Wives of Windsor.—In this last, he has humorously introduced himself in a black hood and scarlet cloak.

At the lower end of the hall is a noble music-gallery, supported by slaves larger than the life, in proper attitudes, said to represent a father and his three sons, taken prisoners by the Black Prince. Over this gallery, on the lower compartment of the ceiling, is the Collar of the Order of the Garter fully displayed. The painting of this room was by Verrio.

St. George's, or the King's Chapel. On the ceiling is represented the Ascension; and the altar-piece is adorned with a painting of the Last Supper. On the north side of the chapel is the representation of the Resurrection of Lazarus, and other miracles, by Verrio; and in a group of spectators, the painter has introduced his own effigy, with those of Sir Godfrey Kneller, and Mr. Cooper, who assisted in these paintings. The east end of the chapel is taken up with the closets belonging to his Majesty and the Royal Family. The carved work is done by Gibbons, in lime-tree.

From this chapel we are conducted to the *Queen's Guard Chamber*, the first room we entered: for this is the last of the state apartments at present shown to the public, the others being only opened when the court resides at Windsor. They consist of many beautiful chambers adorned with paintings by the greatest masters.

In passing hence, we look into the inner or horn court, so called from a pair of stags horns of a very extraordinary size, taken in the forest, and set up in that court, which is painted in bronze and stone colour. On one side is represented a Roman battle, and on the opposite side a sea-fight, with the images of Jupiter, Neptune, Mercury, and Pallas; and in the gallery is a representation of David playing before the ark.

From this court a flight of steps leads to the *King's Guard Chamber*; and, in the cavity under these steps, and fronting this

court, is a figure of Hercules also in a stone colour. On a dome over the steps is painted the Battle of the Gods; and, on the sides of the stair-case, is a representation of the Four Ages of the World, and two Battles of the Greeks and Romans in fresco.

St. George's Chapel, or the *Collegiate Church*, already mentioned as situate in the middle of the lower court of the Castle, must not be confounded with *St. George's*, or the *King's Chapel*, in the Castle. It is a beautiful structure, in the purest style of Gothic architecture, and was first erected by Edward III. in 1377, for the honour of the Order of the Garter. But however noble the first design, Edward IV. not finding it entirely completed, designed and undertook the present structure. The work was carried on by Henry VII. who finished the body of the chapel; and Sir Reginald Bray, K. G. assisted in ornamenting the chapel and completing the roof. The architecture of the inside has ever been esteemed for its great beauty; and, in particular, the stone roof is reckoned an excellent piece of workmanship. It is an ellipsis supported by Gothic pillars, whose ribs and groins sustain the whole roof, every part of which has some different device well finished, as the arms of several of our kings, great families, &c. On each side of the choir, are the stalls of the Sovereign and Knights of the Garter, with the helmet, mantling, crest, and sword of each Knight, set up over his stall, on a canopy of ancient carving curiously wrought. Over the canopy is affixed the banner of each Knight blazoned on silk, and on the back of the stalls are the titles of the Knights, with their arms neatly engraved and blazoned on copper. The Sovereign's stall, on the right hand of the entrance into the choir, is distinguished by rich ornaments. The Prince's stall is on the left, and has no distinction from those of the rest of the Knights; the whole society, according to the statutes of the institution, being companions, equal in honour and power.

In a vault under this choir are interred Henry VIII. his Queen Jane Seymour, Charles I. and a daughter of Queen Anne. In the south aisle, near the door of the choir, is buried Henry VI.; and Edward IV. is interred in the north aisle.

Let softer strains ill-fated Henry mourn,
And palms eternal flourish round his urn.
Here o'er the martyr-king the marble weeps,
And, fast before him, once-fear'd Edward sleeps.
Whom not extended Albion could contain,
From old Belerium to the northern main,
The grave unites; where ev'n the Great find rest,
And blended lie th' oppressor and th' oppress. POPE.

In 1789 the workmen employed in repairing the church, discovered the vault of King Edward. The body, enclosed in a

leaden and wooden coffin, measuring six feet three inches in length, appeared reduced to a skeleton. The bottom of the coffin was covered with a muddy liquor, about three inches deep, of a strong saline taste. Near this was a wooden coffin, supposed to have contained the body of his Queen, who died three years after the King, in confinement, in Bermondsey Abbey, and is supposed to have been secretly interred. On the sides of this vault were inscribed, in characters resembling those of the times, "Edward IV." with some names, probably those of the workmen employed at the funeral. The tomb of this King is fronted with touchstone; over it is a beautiful monument of steel, said to have been the work of Quintin Matsys.

There are several chapels in this church, in which are the monuments of many illustrious persons; particularly, of Edward Earl of Lincoln, a renowned naval warrior; George Manners, Lord Roos, and Anne, his consort, niece of Edward IV.; Anne, Duchess of Exeter, mother of that lady, and sister to the King; Sir Reginald Bray, before mentioned; and Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who married the sister of King Henry VIII.

The church was repaired and beautified in 1790. The altar now consists of curious and delicate workmanship, in various carved devices, surrounding West's picture of the Last Supper. Over this altar is a noble painted window; the subject is the Resurrection; and it is divided into three compartments. In the centre is our Saviour ascending from the sepulchre, preceded by the Angel, above whom, in the clouds, are Cherubims and Seraphims, and among these is a portrait of their Majesties' son, Octavius. In the front ground are the Roman soldiers, thrown into various postures with terror and astonishment. In the right-hand compartment are represented Mary Magdalen, Mary the mother of James, and Salome, approaching the sepulchre, with unguents and spices, in order to anoint the body of their Lord. In the left hand division are Peter and John, who are supposed to have been informed by Mary Magdalen, that the body of Christ was missing, and are running with the greatest anxiety, astonishment, and speed, toward the sepulchre. This masterly performance was designed by Mr. West in 1785, and executed by Mr. Jarvis, assisted by Mr. Forest, between that period and 1788.

The organ, of Gothic exterior construction, built by Green, is a noble production of English work. It is supposed to be superior to any in the kingdom, particularly in the swell. The organ case was built by Mr. Emlyn. The carved work to this erection is very curious and costly. The ascent to the choir, from the west door, is by a flight of steps, under an arcade of artificial stone, extending the whole width of the choir.

The improvements in the choir are general, and particularly the stalls of the knights of the garter, which have received great

embellishments; the most conspicuous of which is the King's stall. It was erected in 1788, under the direction of Mr. Eudyn, and is carved in a neat Gothic style. In the centre are the arms of the Sovereign, encircled with laurel, and crowned with the royal diadem; the whole surrounded with flower-de-luces and the star of the order, with G. R. III. properly disposed. The curtains and cushions are of blue velvet fringed with gold. The old banners of the knights that have been installed are taken down, and beautiful new silk ones substituted, with helmets, crests, and swords. Vacancies are left for the new-elected knights. No part of the church appears to have been neglected. Taste, as well as convenience, have been consulted; a great degree of airiness pervades the whole, and the effect of the stonework, with the neatness of the finishing, strikes the spectator with wonder. The *tout ensemble* is one of the most magnificent ever seen in a place of divine worship.

At the east end of St. George's Chapel, is a freestone edifice, built by Henry VII. as a burial-place for himself and his successors; but afterwards altering his purpose, he began the more noble structure at Westminster; and this remained neglected until Cardinal Wolsey obtained a grant of it from Henry VIII., and, with a profusion of expense, began here a sumptuous monument for himself, whence this building obtained the name of Wolsey's Tomb House. This monument was so magnificently built, that it far exceeded that of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey; and, at the time of the Cardinal's disgrace, the tomb was so far executed, that Benedetto, a statuary of Florence, received 4250 ducats for what he had already done; and 380*l.* 18*s.* had been paid for gilding only half of this monument. The Cardinal dying soon after his disgrace, was buried in the cathedral at York, and the monument remained unfinished. In 1646, the statues and figures of gilt copper, of exquisite workmanship, were sold. James II. converted this building into a popish chapel, and mass was publicly performed here. The ceiling was painted by Verrio, and the walls were finely ornamented and painted; but the whole having been neglected since the reign of James II. is now in a state of decay, and, being no appendage to the college, waits the royal favour, to retrieve it from the disgrace of its present appearance.

The royal foundations in this castle are, the most noble Order of the Garter, which consists of the Sovereign and twenty-five Knights Companion: the Royal College of St. George, consisting of a dean, twelve canons, seven minor canons, eleven clerks, an organist, a verger, and two sacrists; and the Alms Knights, who are eighteen in number; viz. thirteen of the royal foundation, and five of the foundation of Sir Peter le Maire, in the reign of James I. The Order of the Garter was instituted by Edward III. in 1349. It is also called the Order of St.

George, the patron of England, under whose banner the English always went to war, and St. George's cross was made the ensign of the order. The garter was, at the same time, appointed to be worn by the knights on the left leg, as a principal mark of distinction; not from any regard to a lady's garter, "but as a tie or band of association in honour and military virtue, to bind the Knights Companion strictly to himself, and to each other, in friendship and true agreement, and as an ensign or badge of unity or combination, to promote the honour of God and the glory and interest of their sovereign." At that time, King Edward, being engaged in prosecuting by arms his right to the crown of France, caused the French motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, to be wrought in gold letters round the garter; meaning to declare thereby the equity of his intention, and, at the same time, retorting shame and defiance upon him who should dare to think ill of the just enterprise in which he had engaged.

Such is Windsor Castle, and those who have visited it deem it one of the most delightful spots in the world.

WINDSOR LITTLE PARK, a fine enclosure, which embraces the north and east side of Windsor Castle, and is about four miles in circumference, declining gently from the terrace to the Thames. It is a charming spot, pleasantly wooded; and there is a row of ancient trees, near the Queen's Lodge, which is said to have been planted by order of Queen Elizabeth, and still retains her name.

Here also an old oak is said to exist still, by the name of Herne's Oak. The admirer of natural antiquity, who would wish to investigate the subject, will find an ample account of it in Mr. Gilpin's "Remarks on Forest Scenery." It is thus celebrated by Shakspeare:

There is an old tale goes, that Herne, the hunter,
Sometime a keeper here in Windsor Forest,
Doth all the winter-time, at still midnight,
Walk round about an oak, with great ragged horns;
And there he blasts the tree, and takes the cattle,
And makes milch-kine yield blood, and shakes a chain,
In a most hideous and dreadful manner!

Merry Wives of Windsor, Act iv. Scene 4.

Formerly, numerous herds of deer were kept in this park; but, since the year 1785, it has been stocked with sheep and cattle of various denominations; yet there are still some deer remaining, and plenty of hares, which frequently afford his Majesty the diversion of coursing. Of this park Sir Francis Molineaux, Baronet, is ranger.

WINDSOR GREAT PARK, an extensive park, adjoining to the south side of the town of Windsor. A noble road, near three

miles in length, called The Long Walk, and adorned on each side with a double plantation of stately trees, leads to the summit of a delightful hill, near the ranger's lodge, whence there is a very luxuriant prospect of the Castle, Eton College, and the country beyond. This park possesses a circuit of fourteen miles; and, since the death of the late Henry Frederic, Duke of Cumberland, his Majesty has taken it under his own immediate care, and amuses himself in giving it every advantage which the united efforts of good husbandry and landscape improvement can bestow. It consists of near four thousand acres, beautifully diversified in hill and dale; many parts of it nobly planted with venerable bodies of wood, varied with wild and romantic scenery. While this extent of domain remained in the hands of a ranger, he employed it as a temporary advantage, and never thought of bestowing upon it any permanent improvement: but his Majesty having taken that office upon himself, every rational experiment which can add beauty, or produce advantage, is brought forward; and persons of the first eminence and skill are employed in the execution of a magnificent plan of embellishment in the park; as well as to hold forth an example of improved husbandry to the imitation of the surrounding country. The principal outlines of this plan embrace a vast compass of draining, which is completed, without deformity, after the mode adopted in Essex; an extensive scene of planting upon the high grounds and eminences, where a grandeur of effect can be produced; a delicate opening of the bottom parts, in order to throw the vales into beautiful savannas; a selection of the fine sylvan parts into harbours for game; with sheepwalks for large flocks; and the formation of two contrasted farms at the opposite ends of the park. The one, from the lightness of the soil, is established on the Norfolk system of husbandry, under a rotation of six course cropping, with all the advantages of turnip cultivation; and the other, which consists of a loamy soil, is carried on in due conformity to the agricultural practice of Flanders, where the course of husbandry almost invariably consists of an alternate crop for man and beast; one of the most productive dispositions to which land can be applied.

WINDSOR FOREST, a forest, which, according to Roque, forms a circuit of fifty-six miles, abounding with deer and game, and is a magnificent appendage to Windsor Castle. It was originally formed and preserved for the exercises of the chase, by our ancient sovereigns, and is still employed in those recreations by his present Majesty. This extensive tract of land contains one market-town and many pleasant villages. The town named Okingham, or Wokingham, is nine miles from Windsor. Among the villages are East Hamsted, the birth-place of Fenton the poet, celebrated as a valuable coadjutor of Pope's in his trans-

lation of Homer. Near this is a Roman camp, called Cæsar's Camp. East of this is Sunning Hill, noted for its mineral waters. But the glory of Windsor Forest is Binfield, near Oakingham, where Pope spent his youthful days, and where he composed his Windsor Forest. On one of the trees, in a wood in this parish, is cut this inscription :

HERE POPE SUNG !

Although much of the soil in Windsor Forest is barren and uncultivated, it is finely diversified with hills, vales, and woods, interspersed with charming seats and elegant villas. It may be truly said to possess those sylvan beauties which invited Pope to make it the subject of his youthful muse, and which will hand down its fame to posterity. Of this forest the Duke of York is lord warden, or lieutenant; and Earl Harcourt is the deputy. *See St. Leonard's Hill, New Lodge, and Sophia Farm.*

WINDSOR, OLD, a village on the Thames, between New Windsor and Egham, adorned with several handsome villas; particularly Lord Walsingham's, at the foot of Priest's Hill; The White House, the property of William Pitt, Esq., of Eton, and residence of Rice James, Esq.; Pelling Place, the seat of James Bonnel, Esq.; the elegant house and grounds of Mrs. Hammersley; Crawley House, the seat of Henry Isherwood, Esq.; and Clay Hall, the neat cottage of Mrs. Keppel, and residence of Sir Henry W. Dashwood, Bart. *See Beaumont Lodge and Grove House.*

WOBURN FARM, the seat and beautifully ornamented farm of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., near Weybridge, in Surry. It contains one hundred and fifty acres, of which thirty-five are adorned to the highest degree; of the rest, two-thirds are in pasture, and the remainder in tillage. The decorations are communicated, however, to every part; for they are disposed along the sides of a walk, which, with its appendages, forms a broad belt round the grazing grounds, and is continued, though on a more contracted scale, through the arable. This walk is properly a garden; all within it is a farm. These enchanting scenes were formed by the late Philip Southcote, Esq., and exhibit a beautiful specimen of the *ferme ornée*, of which he was the introducer, or rather inventor; and him, therefore, the poetical Preceptor of English Gardening thus apostrophizes :

On thee too, Southcote, shall the Muse bestow,
No vulgar praise; for thou to humblest things
Couldst give ennobling beauties, deck'd by thee,
The simple farm eclips'd the garden's pride,
E'en as the virgin blush of innocence
The harlotry of art.

MASON.

WOODCOTE, Surry, three miles S. W. from Croydon, now only a single farmhouse, in the parish of Beddington, is supposed to have been a Roman station, from many remains of antiquity found here. Camden, and other antiquaries, contend, that this was the city of Noviomagus, mentioned by Ptolemy; which others maintain to have been in Kent.

WOODFORD, a village, eight miles from London, in the road to Epping, has some agreeable villas on each side of the road, which command fine prospects over a beautiful country. The most worthy of notice are, Woodford Hall, close to the church, the seat of — Maitland, Esq.; and the houses of the late Job Mathew, Esq. and Sir Robert Preston, Bart. Higham Hall, the elegant seat, late of Governor Hornby, but now of John Harman, Esq. is situated between Woodford Hall and Prospect House, but is in the parish of Walthamstow. A mineral spring, which rises in the forest, at a little distance from the Horse and Groom, was formerly in great repute, and much company resorted to drink the waters, at a house of public entertainment called Woodford Wells; but the waters have long lost their reputation; and the house, converted into a private one, is now the property of Mrs. Eggers. Nearly opposite is a boarding-school, said to have been the residence of Oliver Cromwell; and Milton, whilst his secretary, lived in an old house nearly opposite the church, lately inhabited by Mrs. Godfrey, a descendant of Sir Edmondsbury Godfrey.

In the church-yard is an elegant monument to the memory of some of the family of Sir Edmondsbury Godfrey, whose murder excited such agitation in the reign of Charles II. (*See Primrose Hill*, and any *History of England*,) and of whom it ought to be recorded, that, in the great plague, in 1665, he endangered his life for the good of his fellow-citizens, by remaining in London, and faithfully discharging his duty as a magistrate. This monument was designed by Sir Robert Taylor. It is a Corinthian column: the shaft, of coloured marble, was brought from Italy; the base and capital are of white marble; and the whole cost 1500*l*. In the church-yard is a yew-tree, supposed to be the finest in England. *See Hearts*.

WOODFORD BRIDGE, a village in the same parish, nine miles from London, in the road to Chipping Ongar, is situated on an eminence, forming a picturesque appearance. Near the bridge, over the Roding, is a pump of excellent water, brought hither, in 1776, at a great expense, by the proprietor of the estate, for the accommodation of the poor inhabitants. In this village is Ray House, the seat of John Puryer, Esq.; and a pretty villa, built by Cæsar Corsellis, Esq.

WOODLAND HOUSE, Kent, the villa of John Julius Angerstein, Esq., on the north side of Blackheath, towards Charl-

ton, is faced with a beautiful stucco. The front, which has a handsome portico, is enriched by a niche on each side, containing elegant statues, representing the young Apollo and the Dancing Fawn. Immediately over each niche is a circular basso relievo, with a semicircular window in the centre. The gardens communicate with a paddock, and command the same beautiful prospect as Westcomb Park, of Shooter's Hill and the Thames.

WOODMANSTERN, a pleasant village near Banstead, in Surry, containing the villa of the Earl of Derby. *See Oaks*, and the villas of Joseph Windham and Thomas Walpole, Esqrs.

WOOLWICH, a market-town in Kent, nine miles from London, is situated on the Thames, and is famed for its fine docks and yards, (where men of war are built, and the largest have, at all times, a sufficient depth of water) as also for its vast magazines of guns, mortars, bombs, cannon-balls, and other military stores. In the lower part of the town is the Warren, now called The Royal Arsenal, where upward of seven thousand pieces of ordnance have been laid up at one time. Here also is the house where bombs, carcasses, and grenades are prepared. Adjoining is a very fine common, on which are built most spacious barracks for the royal artillery, and an academy for the instruction of one hundred and twenty-eight cadets, who are taught the first principles of mathematics, fortification, military plan-drawing, French, fencing, and dancing. There is also a small academy in the royal arsenal for the accommodation of about sixty cadets. This institution is preparatory to that on the common, as no cadet can be admitted into the latter till he has passed through the former. The number of masters who are employed in the two academies is about twenty, at the head of whom is John Bonnycastle, Esq. professor of mathematics, and author of a very elegant and classical work, entitled, "An Introduction to Astronomy, in a Series of Familiar Letters from a Preceptor to his Pupil;" as also of several other introductory works on arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and various other branches of mathematics. Neither the regulation of the *studies*, however, nor the general management of the academies, rests with this gentleman, but with the governor, lieutenant-governor, inspector, and assistant inspector. The governor is always the master-general of the ordnance for the time being, with whom rests the appointment of the other officers of the institution, as also the patronage of the cadetships. The more immediate business, however, of the Academy and the regulation of its studies, devolves upon the lieutenant-governor, now Lieutenant Colonel Mudge, of the royal artillery, assisted by the inspector, Lieutenant Colonel Phipps, and the assistant inspector, Captain Hall. Hitherto the examination for admission into this institution has been very trivial, the candidates only being required to be acquainted

with vulgar fractions and a very slight knowledge of the English and Latin grammars: but, in consequence of the extreme deficiency of many of the cadets who have been educated at the Academy for some few years last past, it is now proposed that the qualifications for admission shall consist in a thorough knowledge of the English and Latin tongues, and of the first principles of mathematics, to such an extent at least as shall enable the candidate, on his examination, to resolve a quadratic equation with correctness and facility, and to demonstrate the principal propositions of the first four books of Euclid's Elements of Geometry.

NEW MILITARY ACADEMY. This noble edifice is a very interesting object when viewed from Shooter's Hill. It is built in the castellated form, from designs by Wyatt; the length is more than two hundred yards: the expense of erecting it is estimated at 150,000*l*.

The **ARTILLERY BARRACKS** form a most extensive and complete edifice, and, as seen from the front of the New Academy, impress on the mind of the beholder the strength and splendor of this military branch of our defence. The church was rebuilt in the reign of Queen Anne, as one of the fifty new churches.

For some years past two or three hulks have been moored off this town, for the reception of convicts, to the number, sometimes of four hundred. It is remarkable, that part of this parish is on the Essex side of the Thames (where there was once a chapel, and where now stands a house called *The Devil's House*,) and is included in Kent.

WORMLEY BURY, Herts, one mile and a half S. from Hoddesdon, the seat of Sir Abraham Hume, Bart.

WORMWOOD SCRUBBS. *See Paddington.*

WOTTON, a village in Surry to the S. W. of Dorking. Here is the seat of the family of Evelyn, ever since the reign of Elizabeth. It was the favourite retreat of that great philosopher, John Evelyn, Esq., till he went to Says Court, in Deptford. It is now the seat of his great great grandson, Sir Frederic Evelyn, Bart.

WRAYSBURY, a village of Buckinghamshire, situated on the Thames, opposite Egham. In this parish is Charter Island, in which, according to local tradition, Magna Charta was signed. *See Ankerwyke House and Runnymede.*

WROTHAM, a market-town in Kent, twenty-four miles and a half S. from London, has a large church, in which are sixteen stalls, supposed to have been made for the clergy, who attended the Archbishops of Canterbury, to whom the manor formerly belonged, and who had a palace here, till Archbishop Islip, in the fourteenth century, pulled it down, and built another at

Maidstone. Several pieces of antiquity have been dug up here, particularly some military weapons. This is one of the wealthiest livings in the kingdom, and now in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Moore, son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury. Wrotham Hill, just above the church, has a very extensive prospect over Maidstone, down to the weald of Kent.

WROTHAM PARK, in the parish of Hadley, in Middlesex, the magnificent seat of George Byng, Esq. was built by his great uncle, Admiral John Byng*. The views from the house and park are very fine. The estate probably took its name from the town of Wrotham, in Kent, where the family had been settled upward of two hundred years, before John Byng, Esq. father of George first Viscount Torrington, disposed of the family estate in that place.

Y.

YOUNGSBERRY, Herts, two miles and three quarters N. N. E. from Ware, is the seat of Daniel Giles, Esq.

* "Who, to the perpetual disgrace of public justice, fell a martyr to political persecution, on March 14th, 1757, when bravery and loyalty were insufficient securities for the life and honour of a naval officer." *Burke.*

AN
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OF THE
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 Young, Lady, 60.</p> |
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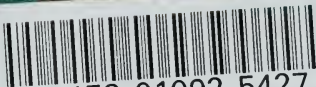
E R R A T A.

- Page 5, Line 42, for *embossed* read *embowed*.
— 6, — 24, for *there coffin'd*, read *thus coffin'd*.
— 78, — 15, for *long*, read *much*.
— 108, — 40, for *effigies*, read *effigy*.
— 262, — 8, for *Charles Bluke, Esq.* read *Sir Charles Bliske*

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